

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

Edited by ALBERT SHAW.

: April, 1895 :

PUBLIC LIBRARY

Monthly

Illustrated



Contents

Regular Departments:

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD
(The Editor's comments upon the Month's occurrences), with portraits and illustrations.

DETAILED RECORD OF RECENT EVENTS (illustrated).

INTERNATIONAL CARTOONS ILLUSTRATING RECENT HISTORY.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH
(Condensed from principal American magazines for APRIL, and from foreign and other reviews for March)

PERIODICALS REVIEWED,—ten pages of brief summary of American and foreign periodicals.

THE NEW BOOKS,—classified lists and brief reviews of the latest publications.

CONTENTS OF PERIODICALS—an elaborate finding list of topics and authors appearing in the latest numbers of American, English, German, French and other foreign magazines.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX OF TOPICS TREATED in 150 March periodicals.

Special Features:

THE LIVING GREEK—his politics and progress, by Professor Manatt. With numerous portraits and illustrations.

OUR "CIVIC RENAISSANCE,"—an account of municipal reform movements in Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Washington, Baltimore, Detroit and Albany, by Albert Shaw. With twelve portraits.

THE FOUNDATIONS OF BELIEF,—a summing up of recent discussions on the relation of science to religion, with a review of Mr. Balfour's new book, by W. T. Stead. With portraits of Balfour, Gladstone, Herbert Spencer, Haeckel and Romanes.

SAMUEL DANA HORTON,—the career, services and monetary doctrines of the eminent bimetallist, by Frederick W. Holls.

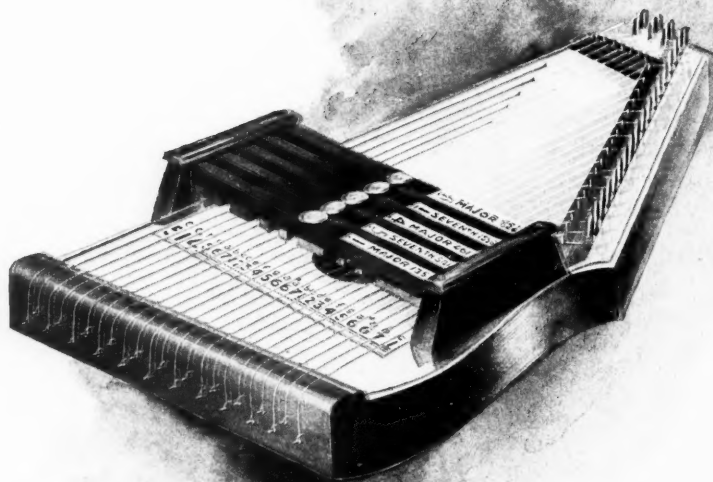
THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS CO., 13 Astor Place, New York.

Vol. XI. No. 63.

Entered at N. Y. Post Office as Second-class matter.
Copyright, 1895, by THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS CO.

Price 25c. (\$2.50 a Year.)

The Autoharp



Autoharp Music

One Dollar per Dozen Sheets;
10c. each.

AUTOHARP STUDIO,
38 E. 19th St., New York.

Style 2 $\frac{3}{4}$,

\$5.00.

Sent C. O. D. or if money is sent with order
express prepaid anywhere in the United
States. Send for illustrated story, "How
the Autoharp Captured the Family."
8 styles and sizes. \$1.50 to \$150.

ALFRED DOLGE & SON,
Dept. L, 110 E. 13th St., New York.

A NEW DEPARTURE IN MILITARY BANDS.

THERE are probably a thousand men who can be trained to follow in some one else's track for each one who is either willing or able to cut out a path for himself. It is not difficult to find minds capable of gradually absorbing the ideas of their predecessors—competent to take up the burden when it is laid down, and to jog along for the rest of their days as they have seen others jog; but when we see a person bringing new principles and fresh developments into any line of art or science, our attention is fixed, and we must perforce find out something about these additions to the world's knowledge.

It is in this light that Mr. John Philip Sousa's achievements show up most clearly, for he has developed the military band in a way entirely unique on this side of the Atlantic, and the organization to which he has given his name is in its essential features distinctively his own creation.

MR. SOUSA'S BEGINNING.

Mr. Sousa began his musical career, at the age of eighteen, as a violinist, and soon rose to be the conductor of the orchestra in the light-opera troupe in which he thus figured. While serving in this capacity he was offered the leadership of the United States Marine Band, in Washington, a position which he promptly accepted, though he had never wielded a baton over a military band at that time. His original ideas and musical perceptions at once asserted themselves, and it was not long before he perceived that he had stumbled into a field almost entirely undeveloped. But there were many difficulties to contend with at first, the most obstinate being the character of the material at his disposal. The greatest conductor is largely at the mercy of his instrumentalists, and though by untiring drill and indomitable determination he raised the Marine Band to a status it had never before known, Mr. Sousa was all the while conscious that he had by no means full swing for his abilities. Accordingly, there was little hesitation in his mind when he received a proposition of a surprisingly liberal character from Mr. David Blakely to come to New York and organize a band of his own, where his peculiar gifts might have broader scope. This was exactly the opportunity for which he had been waiting, and in this centre of things musical he

speedily gathered together a collection of players, each of whom was an artist and capable of answering to the demands made on each individual by the contemplated extension of the province of band music.

His success has been meteoric: at the World's Fair, the St. Louis Exposition, the California Midwinter Fair, at the edge of the waves at Manhattan Beach, and during his almost continuous concert tours, Sousa's Band has been a magnetic attraction, and full houses have become a matter of course.

EVEN WAGNER IS MASTERED.

The point which impresses the lay mind most conspicuously is the wonderful versatility of the conductor and the fifty human keys over which he seems to have as intimate and thorough control as an organist over his instrument. To see the jaunty swing with which he carries them through some dainty foot-stirring march is to decide that the man is pre-eminently and characteristically fitted for just that sort of effect; but any one who stops there in his mental gauging will be speedily surprised. A genuine Wagnerite—one who secretly or openly acknowledges two classes of composers only: Wagner and the "other fellows"—such a one, if he had not heard Sousa, would probably laugh to scorn the assertion that the great master's music could be given without the strings. He



JOHN PHILIP SOUSA.

would in all probability remind the venturesome promulgator of such an opinion that Wagner's incomparable genius for instrumentation would of itself preclude any such possibility; that all the instruments known to the civilized world were scarce sufficient to interpret those wild echoes of Walhalla; and having by this time worked himself up into the usual savage bull-like condition which a discussion of the great German innovator inevitably produces in his devotees, he would certainly denounce any such idea as a profanation of things sacred, and the attempt as a wanton butchery. All merely because he had not heard it done; for while there are certain passages (like the Lohengrin prelude) which it would be folly to attempt with wind instruments only, the *répertoire* of Sousa's organization includes at least something from each of Wagner's operas and

quite lengthy excerpts from most. Moreover, the conductor can discard his light, airy mood at a moment's notice, and so thoroughly throw himself into the Wagnerian fervor that the listener sits, bewildered but utterly delighted, without once missing the keen searching of the violin voice.

MARSHALING THE INSTRUMENTAL FORCES.

In examining the means at the leader's disposal for the production of these effects, the observer is at once struck with the proportion of reeds in the make-up of the band. There are not less than twenty clarionets, sixteen of them *B* instruments, two *petite*, a bass and an alto. These, with two flutes, two oboes, two bassoons and three saxophones, give such a numerical preponderance to the reeds as guards against undue usurpation in prominence by the brass contingent of cornets, trumpets, horns, trombones, euphoniums, and the three huge monster-basses. Besides this consideration, the *timbre* of the reeds is of course much nearer to the violin than that of any other class of instruments, and they are thus of material assistance in satisfying the demands of the ear for string effects.

A great deal, however, depends on the arrangement of the more intricate music. This must be done with an ever-vigilant eye to the possibilities of each instrument, and it is in this direction that Mr. Sousa's talents have been most conspicuously exercised. For he has what amounts to a genius for substitution—that is, for grasping a musical idea and recognizing intuitively how it can be most nearly simulated by the material available. It necessarily follows that he is obliged to do most of his own work along this line, rearranging and sometimes materially altering the score of a new selection, inserting some delicate bit of shading, apparently impossible on wind instruments, and gradually working the piece over to meet the special requirements of his organization.

Of course this often necessitates taxing some particular instrument to the utmost, both in range and expression, so that his musicians must have the qualities of the soloist in their absolute mastery over their particular instruments, together with a willingness to submit to exact and rigid *ensemble* training—not a particularly common conjunction of qualifications, and one which is largely dependent on the leader himself, for it takes very exceptional executive abilities to weld together a number of *virtuosi* into a harmonious and manageable whole, and yet preserve the individual characteristics for use upon occasion.

MR. SOUSA AS A SUCCESSFUL COMPOSER.

Prominent as is Mr. Sousa's talent for leadership, he is perhaps even better known as a composer. His descriptive pieces are often most pleasing, but the great popular favorites have been among his many productions of march music. His exquisite sense of rhythm has full play here, and there is in many of his marches a very distinct and deft management of the bass horns, with a fascinating little downward roll now and then, which makes one think instinctively of some of the Spanish dances. This impression is heightened upon learning that he is really of Spanish

extraction on his father's side, drawing from the other branch a strain of Teutonic blood which also manifests itself in his compositions.

The sales of his last three marches, the "Liberty Bell," "Manhattan Beach," and "The Directorate," have broken all records for instrumental compositions, and during his concerts the audience will often refuse to quiet down till one of these intimate friends has been twice repeated, the conductor smiling in good-natured recognition of the necessity of humoring the assemblage. It is a rare combination this—the appreciation of the finest music and the ability to perceive and meet the popular taste; but Mr. Sousa possesses both characteristics in a marked degree. Indeed, he seems to have a finger continually on the public pulse, and speaks most optimistically of the musical future of our country, declaring that the aforesaid much-maligned public is becoming each year more cultivated and critical in this particular matter. As an evidence of this he cites the growing demand for fine music—music which would not have been tolerated by the mass of his auditors only a few years ago; and he religiously believes that his method of ministering alike to the profane and cultivated taste is the quickest and surest method of educating the masses to a love for the higher measures. "To cook your hare," he rightfully declares, "you must first catch it." Hence he secures his audiences by making diversified programmes, adding to the popularly preferred *menu* a flavor of the higher sort that results in leading his hearers to taste of and appreciate the entire musical feast.

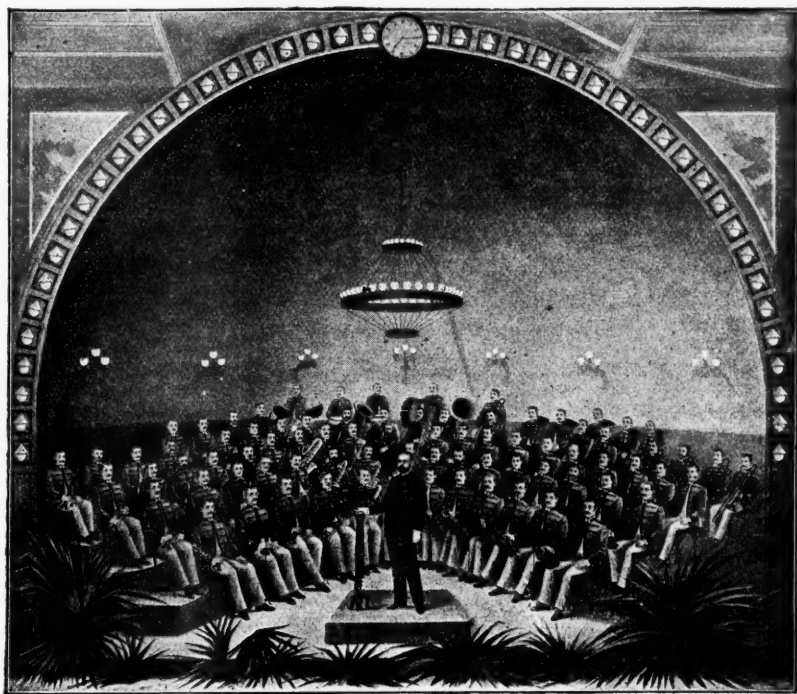
AMONG THE MUSICIANS.

It is most interesting to one of the uninitiated to get among the members of this band during one of their performances, in a position where he can observe the instruments and the personal equations of the players. Of course he notices first the three great bass horns, into one of which a rather stout Teuton is pouring his soul. The blast from his lips traverses the length of the huge instrument over and over, gaining in strength at each turn, modified by the valves and the convolutions, till it finally issues at the spreading mouth in such a startling profundity of tone that one looks with renewed curiosity at the artist, envies him his lung power, and has an instinctive desire to stop up the orifice and see whether man or brass would burst first. The bass saxophone next attracts attention, for to the average auditor who has merely heard concerts from the ordinary seats it is a strange-looking affair, with its snaky twist at the neck, pipe-like turn lower down, and the multitudinous keys, apparently as numerous as a centipede's legs. Then the double-bell euphonium, with its two flaring mouths and wilderness of tubes, out of which our quiet looking friend is extracting the richest, roundest deep bass notes imaginable, draws the eye by its appeal to the ear in this delightful bit from Tristan and Isolde which is at present absorbing the faculties of ever one on and off the stage. As the notes go up the scale the heavier instrument seems to realize that

is getting out of its peculiar province, so it passes on the melody to the French horns, than which there is no combination of metal or wood in the world more capable of smooth satiny tones, falling on the intricate harmony like a gleam of moonlight across the tossing waters. One realizes that parts of Wagner are particularly susceptible of being treated

dependence on the leader. Those careless rhythmic swingings of his body, the quick stroke which betokens a sharp staccato chord—all these are watched very closely, and the musicians have been so thoroughly trained into his methods and ideas that they gather a meaning from his every motion.

As the applause following the last note of the con-



SOUSA'S CONCERT BAND AT MANHATTAN BEACH.

without the strings, for the management of the horns is so wonderful and satisfying that the auditor is far too completely lost in admiration to prate about greater possibilities. A little further along the "battery"—drums, cymbals and triangles—is stationed. This portion of a band does not often receive its proper recognition. Let any novice who fancies it is a sinecure get out there and try to keep count merely; by the time he has pounded away in the middle of a few *pianissimos* he will be more humble. In some of the descriptive pieces this contingent must be depended on for very special effects. Thus in "Sheridan's Ride," one of Mr. Sousa's own compositions, the clattering of the horse's hoofs is produced by a realistic rapping with a piece of metal shaped like a horseshoe.

Gradually one locates the more familiar horns, the flutes, clarionets and oboes each producing its share of this "harmonious whole." The most important point about all the performers is their utter

cert breaks out there is a scramble off the stage, and the various instruments are taken apart and packed away in cases of all descriptions. Here the flutists and those of their ilk have a decided advantage, for these instruments reduce to a very small compass, while the owners of the horns generally have their arms full. The latter stuff their weapons into green-baize cases, making bundles with queer knobs and protuberances, with which they wend their several ways. The monster-basses and big drums go into trunks or wooden packing cases, being in size considerably beyond one-man power when it comes to carrying.

There is, of course, a majority of the foreign element in the make-up of the band. Why there should be is hard to say, unless perhaps the American musician is not content with anything less than starring, when he can really play, while these performers, soloists as they are, must go through the most careful and systematic training together day after day.

Mr. Sousa is naturally a wonderfully busy man. During the last year he gave—including concert tours and his engagements at the various expositions—a series of continuous daily concerts lasting ten and a half months; and this experience is being repeated in the current year. When one reflects that besides the enormous strain resulting from the personal element he has to infuse into all his performances Mr. Sousa is also constantly bringing out new compositions of his own, it becomes evident that to fill such a position requires a man not only of parts and abilities, but also of a most exceptional physical and nervous make-up.

MR. BLAKELY, THE ORGANIZER.

While this remarkable band is musically a creation of Mr. Sousa's, the lion's share of the credit for its origin is due to Mr. D. Blakely, its manager. Mr.

Blakely has had much experience in matters musical, having, during his editorial career, employed his leisure in practically cultivating the art and in developing remarkable results in the great festival choruses which he personally drilled. During a sojourn abroad he realized the excellence in particular of the marvelous Band of the Garde Republicaine of Paris, and this inspired in him a desire to raise the standard of such organizations at home. It was with this idea that he first made overtures to Mr. Sousa, in whom his practical sense discerned the proper qualities to carry out his plan. The result everybody knows: the newspapers and musical critics have found absolutely nothing but praise to shower upon the "new departure," and the aggressive American can soothe his soul with the reflection that his country has at last produced a band equal, if not superior, to any other in existence. H. W. L.

SOUSA AS A COMPOSER.

Allusion has been made in the foregoing article to the financial results of Sousa's compositions. Of their present and prospective value, it is a pleasure to quote from a thoughtful criticism made by Mr. W. S. B. Matthews, the distinguished musical author and critic, taken from a recent number of his magazine *Music*:

"Speaking of American composers and an American school of music, what is the matter with Mr. John Philip Sousa? I went to hear his magnificent band at its four concerts in the Auditorium during the first part of November, and all my old admiration for this highly gifted artist revived and increased. Sousa's band is probably one of the two or three best in the world, and far the best that has ever been heard in this country. It is large and fully appointed, and its *personnel* is made up of masterly players, drilled into unity and sympathetic performance by Sousa himself, one of the best practical drill masters to be found anywhere. The range of their performances is something astonishing.

"Sousa as a composer has a rank of his own. It seems wrong to tell of it, but the cold fact is that the sales of his 'Liberty Bell' and 'Manhattan Beach' marches, during three months this year (closing October 1), brought him something over \$6,000. The royalties for the year will amount to about \$25,000 for these two pieces alone. Meanwhile another publisher is selling a round dozen of other pieces of his with equal success. This tremendous popularity means that these pieces have decided spirit and originality, and that they please the public upon a large scale and without regard to age, sex, or previous condition. It is not a case in which American music has to be taken because it is good for the patient, or because the young composer needs encouragement, but simply because the music pleases.

"I do not labor to give Sousa credit for this. He is not *working* at composition. He is simply a new kind of American song-bird, who sings because he feels good and has the gift of melody. Heredity and environment have had much to do with the case. Spanish upon his father's side, German upon his mother's, he has been brought up to manhood and professional success in the city of Washington, where a boy must be of poor nature indeed if he does not imbibe Americanism. Half way between North and South, in a sunny climate, amid surroundings imposing and suggestive of public festivals and conventions, and with his own way to make in the world, this young fellow had all the inspiration he needed.

"I look for much greater things from him in the future. A great field is open to him, and I have no doubt that if he lives twenty years longer he will make himself a large name as a composer. We live in a time when inspiration and impulse work off along the lines of least resistance. This with Sousa as yet is through his band, and naturally in marches, the particular form of music which he oftenest needs for practical purposes. Later there will be higher demands, and the composer will meet them also. I understand that he has already written five operas. I hope they will be performed and succeed—as I am sure they ought. Then he will naturally write some more, and later tend more and more toward the type of grand opera, and so at length, twenty years from now, when we have found out the truth which all other nations have found out long and long ago, namely, that opera in a foreign tongue is merely a stage play with libretto accompaniment—then we may have the real American opera, written by master experienced with light and firm touch with practiced ear, and not afraid of the deepest most serious in music."

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS, EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

CONTENTS FOR APRIL, 1895.

An Angel at the Sepulchre.....	Frontispiece.	S. Dana Horton.....	412
The Progress of the World—		By Frederick William Holls.	
Estimates of the Late Congress.....	371	With portrait of Mr. Horton.	
Validity of the Income Tax.....	371		
Is the Income Tax a "Direct Tax?".....	371	Our "Civic Renaissance."	
Is the Tax "Uniform?".....	372	By Albert Shaw.	
The Question of Policy.....	372	I. The Civic Federation of Chicago.....	415
The Bond Issue and the Gold Reserve.....	373	II. The Municipal League of Boston.....	417
Silver and the Next Conference.....	373	III. The Municipal League of Philadelphia.....	419
Utah, the West, and the Money Question.....	374	IV. The Work of a Woman's Civic Club.....	420
The Future of Mormonism.....	374	V. Reform Movements in New York.....	422
The Indian Territory.....	374	VI. Washington's Civic Center.....	423
As to the Choosing of Senators.....	375	VII. Unions for Civic Progress in Baltimore, Albany, Detroit and other Cities.....	425
Party Lines in the Senate.....	376	With portraits of Lyman J. Gage, Ralph M. Easley, Samuel B. Capen, Edwin D. Mead, George Burnham, Jr., Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson, Hon. James C. Carter, Dr. John M. Gregory, Rev. D. D. MacLaurin, Melvil Dewey and Rt. Rev. William Croswell Doane.	
Postmaster-Generals, Old and New.....	376		
Expert Talent Needed in the Postal Service.....	376	"The Foundations of Belief."	
Passage of the Lottery Bill.....	377	By W. T. Stead.	
The Winter and the South.....	377	I. Some Founders of Faith.....	429
A Snow Statue of Washington.....	378	II. The Foundations of Belief.....	434
New York's Washington Arch.....	378	With portraits of Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, Mr Gladstone, Dr. Ernst Haeckel, G. J. Romanes and Herbert Spencer.	
Havoc of the Frost King.....	378		
England's Arctic Season.....	378	Leading Articles of the Month—	
The Influenza in England.....	380	The Church and the Public Schools.....	441
The Prime Minister.....	380	All-Round Education.....	442
The English Political Outlook.....	380	The Education of Our Children.....	443
The Attitude of the Opposition.....	380	Scientific Temperance Instruction in the Public Schools.....	444
What About Home Rule?.....	381	The Trend of the Public Schools.....	444
Matters in Parliament.....	381	The Value of College Training.....	445
Mr. Burns and Mr. Hills.....	381	The Union for Practical Progress.....	445
The Irish Amendments.....	381	What Will the Twentieth Century Bring?.....	446
Mr. Chamberlain's Collapse.....	381	What is Understood by Sociology?.....	447
Lancashire and the Indian Cotton Duties.....	383	Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration.....	448
The Bimetallism Conference.....	383	The New Departure in English Taxation.....	449
The Welsh Church.....	383	The Single Tax.....	450
The Payment of Members.....	383	Is an Extra Session Needed? No!.....	452
The New Factory Bill.....	383	Bland on the Future of Silver.....	452
The London County Council Election.....	384	The Farmer in American Politics.....	453
The Peerage as Candidates.....	384	Our Foreign Policy.....	453
The Result of Voting.....	384	What Mr. Carnegie Would Do With the Tariff.....	454
Affairs in Germany.....	384	The Commercial Value of Weather Forecasts.....	455
The German Ship-Canal.....	384	The Pacific Railway Debts.....	456
The Cuban Revolution.....	385	Why Ohio is Called the "Buckeye" State.....	457
The <i>Alliance</i> incident.....	385	Notes of Japanese Military and Home Rule.....	457
The Mexican Mission.....	386	The Truth About Port Arthur.....	459
Clenency in Hawaii.....	386	Has the Missing Link Been Found?.....	460
Japan's Position.....	386	The Devil's Due.....	460
Blackie and Rawlinson.....	387	The Hugest Cataclysm Since the Deluge.....	461
Frederick Douglass.....	388	Two Eternal Types in Fiction.....	462
The Woman's Council.....	388	Dr. Robertson Nicoll.....	464
Public Influence of American Women.....	388	What Dr. Holmes Did for Us.....	465
College Oratory.....	389	How Alma Tadema Paints.....	465
The Wisconsin University Debates.....	389	Du Maurier at Home.....	466
The Cornell Pennsylvania Debate.....	389	Queen Victoria and Her Children.....	467
With portraits of Attorney-General Olney, Hon. Joseph H. Choate, John Henry Smith, Senator McBride, Senator Shoup, Hon. Wilson S. Bissell, Hon. William L. Wilson, Hon. M. W. Ransom, Prof. John Stuart Blackie, Sir Henry Rawlinson, and Frederick Douglass, and views of the snow bust of Washington at New Orleans, The Washington Arch, The Frozen Thames, The Houses of Parliament, and a map of the German Ship-Canal.		The Mutual Aid Society of the Senses.....	468
Current History in Caricature.....	390	The Periodicals Reviewed.....	469
With reproductions from American and foreign cartoon papers.		The New Books.....	479
Record of Current Events.....	393	Contents of Reviews and Magazines.....	486
With portraits of the late Dr. John A. Broadus and the Crown Prince of Siam.		Index to Periodicals.....	492
The Living Greek: A Glance at His Politics and Progress.....	398		
By J. Irving Manatt.			
With portraits of Nicholas Delvanni, Theodore P. Delvanni, Charilaus Tricoupis, King George, Queen Olga, Crown Prince Constantine, Princess Sophia, Princess Alexandra, Prince George, and other illustrations.			

TERMS:—\$2.50 a year in advance; 25 cents a number. Foreign postage \$1.00 a year additional. Subscribers may remit to us by post office or express money orders, or by bank checks, drafts or registered letters. Money in letters is at senders' risk. Renew as early as possible in order to avoid a break in the receipt of the numbers. Bookdealers, Postmasters and Newsdealers receive subscriptions. (Subscriptions to the *English Review of Reviews*, which is edited and published by Mr. W. T. Stead in London, may be sent to this office, and orders for single copies can also be filled, at the price of \$2.50 for the yearly subscription, including postage, or 25 cents for single copies.) THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS, 15 Astor Place, New York City.



AN ANGEL AT THE SEPULCHRE.

(From the picture "The Resurrection Morn," by Mr. Herbert Schmalz.)

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

VOL. XI.

NEW YORK, APRIL, 1895.

No. 4

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*Estimates
of the
Late Congress.*

The Fifty-third Congress came to an end on March 4, at high noon, by virtue of the expiration of the two years' term for which its members were elected; and its exit was the occasion of judgments as severe and unqualified as were ever pronounced upon any of its predecessors, so far as our own recollection or our knowledge of history enables us to make comparison. The *Outlook*, which certainly cannot be accused of revealing undue Republican sympathies masked behind its garb of non-partisanship, sums up its opinion of the retiring Congress in the following comprehensive paragraph:

Congress has adjourned. It has lived without achievement, it dies without honor. It was elected by an overwhelming majority. At the end of its career it was defeated by a majority not less significant. The moral is plain and easy to be read. The American people has little patience with a party which does not know its own mind, has no definite purpose, and lacks even the capacity to follow its leader. Mr. Cleveland, as the leader of the Democratic party, had definite convictions on the tariff question and on the financial question. The Congress which Mr. Cleveland's popularity helped to bring into power was without definite purpose on either of these questions. It had no leaders whose counsel it was willing to follow. It had not even the political sagacity to get together in a caucus and by a majority vote determine on a policy and carry it out consistently. It undertook to reform the tariff, and we get, in lieu of a protective tariff founded on principle, another protective tariff founded on personal, political and local interests. It undertook to deal with the financial question, but it did not know whether it wanted notes issued by state banks, national banks, or the Government, nor whether it wanted gold monometallism, national bimetalism, or gold monometallism until international bimetalism could be accomplished. We hope that its successor will have some policy on these two great questions, and will pursue that policy with some consistency of purpose. In a nation, as in an individual, the worst of all blunders is vacillation. Any decision is better than indecision.

*Validity
of the
Income Tax.*

Our contemporary might have made at least one exception to the statement that the Fifty-third Congress was without achievement. While elected on a platform that was almost wholly devoted to questions of taxation and fiscal reform, it is true that Congress avoided doing nearly everything it had been most conspicuously

pledged to do. But, by what seems a curious whim, it enacted in time of profound peace an inquisitorial tax upon incomes, although not a word about an income tax had been contained in the party platform, nor had the matter been discussed as an issue in the campaign. No member of this late Congress will for a moment pretend that the income tax was framed as a part of any deliberate policy upon the strength of which the Democrats were returned to full power after a lapse extending from the Congressional elections of 1858 to those of 1892,—a period of thirty-four years. In the closing days of this last session Congress voted to extend (from March 1 to April 15) the period within which the income tax returns for 1894 must be filed, and some of its leading members lingered in Washington to hear a great debate before the Supreme Court touching the constitutionality of the enactment. The attack upon the law was conducted by a brilliant array of famous lawyers, the chief oral arguments being presented by ex-Senator George F. Edmunds, of Vermont, and Hon. Joseph H. Choate, of New York. Attorney-General Olney and Hon. James C. Carter, who is regarded as sharing with Mr. Choate the leadership of the New York bar, led in defending the income tax as constitutionally valid. The questions raised in this great debate, though of vast consequence in their bearings, turn upon technical interpretations, and the reasoning of the lawyers is not easy to follow.

*Is the Income
Tax a
"Direct Tax?"*

The Constitution in Section 1 of Article I declares that "direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers." In Section 8 of the same Article we read: "The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States." What did the Constitution makers mean by "direct taxes?" Nobody can answer that question so conclusively as to silence all disputants. But certainly if the language of the Constitution were to be interpreted by common usage, an income tax would be deemed a direct tax. The political economists have nearly all agreed in

the broad distinction between direct and indirect taxation. John Stuart Mill has summed the matter up in a way that other economists have very generally accepted. Because the question is in fact the public issue of the month, our readers may not be impatient if we quote for their benefit and convenience John Stuart Mill's well-known paragraphs at the opening of the third chapter of the fifth book of his "Principles of Political Economy:"

Taxes are either direct or indirect. A direct tax is one which is demanded from the very persons who it is intended or desired should pay it. Indirect taxes are those which are demanded from one person in the expectation and intention that he shall indemnify himself at the expense of another: such as the excise or customs. The producer or importer of a commodity is called upon to pay tax on it, not with the intention to levy a peculiar contribution upon him, but to tax through him the consumers of the commodity, from whom it is supposed that he will recover the amount by means of an advance in price.

Direct taxes are either on income, or on expenditure. . . . The sources of income are rent, profits and wages. This includes every sort of income, except gift or plunder. Taxes may be laid on any one of the three kinds of income, or an uniform tax on all of them. . . . A tax on rent falls wholly on the landlord. . . . A tax on profits, like a tax on rent, must, at least in its immediate operation, fall wholly on the payer. . . . We now turn to taxes on wages. . . . Any tax levied on these [the higher grades of mental or educated labor] falls on those who pay it.

*Is the Tax
"Uniform?"*

Thus Mr. Mill puts an income tax in the very forefront of direct taxes, and most economists have agreed with him. Professor Ely, in his work on "Taxation in American States and Cities," specifically declared that an income tax is a direct tax. And this accords entirely with the common understanding. But if this view were accepted in interpreting the Constitution, Congress has no power to levy an income tax. On the other hand, if this injunction regarding the levy of "direct taxes" be explained away (as it was thirty years ago), it is argued that in such case this must at least be one of those "taxes, duties, imposts and excises" of which the Constitution declares that they "shall be uniform throughout the United States," and that the exemption of incomes under \$4,000, together with some other requirements of the new act, is a palpable violation of the principle of uniformity. This does not seem to us so clear an objection. The new law requires uniformity throughout the United States in the taxation at 2 per cent. of the excess of incomes above \$4,000. There are in the act details, as to methods of computation, assessment and collection, and as to rights of appeal, that certainly seem to contravene the guaranteed rights of the citizen. But the arguments before the Supreme Court have dwelt mainly upon the broad issues involved in a federal income tax. It is expected that the Court will decide the case before the end of April. Everyone perceives that the decision will have very far-reaching consequences.

*The Question
of Policy.*

The legality of the imposition is one thing, and the wisdom and policy of it are quite a different thing. Whatever the Supreme Court may rule as to the constitutional bearings, the American people have yet to be convinced that a federal income tax is an advisable means of securing public revenue. Mr. John Stuart Mill, who may well be quoted further for his opinions upon the policy of such a tax, reasons that however fair it might be in theory, it is in practice one of the most difficult to apply. "Notwithstanding," says Mr. Mill, "what is called the inquisitorial nature of the tax, no amount of inquisitorial power which would be tolerated by a people the most disposed to submit to it, could enable the revenue officers to assess the tax from actual knowledge of the circumstances of contributors. Rents, salaries, annuities and all fixed incomes, can be exactly ascertained. But the variable gains of professions, and still more the profits of business, which the person interested cannot always himself exactly ascertain, can still less be estimated with any approach to fairness by a tax collector." And he finally concludes that "direct taxes on income should be reserved as an extraordinary resource for great national emergencies, in which the necessity of a large additional revenue overrules all objections." It seems to us that this is a justifiable conclusion and one particularly applica-



ATTORNEY-GENERAL OLNEY.



Photo by Sarony.

HON. JOSEPH H. CHOATE, OF NEW YORK.

ble to the United States. We tried an income tax once, in a time when "great national emergencies" overruled constitutional objections not only to this particular measure but also to several other Congressional ventures quite as doubtful from the legal standpoint. But in times of peace the country may well prefer a close regard for the Constitution. If that venerable document does not suit the times, there are processes by which it can be amended.

*The Bond
Issue and the
Gold Reserve.*

It was thought for a time that the Fifty-fourth Congress would probably be convened in extra session in April in order to deal with the vexed and perilous question of the currency. The expiring Democratic Congress refused to do anything on its own account to remedy the situation, nor would it do anything to enable the Democratic President and Secretary of the Treasury to deal directly and advantageously with the problem. It refused to authorize the issue of expressly worded "gold" bonds, although the whole financial world understands that the new debt must in honor be paid in gold. It was calculated that the insertion of the word "gold" would have saved the treasury \$16,000,000. This profit was reaped by the intermediaries who dealt in the bonds; for investors showed their faith in "Uncle Sam" by paying prices that were evidence of their full expectation that nothing cheaper than gold dollars would be returned to them when the day of redemption should come. So great was the demand, that twenty or thirty times as large an amount was subscribed for as

was issued. This proof of the borrowing power of our Government, together with the assurance that the Administration would use that borrowing power with promptness and freedom whenever the stock of gold in the treasury had fallen below the danger point, has had a calming and reassuring effect, at least for the moment. It is quite possible that no further difficulty may be experienced for some time to come in maintaining the customary gold reserve for the redemption of greenbacks. But the system is not worth all this strain and expense. There is no sacred reason for attempting to preserve and to reconcile two such inharmonious things as the absolute gold basis and standard and the plan of a perpetual reissue of a fixed volume of treasury notes which can always be used to draw gold out of the treasury. What to do about it all was quite too baffling a problem for the late Congress. Nobody can tell how much wiser and firmer the Republican House will show itself to be next winter.

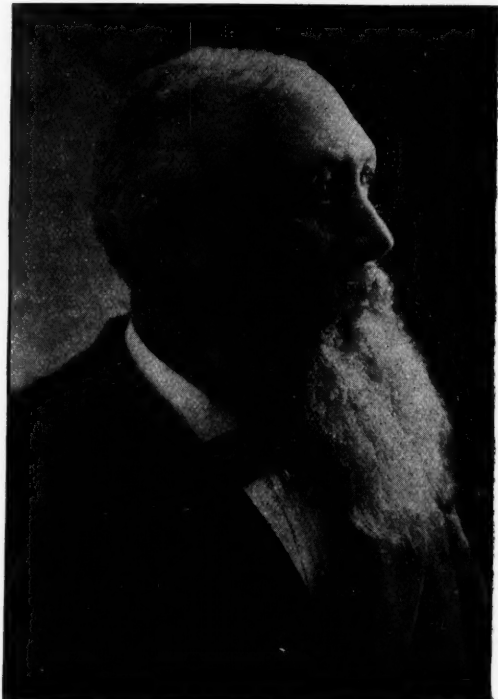
*Silver and
the Next
Conference.*

The Senate did not adjourn without giving the country some evidence of its continued faith in the free coinage of silver. But every one understands that with Mr. Cleveland in the White House no free coinage bill would be allowed to go upon the statute books. The possibility that the new wave of European interest in the silver question would cause the early call of another international conference, led Congress to provide in advance for an American representation. It was agreed that nine delegates should be appointed and that each House should name three from its own membership, while the President should name three at his discretion. The Senate proceeded to select Senator Teller, of Colorado, who is a Republican, and Senators Jones, of Arkansas, and Daniel, of Virginia, who are Democrats. All of these are pro-silver men of the most pronounced type. The House selected Speaker Crisp, of Georgia, and Mr. Culbertson, of Texas, Democrats, who have in general been identified with the free silver element, and Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, Republican, who holds the views of the international bimetalists. Thus, no matter who may be selected by the President, it is certain that five of the nine American delegates will represent the opinions of the free coinage men. Nothing very definite has happened in Europe, but Germany seems to be rapidly apostatizing from its high creed of gold monometallism adopted twenty years ago, and has taken action that commits it to the idea that it will be advisable to summon an international conference on silver to meet in Berlin. England, also, has altered its tone, and the House of Commons has adopted a resolution which declares that it "regards with increasing apprehension the constant fluctuation and growing divergence of the values of gold and silver, and heartily concurs in the recent expressions of opinion of the governments of France and Germany in regard to the serious evils arising therefrom." It is estimated by European authorities that there was, as regards land and staple commodities, an average price decline of about seven and a half per

cent. last year, and this is attributed by the bimetalists chiefly to the appreciation of gold as a standard. There is likely enough to be an international conference within a few months, though no one can say that definite results from it are very probable.

Utah, the West, and the Money Question. It is not believed that the admission of Utah to the Union and the appearance of two new western senators will of necessity strengthen the silver forces. Utah has had the reputation hitherto of great conservatism on the money question. If New Mexico and Arizona should at an early day become states, the monetary ideas of the Southwest would be reinforced at Washington beyond doubt by the accession of four additional free silver senators. But until the settlement of the monetary question has made some progress, it is scarcely likely that the House of Representatives will act favorably upon bills for the admission of any more states. The silver men who rally under the banner of the American Bi-Metallic League have issued a manifesto in which they declare that the time has come for the organization of a new political party for the sole purpose of bringing the silver question to a direct issue. The League advocates the immediate opening of the mints for the unlimited coinage of silver dollars at the present weight-ratio of 1 to 16. The League also opposes any form of paper money except that which is issued directly by the national treasury, and it declares against the sale of interest-bearing bonds in time of peace. Some of the western silver senators, like Mr. Stewart and Mr. Jones, of Nevada, are announced as favoring this movement, but Mr. Bland, of Missouri, Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska, and other prominent free silver men who have been identified with the Democratic party hitherto, have in turn issued their appeal to men of like opinions in which they declare their belief that the Democratic party can be completely dominated by the free silver men, and that an independent political movement would be a great mistake. It can only be said that however parties may shape themselves the money question is very much alive, while the tariff question is, relatively speaking, very much in the background.

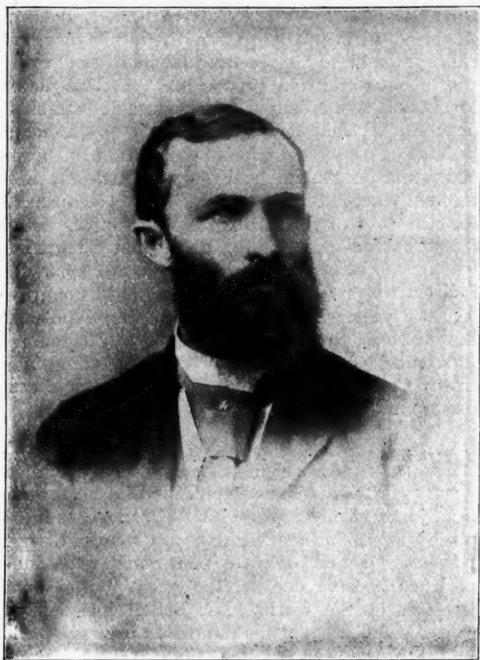
The Future of Mormonism. The statehood convention which is in session at Salt Lake City to frame a constitution for Utah, contains a large majority of Mormons. The announcement of this fact seems to have created some disquietude among those who have always been accustomed to regard the Mormons with dread and aversion. But since polygamy has been eliminated from the Mormon theory and practice, there remains nothing that a land of religious freedom like ours can properly interfere with. There is no sound reason for apprehending a union of church and state in Utah, and very little reason for supposing that the Mormons can much longer maintain their effective majority of the total population. The growth of the so-called "Gentile" element has been formidable in recent years, and it will doubtless be yet more rapid in the future; while,



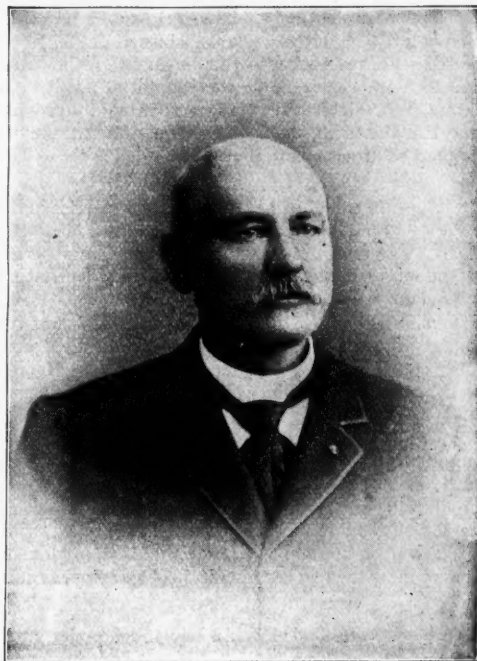
JOHN HENRY SMITH,
President of Utah Constitutional Convention.

on the other hand, there is no ground for the opinion that Mormonism will be the one creed of the descendants of Mormon pioneers. Under state institutions, Utah will tend to become assimilated with the general life of the country. It will lose its peculiar Mormon characteristics, and the church of the Latter Day Saints will itself tend to become more like other churches in creed, in forms, and in methods. Mormonism was a strange phase of western life which in its very nature was destined to be transient. With the admission of Utah as a state, the transition from peculiar to normal conditions will be much accelerated. For a long time Utah was a singular anomaly. It was absolutely ruled by the leaders of the Mormon church, under circumstances which were wholly out of accord with the constitution and laws of the United States. That period has happily passed away forever.

The Indian Territory. There remains another territorial and social anomaly almost, if not quite, as remarkable as Utah ever was. This solitary relic is the Indian Territory. Some means must be found to assimilate that region to the American system. It has become the paradise of roving and adventurous spirits, of outlawed fugitives from justice, and of sharp dealers in various businesses and trades



SENATOR M'BRIDE, OF OREGON.



SENATOR SHOUP, OF IDAHO.

who are thriving upon the abnormal conditions of society that have come into existence. Ex-Senator Dawes and his fellow commissioners, who have been thoroughly investigating the whole situation, find a state of facts stranger than any fiction that they could possibly invent. It will require patient and careful statesmanship to solve the land problem, to do justice in the wisest way to the Cherokees and other civilized tribes, and to bring the whole region under a *régime* of good administration and into harmony with the American system. Here again, as in the case of Utah, the natural forces of civilization must inevitably work toward a solution. Peculiar and anomalous conditions will break down, and the force of circumstances will inevitably compel the Indian Territory to seek admission as a state of the Union.

As to the Choosing of Senators. In all but one state the senatorial contests had been ended when these comments were written. The Idaho Legislature concluded its long weeks of distracting struggle and deadlock by the election of Mr. Shoup for another term. In Oregon, on February 23, a decision was reached in favor of Hon. George W. McBride, who will therefore succeed to the seat just vacated by Senator Dolph. In Delaware alone the contest had not ended. This stubborn fight is due primarily to the fact that a certain Mr. Addicks, who is said to have spent a portion of his great wealth in helping the Republicans to secure a majority in the Delaware

Legislature, has an unyielding determination to be rewarded by a seat in the United States Senate. His opponents declare that he is an interloper who does not properly belong in Delaware, and that he has impudently invaded that little Commonwealth with the idea that his money can pave the way from Dover to the Capitol at Washington. We are not in possession of all the facts, but must at least conclude that Mr. Addicks is not one of the thoroughly representative public men of Delaware, from whom, in the natural order of things, the United States Senator should be selected. Senator Higgins, who is a candidate for re-election, has been Mr. Addicks' chief opponent. The election of senators seriously interferes with the law-making duties of the state legislatures when these protracted contests occur; and every such case, like half a dozen very recent ones easy to enumerate, adds something to the sentiment that is growing in favor of the direct election of senators by the voters of the states. An amendment to the constitution would be necessary; but there is some reason to think that such an amendment would be adopted if once submitted by Congress to the states. With the growth of wealth there has come to be a feeling that money can conquer everything for its possessor; and the honor of a place in the United States Senate is a thing that many a rich man feels himself willing to invest a great sum to secure. There are means by which such candidates may greatly influence a legislature; while if the senator-

ship, like the governor's chair, were a matter of direct popular election, their wealth would be much less potent. In any case, a legislature ought to be elected with reference to the business of the state, and not with reference to the senatorial aspirations of any man. It would seem reasonable to provide that the states might, at their own option, take up the plan of direct election of senators.

*Party Lines
in
the Senate.*

In calculating the strength of parties in the Senate as it will be reorganized next winter, it must be remembered that Utah will adopt a constitution and elect a state legislature in November and that two senators from this forty-fifth member of the union of states will bring the whole number up to ninety. If, as would now seem likely enough, Utah's first senators should be Republicans, that party would be very near the point of control. On questions other than monetary ones, enough Populists would probably act with the Republicans to give the Senate a Republican complexion. But it is clear that party lines cannot be maintained in the Senate on any of the really critical issues that are likely to arise, and no one looks forward with any degree of confidence to the conclusive settlement of any monetary or economic problem by the new Congress.

*Postmaster-
Generals.
Old and New.*

Mr. Wilson's fidelity to the views and policy of the White House, though doubtless due to no expectation of personal reward, has nevertheless proved fortunate for the retiring chairman of the Ways and Means Com-

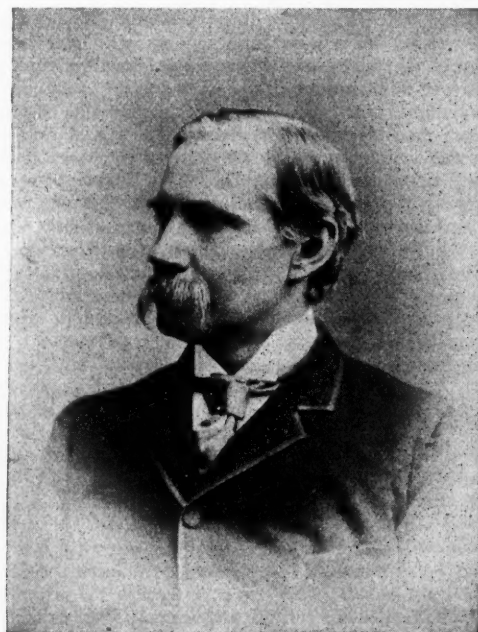
mittee and author of the tariff bill. Defeated by a Republican in his West Virginia district, and much impaired in health and strength by his very trying and not too highly appreciated labors in Congress, he was about to retire to private life. At this juncture Mr. Bissell, by a felicitous coincidence, finds public life unprofitable, and having reaped all the honor and prestige he could well hope to enjoy from the position of Postmaster-general, insists upon retiring from the Cabinet where his \$8,000 salary is small compensation for the loss of a lucrative law practice. But an \$8,000 cabinet position for a defeated Congressman who has no lucrative law practice to fall back upon, is distinctly preferable to another term in Congress at \$5,000 a year. At the end of Mr. Cleveland's term, the wave of Republicanism in West Virginia may have subsided, and then Mr. Wilson may find his old seat in Congress waiting for him—or perhaps a senatorship may fall to his lot.

*Expert Talent
Needed in the
Postal Service.*

Speaking frankly, Mr. Bissell has made an excellent postmaster-general and leaves the Cabinet with a high reputation, justly earned; while Mr. Wilson comes into the place with as fine a standing as any man in his party possesses. Either of these men could with due experience become one of the great postal administrators of the world. Mr. Bissell had fairly acquired some grasp of the immense business of which he was at the head, when he found that his interests required his abandonment of the post. Absolutely nothing in his previous experience had qualified him in any special way for that kind of a place. Mr.



HON. WILSON S. BISSELL.



HON. WILLIAM L. WILSON.

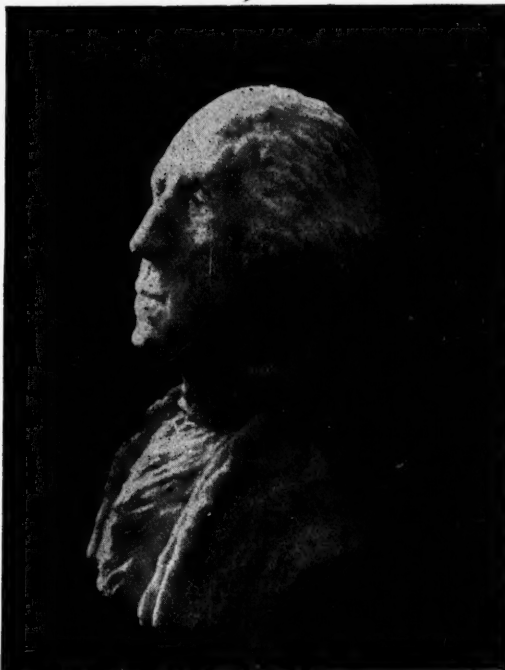
Photos by Bell, Washington.

Wilson now takes up the work solely because he was defeated in his race for Congress, and not because he has any trained aptitudes for managing the post office department, or any prospect of long service in that capacity. This is not said in disparagement of Mr. Wilson. He is an exceedingly favorable product of a system that does not tend to give us such a postal service as we ought to have. The American postal service is not holding its own. In various particulars the European countries are going ahead of us, simply because their postal administration commands a higher quality of permanent, expert, managerial ability. Meanwhile, we hope that Mr. Wilson may take up his duties with the zest and interest that a change of work often brings, and that he may be able to accomplish some notable reforms. For one thing, he should endeavor to secure a pneumatic tube service for all our large cities. For another thing, he should do everything in his power to advance civil service reform principles and practices in every part of the colossal system over which he finds himself presiding.

Passage of the Lottery Bill. One important action in the interests of morality must be remembered to the credit of the late Congress. In its closing hours it passed the anti-lottery bill, which was designed to give complete and full effect to the national victory won by the best people of Louisiana when they spurned a bribe of thirty millions of dollars or more, and refused to extend the charter of the Louisiana Lottery Company. The business of that concern was transferred nominally to Central America as headquarters. By various methods of evasion it has been able in great measure to baffle our postal administration; and where it could not make use of the post office it has had especially favorable contracts with the express companies. These indeed have been its chief allies; and through them it has carried on an immense business in the United States from its secure rendezvous in Honduras. The measure which has now become a law has had its most aggressive and untiring instigator in the person of one of the professors in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Mr. S. H. Woodbridge. For nearly two years he has been working for the passage of this law, which is so drawn as to make the Honduras Lottery Company and every concern of that sort an absolute outlaw. The circumstances under which final action was reached in the Senate on the last day of the session, in time for the engrossed bill to be signed by the President only five minutes before the latest legal moment, form a story that is quite dramatic. Mr. Woodbridge's campaign well illustrates what one earnest reformer can do when he has wisely selected his point of attack and has the persistence to keep constantly at work upon it.

The Winter and the South. The cautious approach of spring makes it opportune to say a parting word about the extraordinary winter that lies behind us. The chief satisfaction it has brought to some members of the younger generation has consisted in the silencing and complete discomfiture of the typical "oldest inhabitant." This personage had dominated

us all too loftily. He had prated of the long and severe winters of his childhood, and had tried to make us feel that in these degenerate days a "regular, old-fashioned winter," with heavy snowfalls, unlimited sleighing and weeks and months of skating, were quite out of the question, belonging to a set of topics which nobody but historians and old settlers could properly discuss. The solid freeze-up of the Hudson river even in its lower tidal stretches, though an unusual spectacle, is not without numerous precedents. But the unprecedented thing about the past winter has been its severe visitation of regions which are usually exempt. At least until very recent years plenty of men and women had grown up in New Orleans without ever having seen so much as a flake



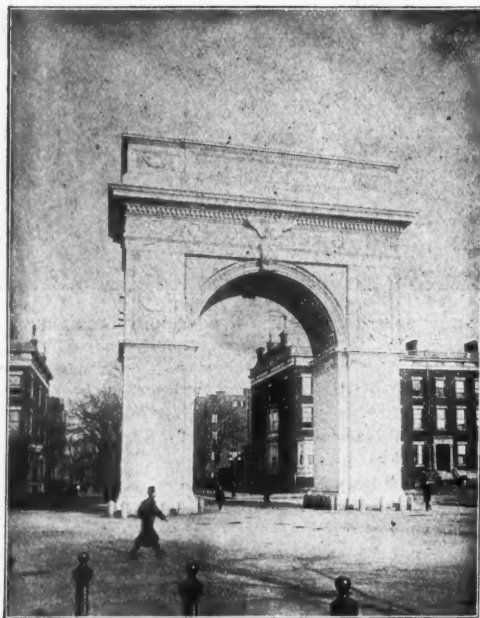
From photo by Henry Grabau.

SNOW BUST OF WASHINGTON AT NEW ORLEANS.

of snow. But late in February of this year the snow fell to a depth of ten inches all along the lower Gulf region. No Northerner can possibly realize how sensational an experience this was to our fellow countrymen of the sunny South. If the people of Montreal or Minneapolis, after half a winter of deep snow and zero temperature, should wake up some morning to find the thermometer recording ninety in the shade, and to find their parks and gardens transformed into orange and banana groves laden with ripe fruit, while brilliant flowers were blooming everywhere,—the sensation would not be so novel and extraordinary by any means as that which the people of New Orleans felt in February when they experienced a Minnesota snowfall.

A Snow Statue of Washington. An ingenious young citizen of New Orleans possessing a natural artistic ability which speaks for itself, set up in a prominent street a huge snow man twelve feet high, which he modeled into an heroic statue of the Father of his Country. We publish on page 377 an illustration made from a photograph of this statue. New Orleans happens to be very badly supplied with public monuments, and possesses nothing which commemorates the first President of the Republic. This snow statue ought to be reproduced in white marble and erected both to honor George Washington and also to preserve the memory of the great snowfall of 1895, which is an event of much historic interest.

New York's Washington Arch. By the way, it is worth noting in this connection that an April date has been set for the dedication of the completed Washington arch in New York, which stands in Washington Square at the foot of Fifth Avenue. New York celebrated, in 1889, the centennial anniversary of the inauguration of President Washington; and as one of the street decorations on that occasion a temporary wooden arch was erected at the south end of Fifth Avenue. It was so attractive an object that patriotic citizens determined to secure enough money by popular subscription to perpetuate the arch in marble. The structure has been practically completed for a year or two. At length the last carvings have been done, and New York possesses in the arch an architectural monument of great beauty.

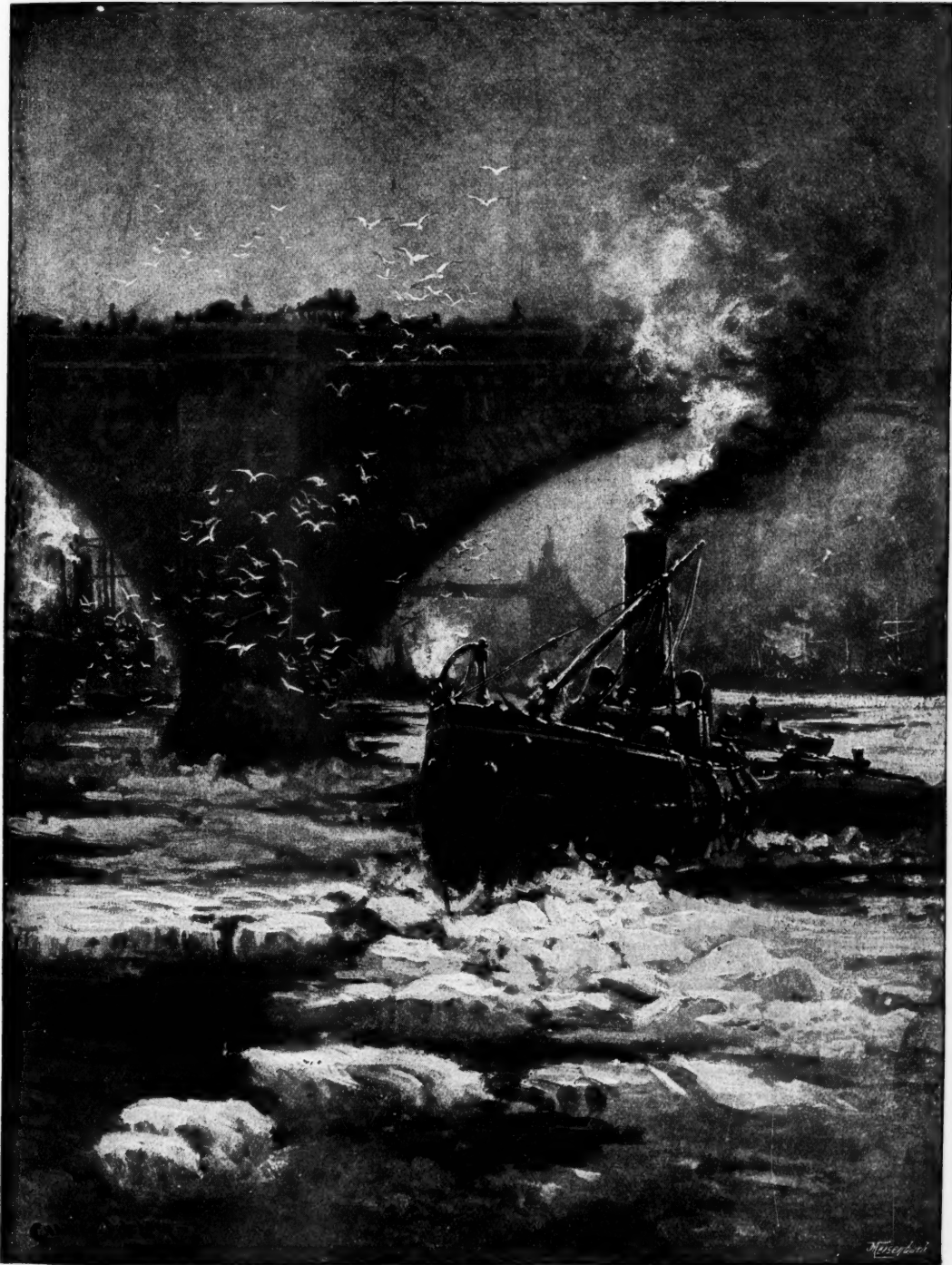


WASHINGTON ARCH, NEW YORK.

Havoc of the Frost King. But to return to our reflections upon the winter, there is a very calamitous side to so violent and wanton an invasion by Jack Frost of regions lying far beyond his proper domain.

The devastation of a modern army is nothing as compared with the havoc that the cold weather has wrought in portions of the South. Not only has this year's orange crop been destroyed in Florida, but many of the orange groves have been blighted beyond hope of resuscitation; and various other crops and fruit-bearing trees have been sacrificed. The aggregate loss to the South would amount to many millions of dollars if it were fully computed. Nevertheless, there is no ground for discouragement. The agricultural and economic prosperity of the South is now assured beyond any question. On the continent of Europe the cold made somewhat similar inroads upon the very regions whose reign of perpetual summer had been deemed most unassailable. England's winters are usually wet and disagreeable, but they are seldom cold, and skating is a comparatively rare sport. But the past winter leads to the suspicion that the Gulf Stream, upon which the British islands have always relied for their mild, green winters and their perennially even temperature, has either shifted its course or else lost some of its caloric. Mr. Stead early in March wrote from London as follows touching the weather and its relations to English politics:

England's Arctic Season. The United Kingdom is emerging from a spell of winter weather severe and protracted beyond all precedent in the lifetime of this generation. The frost began on January 22. It did not finally disappear till March 1, when the moon changed and the weather became warm and damp and springlike. For nearly six weeks all outdoor work was either totally suspended or carried on with difficulty. Even yesterday, although the surface of the ground thawed, the gardeners complained that their spades could not penetrate more than three inches. Below that depth the frost still held. The Clyde is still blocked with ice, and it will be some days yet before we can take our farewell of Jack Frost. Skating still continues—never have skaters and skatemakers enjoyed so long an innings—and London householders are still groaning under the misery of frozen water pipes. The plumber's harvest is beginning to be gathered, but as yet the thaw has not fully set in. The ice has gone from London's river, but the sea gulls linger, bearing up as best they can under their enforced vegetarian diet, for even tame kittiwakes do not take kindly to baker's bread, and comparatively few good Samaritans provided them the diet which they craved. What a February we have had! From my office window it was like looking out on the Arctic ocean across to the North Pole. The great river was full of floating ice, which rose and fell with the tide, making navigation almost impossible. Down below London Bridge, where the ice-pack was the thickest, an adventurous fellow is said to have crossed from bank to bank dry



THE FROZEN THAMES : A STUDY AT LONDON BRIDGE, LOOKING EAST.

shod with less difficulty than Eliza crossed the Ohio in "Uncle Tom." Even now occasional islands of ice slowly melting in the warmer water float up and down the river, carrying crews of sea birds looking very odd as they stand gravely on the deck of their half-submerged sea craft voyaging from bridge to bridge. There was very little snow in London. Seldom, indeed, has street traffic been less impeded when the temperature has been so low. Distress has been severe, but it was borne in patience and relieved with promptitude and with such efficiency as was possible. The death rate rose as the thermometer fell. Jack Frost is as a knife at the throats of the aged, the infirm, and the consumptive. But, on the whole, the people, whether they lived or whether they died, were singularly patient, and shivered along as best they could in silence.

*The Influenza
in England.*

When the frost began to give way, the influenza made its descent, as its fashion is, striking down high and low, rich and poor, with a preference, indeed, for the well-to-do. First among the victims who were prostrated by this detestable substitute for the malarial fevers of hotter lands was the Prime Minister, while Mr. Balfour kept him company in his misfortune. Sneezing, coughing, feverish malaise and general cold in the head became the order of the day. It really seemed as if,—as in ancient Egypt when the angel of death facilitated the Exodus,—there was not one household that escaped. But although many died from its after-effects, and business has had to be carried on short-handed, the influenza did not perceptibly affect the volume of active life. Armies can fight when a large proportion of their rank and file are in hospital, and politics and business know no perceptible abatement in their feverish velocity, though statesmen go to bed with influenza, and ten per cent. of the clerks in the counting-house are not able to leave home.

*The
Prime
Minister.*

Lord Rosebery's indisposition has naturally attracted most attention. Mr. Balfour had only a slight attack, and got over it quickly. Indeed, no one profited more from the influenza than did Mr. Balfour, for it kept him from the House of Commons when the Indian cotton duties were being discussed on Sir Henry James's motion; and it delivered him from the sin of making a set speech in favor of the reactionary party in the London County Council election. Lord Rosebery had no such compensation. He had a more serious attack, and it brought back his old inability to sleep. A poor man who can sleep is to be envied by the richest millionaire who cannot. Better be a pauper with sleep than a Rothschild without it. Much has been written in criticism and depreciation of Lord Rosebery as a statesman and a Prime Minister. But he has only one great defect—and that is his inability to sleep. If the hypnotist at the Aquarium could but be allowed to put Lord Rosebery to sleep for a whole week, he would be a national benefactor. The habit

of sleeping long and soundly is, perhaps, even more than patience, the thing most needed by Prime Ministers; for patience itself is one of the virtues only possible to those who rest.

*The English
Political
Outlook.*

In February the Liberals had a stroke of good luck in the constituencies. They gained a seat at the by-election at Colchester. The retiring member, who was a Unionist, resigned on being convinced that he was on the wrong side in politics. He was promptly replaced by a Liberal, who to his political virtues added yet this above all, that he was the largest employer of labor in the borough. The majority at Colchester was unexpectedly large, and the hearts of the Ministerialists were correspondingly elated with gratitude. But the glow was transient. The party managers know too well how impossible it is to find a Sir W. Pearson in every constituency, and they do not buoy themselves up by any false hopes. The Liberals having made up their mind that they will be beaten at the general election, are making the best of the period that intervenes before the dissolution. If Lord Rosebery chafes somewhat unnecessarily against the position to which he is doomed of governing on sufferance, his colleagues are experiencing an unaccustomed delight in a glorious independence. When recalcitrant factions wait upon Sir W. Harcourt and threaten to vote with the opposition, they find the menace has lost its magic power. "By all means, gentlemen," says the Leader of the Commons, "and the sooner the better." So it has come to pass that the fact that the ministers no longer wish to live contributes to prolong their existence. It is easy to sever a tightly-stretched cord; but when the string gives lightly to the knife, it is not so easy. A cabinet whose leading members are not merely ready but longing to die, continues to live without any immediate prospect of going down into the pit. Its majority is small, but it is sufficient; and the very lack of numbers is one element of their strength.

*The Attitude
of the
Opposition.*

The Unionists do not seem very eager for a dissolution. Mr. Balfour was anxious not to return to office before he had published his book on "The Foundations of Belief;" but now he contemplates the future with equanimity, and discusses with philosophic indifference the date of the dissolution. Their bitterest critics cannot profess to believe that the Liberals are endangering the Empire. On the whole, the Liberal cabinet is doing pretty much what its successor will do,—strengthening the navy, extending the Empire, keeping the peace, and improving the administration as far as it can without asking for parliamentary powers. Lord Salisbury, if he came in, would do just the same. And as the Peers will throw Liberal legislation out of the window, it does not much matter to the Unionists how long this ministry survives. Since they do not wish to come in with a slender majority, which would make them the bond-slaves of Mr. Chamberlain, they prefer, on the whole, to let things drift along as they are.

What
about
Home Rule?

The Liberals are, of course, irrevocably committed to the policy of Home Rule. The Liberal party as a governing factor has no existence without the Irish party, any more than a man can be said to exist without his lungs. Home Rule is, therefore, as the breath of their nostrils. But Home Rule, if Archbishop Croke may be believed, is in a bad way. Writing to the *Freeman's Journal*, this patriot prelate declares that "the hope of obtaining a legislature for our country within measurable time is no longer entertained by reasoning men." "Our enthusiasm," he says, speaking of his own countrymen, "has cooled down or died away. Our Bishops, for the most part, hold aloof from the national cause; our priests are distrustful and dissatisfied." If this be so, there is a poor look-out for Home Rule. One cannot expect English and Scotch Liberals to be more enthusiastic Home Rulers than the Irish themselves.

Matters
in
Parliament.

After Lord Herschell had vindicated himself with some heat from the charges which had been freely brought against him in connection with the removal of Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams, Lord Salisbury made an effective speech, to which Lord Rosebery replied. With the Duke of Devonshire's speech, the usual and formal debate on the Address in the Lords practically ended. In the House of Commons it was very different. The Government had to face a series of amendments, one or two of which threatened to leave them in a minority. By good management, however, it was able to pull through. The first serious danger to the Government rose out of the question of the unemployed. Mr. Keir Hardie's support of Mr. Jeffreys's amendment, regretting that the Government had shown no appreciation of the great depression prevailing in agriculture and the manufacturing districts, threatened at first to put the ministers in a minority. From this they extricated themselves by offering a "Select Committee on the Unemployed." The speeches of Mr. Goschen and Mr. Balfour, however, placed in strong relief the difficulties under which large sections of the community are laboring. But although the opposition had no difficulty in painting the situation in its blackest colors, they had no suggestions as to what ought to be done to relieve the distress. The Committee on the Unemployed was promptly constituted under the presidency of Mr. Campbell-Bannermann, and has been holding its sittings ever since. So far as can be gathered from reading the condensed reports in the newspapers, the general opinion among the officials seems to be that the poor-law authorities, aided by private charity, have been able to deal with the situation fairly well, although several districts are suffering acutely. It will be interesting to see at what conclusion the committee arrives. It is evident that the inquiries of the committee are not likely to bear fruit before next winter. It will yet be some weeks before we have their report, which will in any case be a valuable document.

Mr. Burns
and
Mr. Hills.

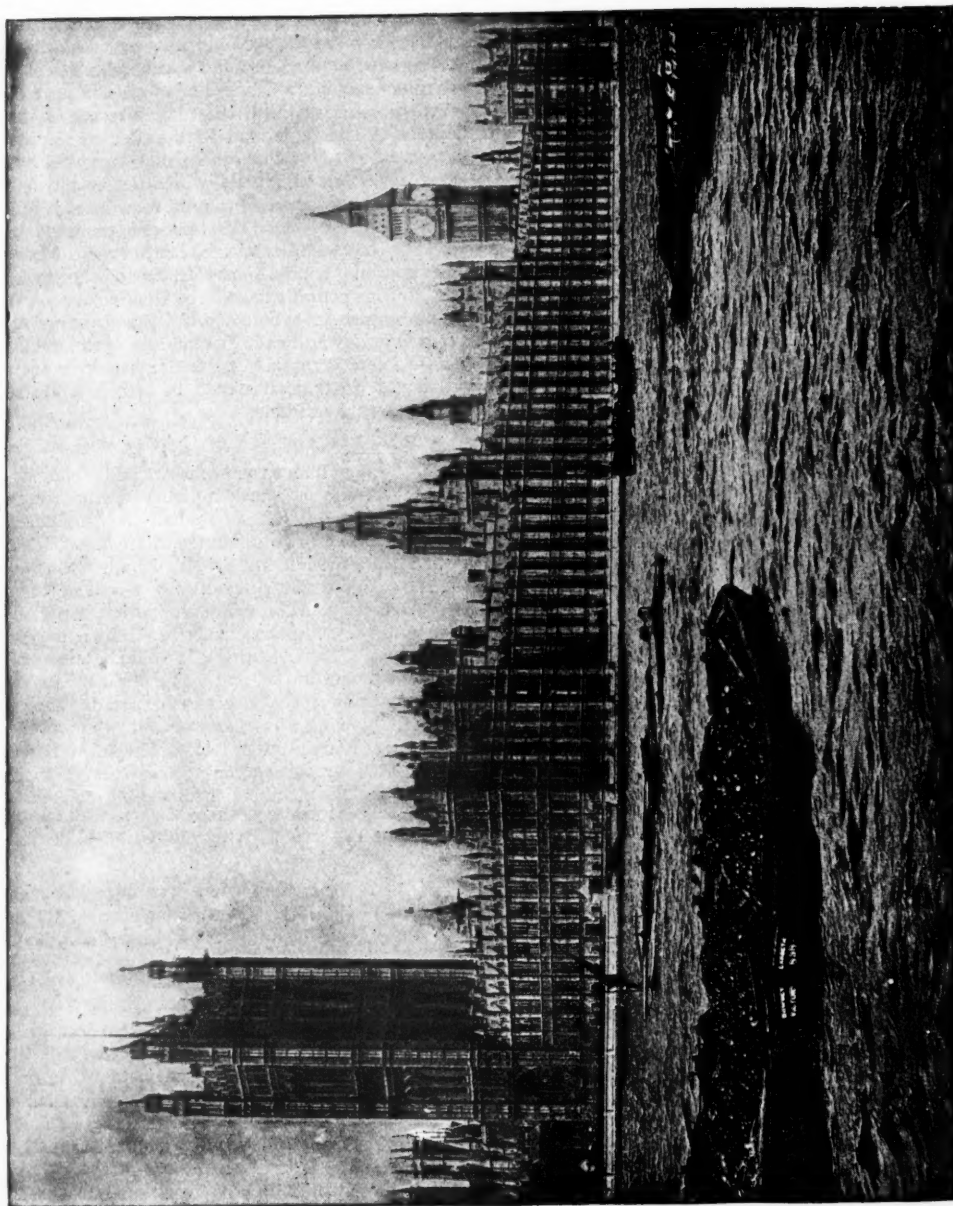
The most notable feature in the proceedings of the Committee has been the examining of witnesses by Mr. Burns. Mr. Burns is a Scotchman whose natural good sense has been ripened by responsible administrative work on the London County Council. On such a committee as this he is invaluable, although the services which he renders are too often those of a kind which expose him to misrepresentation and abuse on the part of those who dream dreams all the day long as to the miraculous things which might be effected if only they were allowed to have their own way. So far, the most important suggestion which has been made before the Committee was brought forward by Mr. Hills, of the Thames Iron Works, who proposed to found labor colonies in connection with every district of ten thousand population. Mr. Hills, who spoke on behalf of his committee, offered to give his services and organize the whole country this summer on a system which would save England from the unemployed problem forever. If Mr. Hills and his committee could do that, it would be worth while to endow them with millions.

The Irish
Amendments.

After having rejected Mr. Jeffreys's amendment the ministers had a comparatively easy task in defeating the attack made upon them by Mr. Redmond, who clamored for an immediate dissolution in the interests of Home Rule, and the amendment by Mr. Clancy, who was impatient to have the dynamitards released. The Conservative party as a whole supported Mr. Redmond, but his amendment was defeated by a majority of twenty. Mr. Asquith stood to his guns in relation to the dynamitards, and the misguided patriots who tried to open up the path to their country's independence by blowing up the Tower and other public buildings, will remain under lock and key until Home Rule is passed or the prison doctors can conscientiously certify that confinement is endangering their lives. There are certain methods that patriots must not employ. The use of dynamite is not to be forgiven.

Mr. Chamberlain's
Collapse.

After Mr. Clancy was disposed of, it was Mr. Chamberlain's turn. This gentleman, who has been distinguishing himself by defending the aldermen of the city,—an excess of Conservatism which led even the *Times* to shake its head in mild surprise,—deemed it necessary to assert himself, as leader of the Liberal wing of the Unionist party. He brought forward an amendment condemning the government for taking up the time of the House by introducing measures which they could not pass, instead of boldly facing the constitutional question which they had raised by their attack on the House of Lords. Mr. Chamberlain spoke cleverly, although he overloaded his speech with extracts which he did not read impressively. The House yawned and became restive. He was followed by Mr. Asquith, who spoke both briefly and brilliantly, and excited the enthusiasm of his party by the way in which he assailed Mr. Chamberlain. Mr.



House of Commons End.

House of Lords End.

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT—FROM THE OTHER SIDE OF THE THAMES.

Asquith's speech, together with the Colchester election and the division on the cotton duties, has put heart into the Liberals. Mr. Chamberlain's amendment was rejected by a majority of fourteen. After this amendment the debate on the Address was closed by a majority of eight, and the House of Commons was free to begin its work.

Lancashire and the Indian Cotton Duties. The first thing it did was to debate the Indian cotton duties, and this for a time seemed to endanger the very existence of the government. Sir Henry James, as a member for a Lancashire borough, brought forward a resolution condemning the government for permitting India to tax Lancashire cottons. This is a subject on which all Lancashire men are of one mind. It was thought that a sufficient number of Liberal Lancashire members could be induced to vote against the cotton duties, even if such a vote involved the upset of the Administration. But when the debate came on Mr. Balfour was absent, Mr. Goschen was hostile and Unionist after Unionist declared his objection to subordinating the interests of India to the clamor of Lancashire. On the division, after a very able speech from Mr. Fowler, the ministry found itself, to its own great astonishment, with a majority of 195.

The Bimetallism and the Indian Cotton Conference. Having triumphed over their Lancashire assailants, they deemed it wise a few days later to throw a sop to Cerberus by accepting Mr. Everett's motion in favor of an International Conference on the currency question. In accepting the resolution Sir William Harcourt made a speech which practically left the government committed to nothing beyond assenting to the conference to which both Germany and the United States were favorable. Conferences may come and conferences may go; but as long as the English government refuses to modify its exclusively gold standard, things will probably remain pretty much as they are now. In the mean time, bimetalists have scored an apparent success, and they are beginning to believe that victory is in sight.

The Welsh Church. At last, having liberally discussed all these more or less abstract resolutions, the House of Commons took into consideration the legislative proposals of the government. The first submitted to it was Mr. Asquith's bill for the Disestablishment of the Welsh Church. Mr. Asquith spoke with commendable brevity, setting forth the leading features of the bill, which is practically the same as that which was discussed last year. Two nights were devoted to discussion, but it was ultimately read a first time without a division. The next place is given to the Irish Land bill, which Mr. Morley has in charge. These will occupy all the spare time of the session. Welsh Disestablishment,

having had the first place, will take a back seat. There is a chance of getting the Irish Land bill through if it is cut and carved so as to suit the Duke of Devonshire, who has intimated that he will not be too exacting. But chance of the passage of the Welsh Disestablishment bill there is none, notwithstanding the overwhelming majority of Welsh members in its favor.

The Payment of Members. The government, after much consideration, has decided not to introduce the bill for the payment of members of Parliament. The decision is a wise one, but it leaves the great difficulty of the Liberal party untouched. At present, with Lancashire Liberal millowners threatening to go over to the enemy because of the cotton duties, and with a general stampede throughout the country of well-to-do Liberals who are scared by what they consider to be the socialistic extravagances of the Independent Labor party, the ministers find it extremely difficult to secure presentable candidates who are willing and able to support themselves in Parliament. Something will have to be done; it is true of parties as of armies that without the sinews of war no campaign can be prosecuted.

The New Factory Bill. By slow but sure degrees the British Home Office has gradually converted itself into a Department of Labor, and Mr. Asquith has taken a long step in the direction of this transformation by introducing a new truck bill and a new factory bill. The latter measure, which is much the most important, increases the already great power of the Home Office over all factories and workshops. Factory legislation, of course, is an old story, but this new bill for the first time brings under the Factory acts the laundries, bakehouses, docks, wharves, quays, building operations where machinery is employed, and tenement factories. Additional provisions are made to secure the irreducible minimum of fresh air for all workers, and new and drastic powers are given for the purposes of securing an investigation into all cases of accident occurring in factories and workshops. Mr. Asquith has not taken the step it was hoped he would in raising the age of half-timers from eleven to twelve. This omission, he explained, was not due to any objection to the change, but he wished that the bill should pass without controversy; and, therefore, he did not insert a clause that would cause opposition from the persons most concerned. If, however, the House would force his hand, he was only too willing that it should be forced. Whatever may be thought of the details of the measure, and its faults either of omission or commission, there is no doubt that it is the latest, and, in some respects, the most interesting illustration of the anxious desire of the philanthropic state to constitute itself an earthly providence for the masses of the people.

*The London
County Council
Election.*

The real political interest in London, however, centred, not in Westminster, but in the constituencies in which the future of the London County Council was to be decided. The contest was very vigorously conducted, and it presented many features of interest. The Progressives, who had a majority of fifty at the last election, took as their fighting mottoes, "Progress without Politics," and "London, One and Indivisible." The Moderates called in the aid of the Conservative and Unionist party, with whom they went forth to battle, howling execration upon the Progressives who had raised the rates. Blue placards flamed on all the hoardings announcing that the London County Council was spending £1,000 a day of public money more than their predecessors; and the workmen were adjured to vote against the party, which, by raising the rates, diminished employment and drove trade from London. The efforts of the Moderate-Conservative-Unionist-ratepayer confederacy were materially aided by the announcement that the County Council would have to add to its rate next year. Great is the awe and fear of the ratepayer in both political parties; and it was universally expected that the Progressives would issue from the poll with a diminished majority.

*The Peerage
as
Candidates.*

Never before had so many peers of the realm and scions of peers entered the field as candidates for municipal honors. The Moderates put forward no fewer than thirteen peers and sons of peers, while the Progressives had in the field at least five. This is no doubt as it should be, and furnishes a striking contrast to the attitude of the wealthier classes in American cities. Nothing can be better for the community at large than that the rich and the poor sit side by side in committee and at the council table. In addition to the peers who sought election as London County Councillors, several hold seats as Aldermen, and to them an addition has been made in the case of Lord Tweedmouth. Lord Rosebery would have been a candidate if it had been possible for him to discharge the duties of County Councillor and Prime Minister. In any case it is to be hoped that the new Council will mark its sense of his services by making him an Alderman.

*The Result
of
the Voting.*

One hundred and eighteen Councillors were elected in 58 constituencies. Three years ago London returned 84 Progressives and 34 Moderates. The following figures show the result of the voting on March 2, as compared with that of 1892:

	PROGRESSIVES.		MODERATES.	
	Voted.	Elected.	Voted.	Elected.
1892.....	151,000	84	130,000	34
1895.....	149,000	59	153,000	59

The Independent Labor poll was 3,000 strong. The changed result is due entirely to the increase of the Moderate poll by the voting of 20,000 Conservatives for the Moderates, in obedience to the party whip, now applied for the first time.

*Affairs in
Germany.*

Reports from Germany make it evident that the Emperor is disposed to do almost everything in his power to restore entirely cordial relations with Prince Bismarck. The sons of the ex-Chancellor have received conspicuous marks of imperial favor, and are in the line of high official promotion. The advice of the aged statesman is openly sought on important public questions, and all Germany has been full of enthusiasm over the great preparations for celebrating the eightieth birthday of the man whose political and diplomatic genius erected the existing imperial fabric. Questions of economic policy, and the supreme question of the growth of the social democracy, are allowing German statesmanship very little peace or rest. The new Chancellor keeps the even tenor of his way, and merely acts as an obedient mouthpiece for his imperial master.

*The
German
Ship-Canal.*

The German government has issued its polite invitations to all the world to participate in a great naval demonstration in honor of the opening of the ship canal which has now been completed from the Baltic to the North Sea. A glance at the map will show how great an advantage this canal must prove, not only in the ordinary transactions of commercial life but also in the mobilization and defensive operations of the German navy. Until now, it has been a long and somewhat dangerous



GERMAN COAST, SHOWING LINE OF CANAL.

passage from Bremen or Hamburg around the coast of Denmark by way of the Skager Rack and the Cattegat to the great German ports of Kiel, Lubek, Stettin, and Dantzic, on the Baltic. It is on this Baltic coast that Germany maintains her principal shipyards and naval stations, while her chief commercial seaports lie on the North Sea coast, with a clear access to the Atlantic. The new canal has depth enough to float the largest of modern ships, and its completion adds greatly to the security of Germany from the military and naval point of view. It is obvious that the canal must be utilized to an enormous extent for the German coastwise trade, while ships bound to and from St. Petersburg and other Baltic ports will seek the new canal in preference to the disagreeable and roundabout passage between Denmark and the Scandinavian peninsula. Students of our American diplomatic history will remember how, in the old days of a great American merchant marine, our ships were subjected to heavy tolls in passing through the Cattegat; and how, by virtue of a vigorous American diplomacy, we secured for ourselves and eventually for the rest of the world a free right to navigate those straits. The times change; and the Cattegat will be of comparatively little commercial importance to the world at large henceforth, except as a regulator of tolls on the new canal, and as a possible passage when in time of war the artificial short-cut may be closed. The canal is about seventy miles in length. It is reported that the French government will accept the cordial invitation of the Emperor of Germany, and will participate in the celebration in June by sending a formidable fleet. England is to be represented by her magnificent Channel squadron; Russia of course is in position to make a large demonstration; and the smaller powers in considerable numbers will be represented. Several of our leading American newspapers have severely criticised Secretary Herbert for his announced decision to send only three ships, two of which are among the smallest of our naval craft. It has been said that this opportunity to exhibit conspicuously in European waters at least a half dozen of the best specimens of our recent naval architecture, would enhance our national standing and make an impression likely in various indirect ways to be valuable to the country. The administration, however, is apparently of the opinion that the disturbances in Cuba and Venezuela render it desirable that our best vessels of the Atlantic squadron should not be withdrawn from the duties to which they have been assigned.

The Cuban Revolution.

The news from Cuba concerning the revolutionary outbreak of the patriots who are working for the independence of the island, has from the start been of a very conflicting character. There seems little reason to believe that there was anything well concerted in this particular attempt to throw off the Spanish yoke; nor does the time seem to have been opportunely chosen. Cuba's one great struggle for independence, which began

nearly two decades ago, and was not suppressed for several years, was a serious affair that tested pretty completely the strength and resources of the patriots. That brave but fruitless revolution made it reasonably clear that under no ordinary circumstances could Cuba successfully assert herself against the mother country. On many accounts it has been unfortunate that Cuba did not shake off European domination in the period early in this century, when the Spanish-speaking provinces of the American mainland secured their independence and adopted republican constitutions on the model of the United States. The Cubans as a colonial race have not developed sufficient power to attain their independence without the more or less active assistance of some other nation. The people of the United States are by no means prepared to say that they would like to annex Cuba; and our chief interests lie in the direction of as favorable commercial relations as Spain can be induced to let us have with the great island, which naturally belongs to our commercial zone. In the long run it is not improbable that Cuba's position, as altogether tributary in commercial affairs to the United States, may lead to political connections; but that time has not yet come.

The "Allianca" Incident.

Particular attention was attracted to affairs in Cuba by a grave incident which occurred on the 8th day of March. The American steamer *Allianca* regularly plying between New York and Colon, was on her return journey by the usual route which lies between Haiti and Cuba, when a few miles from Cuba's eastern coast, she was pursued and fired upon with solid shot by a Spanish warship. The *Allianca's* captain declined to stop and permit the Spanish ship to overhaul his vessel and outsteamed the aggressor. The Spanish commander was probably acting under instructions to exercise especial vigilance against vessels flying the American flag, in order to intercept any guns or other munitions that might be sent from the United States to the aid of the Cuban rebels. But Spanish vigilance must avoid mistakes of this character. The system by which European powers are permitted to hold as their colonial dependencies the islands that lie in the neighborhood of the United States is not a system for which the American people entertain a very deep respect. Spain's claims upon Cuba, for example, are from our point of view entirely different from Spain's claims upon her own home soil. It is not proper that the United States should be put to the slightest degree of inconvenience in order that Spain may by brute force maintain her hold upon an island adjacent to our coast, all of whose natural interests and affiliations are with America and not with Europe. Our commerce with Cuba has been most seriously interfered with in times past by Spain's jealousy and tyranny. It is quite time that we should inform Spain that her warships may not with impunity lurk in American waters and fire upon the Stars and Stripes. If Cuba should within the next dec-

ade or two develop a fairly efficient provincial government, it would be entirely proper at any time for that government to declare independence. The United States, Mexico, and the Central and South American republics would then be justified in according prompt recognition to Cuba as an independent government, and in notifying Spain that they would permit no European attacks to be made upon the independence of any American republic which had been thus recognized by the other American governments. Thus far, however, Spain has perceived the danger of permitting the Cubans to exercise anything like provincial home rule. The whole Spanish policy has been directed toward the prevention of Cuban progress and development, because such progress would lead inevitably to withdrawal from the Spanish connection.

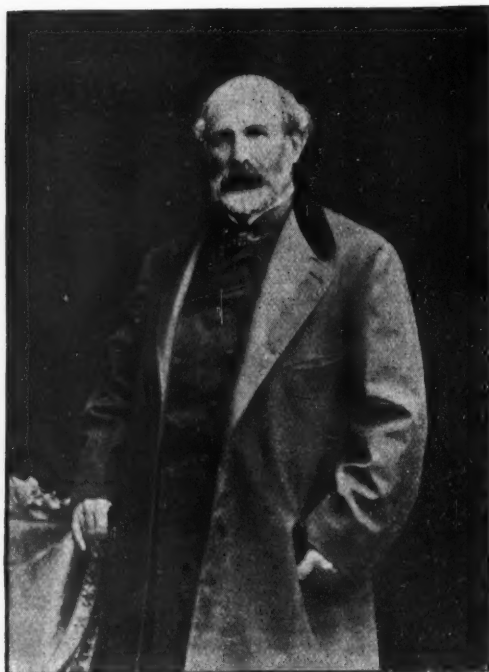


Photo by Bell.

HON. M. W. RANSOM,
Minister to Mexico.

The mission to Mexico has been filled by the appointment of ex-Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. Isaac Pusey Gray, of Indiana. The marks of courtesy and respect shown by the Mexican government and people on the occasion of Mr. Gray's lamented death, have strengthened the close ties of amity that were already existing between our country and the republic adjoining us on the south. Senator Ransom is a gentleman of great

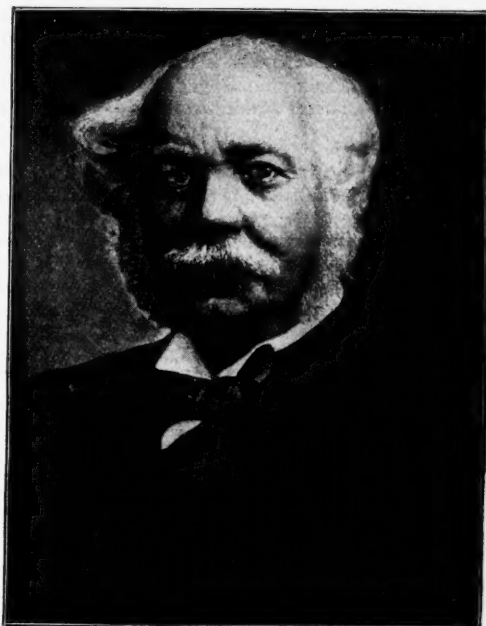
experience in public life and of excellent judgment and discretion, and his appointment gives assurance that this country will be worthily represented at the City of Mexico through the remainder of Mr. Cleveland's term.

*Clemency
in
Hawaii.*

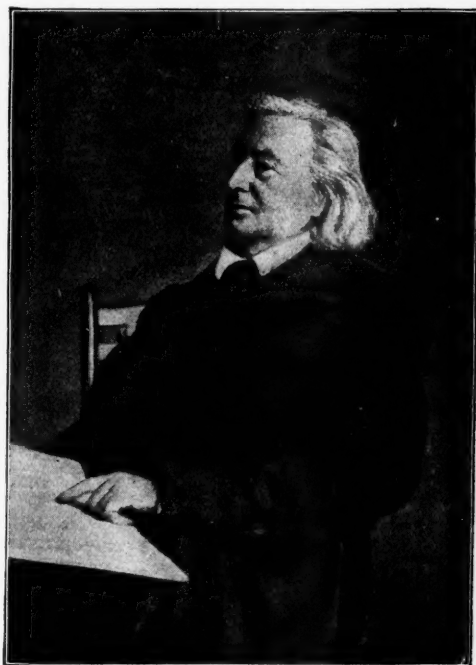
It is a relief to be assured that the Hawaiian government has chosen to exercise clemency toward the leaders of the recent conspiracy, and that none of the death sentences will be executed. The methods which the plotters had proposed to employ,—dynamite being among them,—have shown plainly enough that they were entirely prepared to assassinate President Dole and all the high officials of the government if necessary to secure their desperate cause. Under these circumstances they were not entitled to any sympathy; and the death penalty would have been entirely in accordance with the usage of all nations. Nevertheless it does not appear that extreme measures of punishment would have promoted the good order of the islands, or strengthened in any wise the hands of the existing authorities. The principal result of the revolution has been the adoption of the annexation policy by all the friends and supporters of the ex-queen. As matters stand, everybody in the islands has come to the conclusion that annexation to the United States is the only permanent and satisfactory solution that can be found for the political and commercial difficulties which encompass Hawaii. It would be worth while for some enterprising newspaper to correspond with the gentlemen who will sit in the Fifty-fourth Congress, and ascertain their views. Unless we are much mistaken there will be a decisive majority in both houses in favor of the annexation policy. Nor does it seem probable that Mr. Cleveland would oppose it under the altered conditions which now exist.

Nothing is so worthy of record and note this month as the marvelous development of Japan's Position. Japanese prestige. Li Hung Chang has gone to Japan with absolute authority from the Emperor of China to assent to any terms of peace that Japan may dictate. The end of the war is, therefore, only a question of days or weeks. The American ministers in China and Japan have been the agents through whom the preliminary peace negotiations of the two warring countries have been conducted. It will justly redound to the credit of the United States, and to that of our ministers personally, if a satisfactory termination of the war should have come about through the friendly offices of this country. Meanwhile the Japanese Parliament has unanimously voted large new loans for the prosecution of the war, and the march toward Peking has not been checked. A huge money indemnity will have to be paid by China; the Japanese must be permitted to occupy Port Arthur and one or two other fortified positions; Corea's entire emancipation from China's suzerainty must be conceded; and it is quite possible that Japan may ask for a cession of the island of Formosa or for some other territorial consideration. But it is not

chiefly the question of Japan's gains by virtue of concessions from China that gives the European powers a feeling of concern. It is, rather, the very probable emergence of Japan as a keen commercial rival that England and Germany begin to dread. The Japanese are already entering upon the policy of a rapid development of steamship lines, and their government is encouraging manufacturers and merchants to invade foreign markets with an aggressiveness never attempted before. The Japanese have not only learned to use modern machinery in manufactures, but they have also learned to make the machinery themselves; and by reason of their cheap labor they can produce at lower cost than the European countries. It must be remembered that the Japanese are no longer dependent upon British and German shipbuilders for their best pieces of naval construction, but can build fine vessels of their own. And they claim that they can build them more cheaply in Japan than any European shipyards. If this is true, why should not Japan begin to play a great rôle on the seas with her commercial marine? She has already begun to offer her cotton cloths in India by the side of Manchester's goods at about half the price. We shall see some very wonderful results flowing from Japan's awakening, if we are permitted to look on at the world's great drama for another decade,



THE LATE SIR HENRY RAWLINSON.



THE LATE PROFESSOR JOHN STUART BLACKIE.

*Blackie
and
Rawlinson.*

Two great British scholars and men of salutary influence throughout the English-speaking world are named in this month's obituary list. Edinburgh's venerable scholar and most far-famed personality, Professor Blackie, has passed away full of years and honors. He had attained the age of 85. It is only two years since he gave the readers of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* his opinions about the best way to get a practical knowledge of modern languages. Sir Henry C. Rawlinson was a man of the type to which England owes its greatness. So long as our kinsfolk in the home island can keep on sending out young men of the Rawlinson type, England will hold subject races under a benignant sway and wield the sceptre of empire in every quarter of the globe. Rawlinson won his first fame while still a young English soldier in India, by extraordinary feats of valor in 1833. Afterward he was in Persia for some years, where he had much to do with the military reorganization of that country, and where he was enabled to make his immortal discovery of the secret of the cuneiform inscriptions. The new philological and archaeological science of Assyriology has grown out of the discoveries of Henry Rawlinson. Still later he was in the British civil service in India, and then for some years British minister to Persia, having meanwhile received the military rank of major-general. Afterward he returned to England and served in Parliament, maintaining his interest in archaeological subjects and writing notable books and

learned papers. His brother, Professor George Rawlinson, was still more eminent as a man of letters and as an historical scholar. It is through such men as Sir Henry Rawlinson that England has built up and continues to hold and administer her great East Indian empire.

Frederick Douglass.

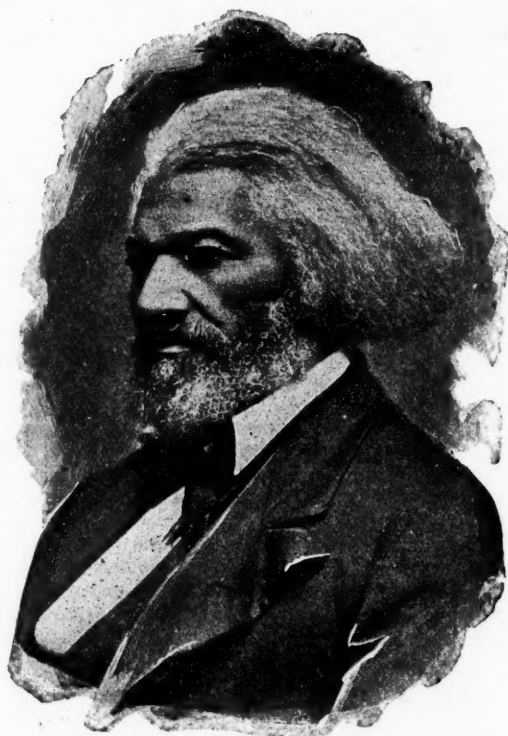
The death of Frederick Douglass leaves little to be said. It has come in the fullness of time at the end of a rounded and noble career, the dignity and worth of which had won complete approval everywhere. Mr. Douglass was one of the group of great American platform orators and reform leaders of the period when Phillips, Garrison, Beecher and the other giants of the anti-slavery movement were at the height of their work and fame. The fact that he had been a slave lent something of the same peculiar power to his impassioned appeals against slavery that John B. Gough's temperance addresses gained from his own confessions of former subjection to the slavery of drink. Mr. Douglass was one of the earliest and most constant of the workers for woman suffrage; and he and Susan B. Anthony might well be said to represent the historic link between the anti-slavery and the suffrage movements. Mr. Douglass had been honored by the United States government with several positions of dignity and emolument, and had in every capacity, private and public, won the esteem of all who knew him. Throughout his long career he remained the constant and solicitous friend of the negro race in America, and his advice was almost invariably wholesome and shrewd. He was far more desirous to see the negro advance in education, moral strength, industrial capacity and the accumulation of property than in political directions.

The Woman's Council.

Mr. Douglass was a constant attendant upon the opening sessions of the Woman's National Council at Washington, and his sudden death occurred while Susan B. Anthony and others of his old-time friends were still in Washington as leading members of the conclave of American women. Perhaps no more remarkable assemblage of cultivated and earnest women was ever held than this great gathering at the national capital. Its sessions were illustrative of several extremely interesting facts. The one impression most deeply produced, perhaps, was the novel but entirely sound impression that it is the women rather than the men of the United States who are manifesting the keenest activity, the deepest solicitude, and the best intelligence in such spheres of our organized social life as those that pertain to education, philanthropy, religion applied to practical affairs, and domestic life as a science and a practical art.

Public Influence of American Women.

Women in the United States may within a few years find the ballot and the political sphere added to their present range of duties. But whether they participate directly in politics or not, it ought to be per-



THE LATE FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

fectly evident that social and political influence is everywhere measured by intelligence, attention, sympathy and character. It happens that American women have more time to read, think and concern themselves about the education of children and the best welfare of the neighborhood in which they live than American men; and as an inevitable consequence the American women are entering into a constantly increasing exercise of dominant influence. It is altogether possible that the American women, unlike their sisters in England, may come to the conclusion that they can accomplish quite as much for the welfare of society, and the salvation of the state, without the ballot as with it. But, let us add, it is as certain as anything that lies in the early future that the rapid growth of American women in practical influence must of necessity put the whole responsibility in their own hands for the decision of the question whether they will or will not choose to exercise the elective franchise. It will come to be understood that if men alone do the voting, it will be for the sole reason that women prefer to have it so. It will also be understood that men are voting in the capacity of those who do an errand, or exercise a minor trust on good behavior. Whether the movement for woman suffrage is gaining or losing, is difficult to judge. The lower house of the New York

legislature has this season passed a bill authorizing the submission to the voters of an amendment striking the word "male" out of the constitution of the state; but it is not considered probable that the amendment will actually reach the stage of submission. The Massachusetts legislature, on the other hand, has by a large majority refused to admit women to the municipal suffrage. The lower house of the Maine legislature, however, has given a good majority in favor of this same proposition.

College Oratory.

Those who are inclined to cavil at our American university life have, it must be confessed, found some excuse for their sneers and criticisms in certain extreme manifestations of the athletic tendency. But to imagine that our colleges have reached a stage where athletics is the only absorbing pursuit of the student body, is to avoid an acquaintance with the facts. As against the interest in athletics, there may be adduced the genuine enthusiasm for the study of public questions, for college journalism, and particularly for competitive debating, that may now be found in a large number of the best institutions. The Western colleges and universities have always been particularly devoted to the development of oratorical talent and facility in debate. Intercollegiate oratorical contests in the Western states have had a marked influence upon the subsequent careers of hosts of young men. Recent Congresses have had among their brightest speakers several Western gentlemen who won their first spurs as prize orators in the intercollegiate contests. It is enough to mention such brilliant exemplars of oratory as Mr. Dolliver, of Iowa, Mr. La Follette, of Wisconsin, and Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska. A great number of others, who have come easily to the forefront in the Western state legislatures and in high state offices, could easily be named.

The Wisconsin University Debates.

The University of Wisconsin has been famous for its devotion to that particular form of college speaking known as the debate. The best speakers in the institution are grouped in strong literary societies, and once a year a great debate is held between the champions of two societies, upon some carefully selected question of genuine public importance. The speakers chosen for this debate take a year's time for preparation, and they go about their task with most commendable thoroughness. This year their topic of debate had to do with our present banking system and independent treasury, as against a proposed great national bank with branches in the principal cities, this bank to be the fiscal agent of the government and to have sole power to issue bank notes. There were three speakers on each side. The issue of the *Ægis* (the college journal of the University of Wisconsin) for March 8 contains a full report of the debate, together with a number of remarkably interesting and original charts; and it constitutes a veritable storehouse

of facts and arguments on the subject of our banking and currency system. The debaters have added a classified bibliography which is not only an evidence of the maturity and thoroughness of their investigation but which also has much value quite apart from its relation to their debate. It seems to us that the extent to which our college students carry their athletic contests is chiefly an indication of their splendid vigor and enthusiasm. The young men of the University of Wisconsin show precisely that same quality of unabated ardor in their long and rigorous training for the annual debates. Last year they discussed the question of national ownership and operation of American railroads. In 1893 their debate was upon municipal operation of lighting works and street railways. In 1892 they discussed the expediency of international bimetalism. In 1891 their topic was the desirability of the prohibition of foreign immigration for a definite period. In 1890 they argued the question whether or not the tariff laws of the United States should be so modified as to put us upon a purely revenue basis by the year 1900. These annual debates have been going on in the University of Wisconsin for about twenty-five years. Probably the majority of the young men who have participated in them would testify that the reading and study which they undertook in connection with preparation for the debate of their particular year was the most valuable and formative thing in their college education.

The Cornell-Pennsylvania Debate.

It has now become the custom for Cornell University and the University of Pennsylvania to meet in joint debate once a year. This year's debate was held in the Academy of Music at Philadelphia, March 8, before an inspiring audience which packed that vast auditorium to the last row of seats in the topmost gallery. The question debated was the advantage of the elimination of the element of private profits as a means of restricting the evils of the liquor traffic. The three speakers from Cornell advocated the introduction into the United States of the Scandinavian or Gothenburg system, modified to meet American conditions. The Pennsylvania speakers opposed the innovation. The debate was conducted with remarkable ability on both sides, and the publication of the six main speeches (together with the six short rebutting speeches) in pamphlet or booklet form would add a very convenient and useful contribution to the literature of a timely question. The great enthusiasm that attended this debate was quite as significant as the excellence of the arguments and of their presentation. Harvard, having repeatedly debated with Yale, will this year meet Princeton for the first time. Yale and Princeton have in similar manner arranged for annual joint debates, and this year's contest is soon to occur. For our own part, we have no anxiety on the score that physical culture may get the better of intellectual pursuits in our colleges and universities.



RE-GILDING THE GOLDEN EAGLE. (UNITED STATES LOAN, FEBRUARY, 1895).

JOHN BULL (Painter and Decorator): "Always ready to oblige so good a Customer!"

BROTHER JONATHAN: "Guess this time the Obligation's mutual!"—From *Punch* (London).



THAT'S YOUR SORT.

FRANCE: "Oh, my dear, I've had such a bother with my servants—nothing but chopping and changing."

BRITANNIA: "Yes, dear, and I'm going to make a change, too—send off all these I've got now and have back the old ones."—From *Judy* (London).



"FEE! FII! FO!!! FUM!!!!"

Observe the luckless Londoners seeking to escape the grasping hand of the Greedy Giant, the London County Council.—From *Lika Joke* (London).



It is the last straw that breaks the camel's back.—From the *Melbourne Punch* (London).



A modern Atlas groaning under a world of free competition.—From the *National Advocate* (N. S. W.).

TWO VIEWS OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION IN AUSTRALIA.



MR. TORY BALFOUR WITH THE HELP OF MR. CATSPA W REDMOND REACHES FORTH FOR POLITICAL CHESTNUTS.
From the *Weekly Freeman* (Dublin).

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

February 18.—Congress: The Senate discusses the financial situation, and passes the Agricultural bill; the House passes bills fixing the minimum pension of Mexican and Indian war veterans at \$12 a month, equalizing the pay and duties of steamboat inspectors, and granting Mount Vernon Barracks to the State of Alabama....The Alabama Legislature adjourns....The fourteenth annual convention of the League of American Wheelmen meets in New York City....The centennial anniversary of the birth of George Peabody is celebrated in Massachusetts....The National Council of Women meets in triennial convention at Washington, D. C....Electrical workers in the building business in New York City strike for an eight-hour day....Six miners are killed and four fatally injured by an explosion near Pottsville, Pa....The British House of Commons rejects Mr. Chamberlain's amendment to the reply to the Queen's speech by a majority of 14.

February 19.—Congress: The Senate debates the Jones (Ark) Free Silver bill without reaching a vote; the House agrees to a conference on the Agricultural bill....Charles F. Warwick (Rep.) is elected Mayor of Philadelphia over ex-Gov. Pattison (Dem) by a majority of more than 60,000....The Department of Superintendence of the National Educational Association opens its annual convention in Cleveland....The fourth Continental Congress of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is opened in Washington, D. C....The Norwegian Storthing is opened by King Oscar with a speech from the throne....Thirty students, while skating at Moscow, are drowned by the breaking of the ice.

February 20.—Congress: The Senate considers the Indian bill; the House passes the Naval bill....Subscriptions largely exceed the amount of the new U. S. 4 per cent. bond issue both in New York and London; the success of the loan is regarded as phenomenal....Whiskey Trust receivers and distillers agree to advance the price of spirits....Royal United Service Institution opened, at Whitehall, by the Prince of Wales....The Japanese Government asks Parliament for a fresh credit of 100,000,000 yen on account of war material....The German Reichstag passes a resolution repealing the anti-Jesuit laws.

February 21.—Congress: The Senate further considers the Indian bill; the House refuses to concur in the Senate's Hawaiian cable amendment to the Diplomatic and Consular bill....Michigan Republicans nominate Judge J. B. Moore for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court....A strike in sympathy with electrical workers in New York City causes stoppage of work on many buildings....In the British House of Commons, Sir Henry James' motion relative to Indian cotton duties is defeated by a vote of 304 to 109....Six Paris journalists are convicted of blackmail....New Tobacco Tax bill introduced in German Reichstag....The Chinese make an unsuccessful attack on Hai-Cheng, leaving 100 dead on the field; the Japanese lose 6 killed.

February 22.—Congress: The Senate continues discussion of the Indian bill; the House considers the General Deficiency bill, and passes several private pension bills....Washington's Birthday is generally observed in the United States....The West Virginia Legislature adjourns

sine die....The German Chambers of Commerce adopt a resolution supporting the gold standard.

February 23.—Congress: The Senate passes the Indian bill, and defeats an attempt to take up the Railroad Pooling bill; the House continues discussion of the General Deficiency bill....George W. McBride is chosen U. S. Senator from Oregon to succeed Senator Dolph, after a deadlock lasting one month....The President appoints Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, Minister to Mexico....Emperor William speaks at the annual dinner of the Brandenburg Diet.

February 24.—The jury acquits Captain Howgate, on trial at Washington, D. C., for embezzlement of Government funds while an officer of the Signal Service....The importation of American cattle into France is prohibited....In a battle near Ta-Ping-Shan, the Chinese are defeated with a loss of 200 men; the Japanese loss is 20 killed and 250 wounded.

February 25.—Congress: The Senate disposes of the Sundry Civil bill, with the exception of Mr. Gorman's amendment providing for 3 per cent. treasury debt certificates; the House passes the General Deficiency bill without the Senate's provision for the payment of \$425,000 as awards for damages to sealers....The funeral services of Frederick Douglass are held in Washington, D. C....The Welsh Church Disestablishment bill is introduced in the British House of Commons....In the German Reichstag a bill for the reorganization of the financial relations between the Empire and the Federal States is introduced....Insurgent Bedouins capture the greater part of the city of Muscat in southeastern Arabia.

February 26.—Congress: The Senate passes an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill providing for the payment of full bounties on domestic sugars produced prior to the passage of the tariff act of 1894, and partial bounties on this year's crop; the House passes a bill for the arbitration of disputes between common carriers and their employees....The National Dairy Association meets at Washington, D. C....Rain falls throughout the drought-stricken counties of Nebraska....Fire destroys the cupola of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) City Hall....The British House of Commons adopts a resolution favoring an international monetary conference....The *Elbe* inquest is resumed at Lowestoft, Eng.

February 27.—Congress: Mr. Gorman withdraws his amendment to the Sundry Civil bill providing for treasury certificates; the House passes several unimportant bills....Postmaster-General Bissell resigns....An explosion in a New Mexico coal mine kills 24 miners....The provinces of Santiago de Cuba and Matanzas, Cuba, are declared to be in a state of war....Fire in Halifax, N. S., destroys property valued at \$1,000,000....Sir Hercules Robinson appointed Governor of Cape Colony, in succession to Sir Henry Loch....The Khedive reviews the English Army of Occupation in Egypt....The French Cabinet approves a bill forbidding strikes by the employees in arsenals and on state railways....In the Reichstag, the motion for the repeal of the Dictatorship paragraph in Alsace-Lorraine is adopted.

February 28.—Congress: The Senate passes the Sundry Civil and Legislative, Executive and Judicial bills; the

House a second time rejects the Hawaiian cable amendment to the Diplomatic and Consular bill... Retirement of Rear Admiral James H. Greer, U. S. N.... The New Mexico Legislature adjourns... Michigan Democrats adopt a free silver resolution.... President Cleveland appoints the Hon. W. L. Wilson Postmaster-General.... France insists on indemnity from San Domingo for alleged wrongs.... The Japanese are again victorious in the vicinity of Hai-Cheng; their loss is 10 killed and 82 wounded, while the Chinese leave 150 dead on the field.... A wreck on the Inter-oceanic Railway of Mexico causes the death of 65 persons and the wounding of 40 others.... Prince Lobanoff appointed Minister for Russian Foreign Affairs in succession to the late M. de Giers.

March 1.—Congress: The Senate passes the General Deficiency bill; the House passes bills authorizing the President to negotiate with England, Russia and Japan for protection of seals, and to suppress traffic in lottery tickets.... The cruiser *Montgomery* sails from Mobile for Truxillo, Honduras, on a secret mission.... Four new tenement houses in New York City collapse and many workmen are seriously injured.... The engineer and fireman of a Reading train are killed in a collision at Bayonne, N. J., and several passengers are injured.... A legislative investigating committee reports gross corruption and mismanagement in the affairs of the Oklahoma Agricultural College.... The German Reichstag approves the appropriation for the four new cruisers.

March 2.—Congress: Conference reports on appropriation bills are presented in each branch; the Senate passes the Navy bill; the House passes many unimportant bills under suspension of the rules.... The U. S. Navy Department orders the cruiser *Alert* to proceed to Panama to protect American interests there.... Bondholders of the Philadelphia and Reading R. R. begin suit in Philadelphia to foreclose the general mortgage on the road.... The London County Council election results in the return of 59 Moderate members and 59 Progressives.... Pope Leo XIII celebrates the seventeenth anniversary of his coronation and the eighty-fifth of his birth.

March 3.—Congress: The Senate recedes from the Hawaiian cable amendment to the Diplomatic and Consular bill; the House agrees to the Sundry Civil and Indian bills as changed by the conference committees.... The steamer *Venetian*, bound for London and stranded in Boston harbor, is lost with cargo; the total valuation is placed at \$500,000.... Fire in Toronto, Ont., destroys property to the value of \$1,000,000.

March 4.—Congress: The last session of the Fifty-third Congress ends at noon, after the passage and approval by the President of all the appropriation bills, the bill to suppress the lottery traffic, and other less important measures; Senators Teller (Col.), Jones (Ark.) and Daniel (Va.) and Representatives Crisp (Ga.), Culberson (Texas) and Hitt (Ill.) are appointed delegates to the proposed international monetary conference.... The Utah Constitutional Convention meets at Salt Lake.... The U. S. Supreme Court decides that an American patent expires with the expiration of a foreign patent previously granted on the same invention.... The Irish Land bill is introduced in the British House of Commons.... The insurgents in Jaguey Grande, Cuba, surrender.... The Japanese army under Gen. Nodzu captures the city of New-Chwang; the street fighting is desperate; the Chinese lose more than 1,800 killed, 600 prisoners, 18 guns, and a large quantity of small arms and ammunition; the Japanese loss is something over 200 killed and wounded.

March 5.—The American Bimetallic party issues an address to the people.... President Cleveland starts on a hunting trip to North Carolina.... Republicans carry most of the town elections in New York State.... An explosion of natural gas at Anderson, Ind., destroys property to the value of \$400,000.... Li Hung Chang starts for Japan to begin negotiations for peace.... Cuban insurgents are dispersed in the provinces of Santa Clara and Santiago.

March 6.—Secretary Herbert orders the *Raleigh* and *Atlanta* to Colombia to protect American interests.... Governor Morton signs the bill permitting the people of New York State to vote at the next election on the question of issuing bonds to the amount of \$9,000,000 for canal improvement.... The Pittsburg coal miners strike for a rate of 69 cents a ton.... Captain-General Calleja demands, through his home Government, the recall of the United States Consul-General at Havana; the Spanish Cabinet agrees to support the demand.... The Czar forbids the use of the knout in punishing peasants.... Another band of Cuban insurgents is dispersed.

March 7.—The Idaho Legislature re-elects Senator Geo. L. Shoup, after a deadlock lasting two months; the Montana Legislature adjourns.... Argument on the constitutionality of the income tax is begun before the United States Supreme Court.... Governor Werts, of New Jersey, vetoes the elective judiciary bill.... The *Ailsa* defeats the *Britannia* in a race at Cannes.... The British House of Commons discusses the Bering Sea sealers' claims.

March 8.—The sinking of a steamboat in the Ohio River at Cincinnati causes the loss of nine lives.... The Indiana Senate passes the Nicholson bill for the regulation of the liquor traffic, and the measure now goes to the Governor; the Kansas Legislature adjourns.... The Spanish Chamber grants unlimited credit for the purpose of suppressing the Cuban revolt.... The German Reichstag, in committee, rejects the paragraphs of the Anti-Revolution bill imposing a penalty for public attacks upon religion, the monarchy, the marriage system and the right to hold property.... The American mail steamship *Allianca* is fired on by a Spanish gunboat off the east end of Cuba.... The Colombian insurgents are defeated at Bocas del Toro; Catarina Garza, their leader, and Lieutenant Lopez, commanding officer of the garrison, are killed.

March 9.—Chicago Democrats nominate Frank Wenter for mayor.... Six large operators agree to the demands of the striking coal miners at Pittsburg, Pa.... The *Britannia* wins the race for the Prix de Monte Carlo at Cannes; the *Ailsa* is disabled.... Reports of the expulsion from Caracas of the French and Belgian Ministers to Venezuela are confirmed.... The Japanese capture Tenchantai, with a loss of 100 men; the Chinese lose 2,000 men.

March 10.—A total eclipse of the moon is visible in North and South America and in parts of Europe and Africa.... The strike of the Haverhill (Mass.) shoemakers is declared off.... Fire imprisons eight men in a mine near White Oak, New Mexico.... A force of Cuban insurgents near Bayamo is dispersed, with a loss of 50 killed and wounded.... The Spanish cruiser *Reina Regente*, with 420 persons on board, leaves Tangier for Cadiz in heavy weather, and is sunk 35 miles from Gibraltar.... The Spaniards under General Parrado defeat the Mohammedan Malays on Mindanao Island (Philippine group).

March 11.—The Indiana Legislature adjourns, the House closing its final session in a riot over the Governor's veto of a patronage bill.... The Spanish Government cables to Captain-General Calleja, in Havana, a credit of \$1,000,000,

to be used in suppressing the Cuban insurrection.... White strikers on the New Orleans levees fire at negro laborers.... The proposed revision of the constitution of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States is made public.... The Chinese are again repulsed with heavy losses near the border of Corea.... The Colombian Government wins another victory at Baranóa.

March 12.—In a riot on the New Orleans levees two negro cotton handlers and one white striker are killed and many others wounded; the purser of the British ship *Engineer* is shot in the head.... Four Italians are killed by a mob of miners near Walsenburg, Col., the murdered men being prisoners charged with complicity in the murder of an American.... Many of the people of St. John's, N. F., are on the verge of starvation; relief for 15,000 persons is received from Boston, Mass.... Emperor William, in a speech opening the Prussian Council of State, urges the adoption of measures to relieve the agricultural distress.... The London County Council elects Arthur Arnold (Progressive) chairman.

March 13.—The North Carolina Legislature adjourns *sine die*.... Two other Italians are killed in the jail at Walsenburg, Col., by the mob.... A consolidation is effected of the Astor and Lenox libraries and the Tilden trust, looking to the foundation of a great public library in the city of New York.... Seven Ohio coal roads form a pool to regulate prices.... The wounding of Purser Bain, of the *Engineer*, in New Orleans is made the subject of a formal complaint by the British Ambassador at Washington.... The body of Victor Hugo is deposited in the Panthéon at Paris.... Queen Victoria leaves London on her journey to Nice.

March 14.—The Illinois Supreme Court decides the Eight Hour law unconstitutional.... Rhode Island Democrats nominate George L. Littlefield for Governor; the Republicans nominate Charles Warren Lippitt.... The New Jersey Legislature passes the bill for an elective judiciary over the Governor's veto.... Negroes resume work on the levee at New Orleans under protection of the militia and the police.... The *Ailsa* defeats the *Britannia* at Cannes in a thirty-mile race by twelve minutes.... King Humbert, of Italy, pardons many rioters on the occasion of his birthday.

March 15.—The United States demands of Spain an explanation of the firing on the *Alliance* March 8.... The Government files a claim involving \$15,000,000 against the estate of the late Senator Leland Stanford.... The verdict against Erastus Wiman is reversed by the New York Supreme Court.... The California Legislature adopts a woman suffrage constitutional amendment.... The closing arguments are made before the Venezuela Claims Commission at Washington, D. C.... Queen Victoria arrives at Nice.

March 16.—President Cleveland returns to Washington from his hunting trip.... A mob of Spanish Army officers sack two newspaper offices in Madrid because of imputations of cowardice made by the papers.... Two hundred thousand English boot makers are reported on strike.... Governor McIntire, of Colorado, offers a reward of \$1,000 for the arrest and conviction of the persons concerned in the lynching of Italians at Walsenburg.... The Colombian revolt is completely crushed; the rebels surrender.

March 17.—Three men are killed and nine others injured while fighting a fire in a roundhouse at Toledo, Ohio.... The *Britannia* defeats the *Ailsa* in the Monte Carlo regatta.... The Spanish Cabinet, headed by Premier Sagasta, resigns because of demands made by army officers that the Madrid newspaper, the *Resumen*, be suppressed

for publishing articles reflecting on their courage.... The Porte sends a note to United States Minister Terrell, at Constantinople, assuring him of the safety of Christians in Asia Minor.

March 18.—The Extraordinary Grand Jury in New York City indicts a number of police officials and makes a presentment recommending a radical reorganization of the force; the bills of the Committee of Ten providing for a single-headed police department are introduced in the Legislature.... The National Bank of Kansas City, Mo., suspends.... The corner-stone of the Garibaldi monument in Rome is laid.... General von Werder, German Ambassador to Russia, is recalled.

March 19.—The Harvard faculty passes a second resolution favoring the abolition of intercollegiate football.... A party of 200 negro emigrants sail from Savannah, Ga., for Liberia.... The eightieth ballot for U. S. Senator in the Delaware Legislature results in no choice.... The British Government promises relief to St. John's, N. F.... Li Hung Chang arrives in Japan.... Mgr. Langevin is consecrated Archbishop of St. Boniface at Winnipeg.

March 20.—Thirty-five of the New Orleans rioters are indicted by the Grand Jury.... Severe tornadoes pass over parts of Georgia.... The Swedish Rigsdag chooses a committee to consider Norwegian autonomy.... The condition of Lord Rosebery's health is considered in London as alarming.

OBITUARY.

February 18.—Archduke Albrecht of Austria.

February 19.—Auguste Vacquerie, French dramatic writer, poet and journalist, one of Victor Hugo's most intimate friends.... General John L. Swift, a well-known temperance speaker of Boston, Mass.... Lieut.-Col. James P. Martin, U. S. A., Adjutant-General Department of the Missouri.... Col. Robert P. Pepper, of Frankfort, Ky., a successful breeder of trotting horses.... G. W. Cottrell, for many years a well-known Boston publisher.... James Braund, of the Bank of Montreal.

February 20.—Frederick Douglass.... Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Md.... Capt. R. G. Fleming, superintendent of the Savannah, Florida and Western R. R.... Daniel Needham, president of the New England Agricultural Society.... William Otis Curtis, of Lenox, Mass.... Silas Ware, of Waukesha, Wis., a veteran of the War of 1812.... Constantine F. Victorato, of Salem, Mass., a Greek patriot who fought under Marco Bozarris.

February 21.—Gen. Richard Updyke Sherman, an authority on legislative usage.... Moses Kimball, founder of the Boston Museum.... Thomas R. Pickering, of Portland, Conn., a State Senator.... Ex-Governor Benjamin Franklin Prescott, of New Hampshire.... Rev. Dr. John P. Coyle, of Denver, Col.... Alphonse Guérin, French surgeon and medical author.... Auguste Philippoteaux, Deputy of the Ardennes, France.

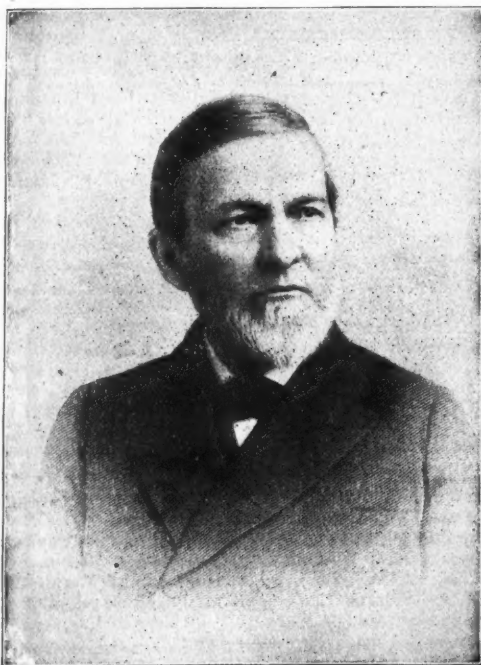
February 22.—Col. A. B. Wood, formerly Assistant Secretary of State at Washington.

February 23.—Samuel Dana Horton, one of the leaders of the international bimetallists.... John Glenn, a pioneer of Atlanta, Ga.... John P. Zane, of Bradford, Pa., who built the first street railway in San Francisco.... Charles W. Foster, the humorist.

February 24.—Gen. Joseph B. Carr, of Troy, N. Y., formerly Secretary of State at Albany.... Medical Inspector Frank L. Dubois, U. S. N., stationed at the Portsmouth Navy Yard.... Major William M. H. Comstock, of Connecticut.

February 25.—Charles H. Jarvis, a well-known patron of music in Philadelphia....Prof. James Richard Monks, superintendent of the educational work in the Elmira Reformatory....Dr. Milton N. Taylor, a prominent Democratic politician of Baltimore....Jesse Wheaton, founder of Wheaton, Ill....M. A. Stratton, president of the East Portland (Ore.) National Bank....Col. Harry I. Thornton, of Fresno, Cal., a well-known lawyer....Judge John W. Blake, of the second judicial district of Wyoming...Dr. Frederick H. Hoadley, a member of the Greeley Relief Expedition of 1882....Henry Austin Bruce, first Baron of Aberdare.

February 26.—John Rogers Bolles, poet and author, of New London, Conn....George W. Thompson, of Parkersburg, W. Va., president of the Ohio River Railroad Co....William Knapp Henderson, sub-manager of the Bank of Montreal in London, Eng....Alexander McArthur, presi-



by courtesy of A. C. Armstrong & Son.

THE LATE DR. JOHN A. BROADUS.

dent of a leading Toronto lumbering firm...John D. Elder, artist, of Fredericksburg, Va....Sir William Manning, of New South Wales....Ezekiel Morrison, a Chicago pioneer of 1833.

February 27.—Rudolph Schleiden, for some years conspicuous in German politics and diplomacy....Edward M. Franks, president *pro tem.* of the North Carolina Senate....Gen. Mason Brayman, Governor of the Territory of Idaho under President Hayes....Adjutant-General Charles L. Eaton, of Michigan....Ex-Congressman William Ward, of Chester, Pa....Ex-Chief Justice Lincoln F. Brigham, of Massachusetts....Bishop Patrick Manogue, of the Roman Catholic diocese of Sacramento, Cal.

February 28.—Passmore Williamson, a noted Philadelphia abolitionist....J. Alexander Fulton, Populist candi-

date for Governor of Delaware at the election of 1894....Rev. Dr. Lyttleton F. Morgan, for 60 years a member of the Baltimore Methodist Conference...Richard O'Gorman, lawyer and jurist, of New York City....William Henry Wellesley, second Earl Cowley.

March 1.—Prince Metternich, son of the famous Austrian diplomat....Brandon L. Keys, a prominent Philadelphia lawyer.

March 2.—Prof. John Stuart Blackie, of Edinburgh....Ismail Pacha, ex-Khedive of Egypt....Grand Duke Alexis Michaelaiovitch of Russia....Rev. Dr. Sebastian B. Smith, of Paterson, N. J., an authority on ecclesiastical law in the Roman Catholic Church....Jeremiah Eighmie, a noted spiritualist.

March 3.—Sir Geoffrey Thomas Phipps Hornby, Admiral of the British Fleet....Ex-Judge Jared B. Foster, of Connecticut....Henry Studebaker, a well-known wagon manufacturer of South Bend, Ind.

March 4.—Sir William Scovell Savory, an eminent British surgeon....Sir Francis Wyatt Truscott, Lord Mayor of London in 1880....Bishop William Weathers, one of the best-known Roman Catholic prelates in England....Captain W. C. Coup, the veteran American showman.

March 5.—Sir Henry Creswicke Rawlinson, the British Assyriologist....Sir Joseph Dodge Weston, Member of the British House of Commons for Bristol....Daniel Hack Tuke, M.D., the well-known London writer on mental diseases....Colonel David Ramsey Glendenin, U. S. A., a member of the commission that tried the conspirators for the assassination of President Lincoln....Charles Lanman, author of several collections of Congressional biography....Roland Green Usher, ex-Warden of the Massachusetts State Prison....Captain James J. Morrison, of New Orleans, a blockade runner in the Confederate naval service....Hon. Cyrus G. Hull, Deputy Collector of Customs at Plattsburgh, N. Y....Rev. Daniel Vrooman, for many years a missionary in China.

March 6.—James L. Fitch, of Yonkers, N. Y., artist and art critic....James Anderson, an English actor of the old school....Edwin Forbes, a prominent artist and correspondent during the Civil War....Abraham O. Smoot, second Mayor of Salt Lake City, Utah....Mme. Berthe Morisot, French impressionist painter....Rev. W. W. Scudder, for many years an American missionary in India....Otis R. Johnson, a pioneer lumberman of Racine, Wis.

March 7.—The Duc de Noailles, French economist and writer on political science....Hyde Clarke, of London, eminent philologist and linguist....Mme. Collett, Norwegian novelist and leader of the Woman's Rights party of Norway....Charles Edmond Delort, French historical painter....Charles Edouard Armand-Dumaresq, military painter of Paris....William H. Thomes, the Boston publisher and story writer.

March 8.—Waller Hugh Paton, the British landscape painter....Rev. William H. Fremantle, D.D., a distinguished English writer on religious and sociological topics....Gen. Lewis M. Ayer, a member of the Confederate Congress....Frederick E. Sickels, inventor of the Corliss engine....Dr. Matthew Dickinson Field, of New York City, an expert in lunacy and medical jurisprudence....Rev. Dr. Samuel Fuller, emeritus professor at Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, Conn....Prof. E. C. Hind, of Girard College, Philadelphia, Pa....Col. Andrew J. McNutt, U. S. A., retired.

March 9.—Elisha Smith Thomas, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Kansas...Albert V. H. Carpenter, for many

years general passenger agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. R.

March 10.—Admiral Sir George Giffard, retired, of the British navy ... Rev. David Harries, one of the best-known Welsh ministers in the United States.... John F. Temple, a noted abolitionist of Chicago.

March 11.—Cesare Cantu, Italian historian.... Charles Frederic Worth, the man-milliner of Paris.... John L. Gill, a Columbus (Ohio) pioneer.... Henry Stockbridge, a prominent Baltimore lawyer.

March 12.—Frederick George Brabazon Ponsonby, sixth Earl of Bessborough.... Rev. Dr. D. D. Sutherland, a prominent Methodist clergyman of Toronto, Ont.... Charles E. Wise, aeronaut.... H. C. Thom, chairman of the Wisconsin State Republican Committee.

March 13.—Robert William Dale, D.D., an eminent English Nonconformist.... Chief Engineer George Sewell, U. S. N., retired. ... Captain Jack Sleeth, a veteran Ohio River steamboat man and a captain in the Confederate navy ... Gen. Henry E. McCulloch, a Texas pioneer.... James W. Watts, of Medford, Mass., an expert steel engraver.... Isaac Sprague, botanist and illustrator, of Wellesley Hills, Mass.

March 14.—Rev. George Cushing Knapp, a missionary of the American Board at Bitlis, Eastern Turkey.... Judge P. Emory Aldrich, senior Justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court.... Captain Mifflin Kenedy, of Corpus Christi, Texas, promoter and builder of the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railway.... Captain Leonard G. Shepard, chief of the Revenue Marine Division, U. S. Treasury Department.... General Champion Dubois de Nansouty, of France.

March 15.—Rt. Hon. Sir Robert William Duff, Governor of New South Wales.... Dr. Juste Louis Florent Calmeil, the Paris specialist in diseases of the nervous system.... Captain Julius M. Rhett, of Aiken, S. C.

March 16.—Rev. Dr. John A. Broadus, of Louisville, Ky.... Ex-Congressman John P. Leedom, of Ohio.... Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Charles E. Laughton, of Washington and Nevada. Arthur P. Peterson, Attorney-General of Hawaii under the monarchy.... Cyrus Small, ex-superintendent of the Boston (Mass.) police.... Miss Elizabeth P. Hall, of Rochester, N. Y.

March 17.—Ex-Congressman Amos Townsend, of Cleveland, Ohio.... Dr. Darwin G. Eaton, scientist, of Brooklyn, N. Y. ... Rev. B. F. Crary, of San Francisco, Cal., editor of Methodist papers.... Freiherr von Schorlemer-Alst, leader of the Clericals in the Prussian upper House. The Earl of Moray, London.

March 18.—Col. M. V. B. Edgerly, president of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co.... Ex-Mayor Andrew J. Bentley, of New London, Conn.... Prof. Peter H. Vander Weyde, scientific writer and inventor, of New York City.... Ambrose A. Winters, president of the Ohio State League of Building Associations.... Mrs. Fidelia Elliott, a leader of the woman's suffrage movement in Wyoming.

March 19.—Gen. Adam Badeau, military secretary of Gen. Grant.... Rev. Dr. Davies, of Trinity College, Toronto, Ont.... The Duchess of Leinster.

March 20.—Prince Gonthier Frederick Waldemar, of Lippe.... Gen. Philip St. George Cooke.



THE LATE CROWN PRINCE OF SIAM AND HIS COMPANIONS.

THE LIVING GREEK: A GLANCE AT HIS POLITICS AND PROGRESS.

BY J. IRVING MANATT.

THE life of a Greek Ministry averages a little more than ten months. In fifty-one years of constitutional government fifty-eight cabinets have come and gone, and the fifty-ninth has just taken office with Nikolaos Deligiannes* at its head.

On January 20 last Athens was in the throes of revolution. The citizens had assembled on the Square of Concord to protest against the policy of the Government. Dispersed by the police, they rallied again on the Field of Mars, in the northern part of the city, and were on the point of being charged a second time by the police when Crown Prince Constantine—who is also Commandant of the Forces at the capital—galloped up and gave peremptory orders that the meeting be unmolested. The Prefect of Police at first refused to take orders from any other than the Minister of War, his own and the Prince's chief; but Constantine's prompt and spirited conduct arrested the imminent struggle, and doubtless saved the capital and the country from the horrors of civil war. Premier Trikoups at once went to the palace to ask the King by whose warrant the Prince had acted, and His Majesty's prompt answer—"By mine"—precipitated a ministerial crisis. For the sixth time Charilaos Trikoups laid down the government of Hellas, and by King George's mandate Nikolaos Deligiannes†—eight years Greek Minister at Paris—undertook the formation of a new Cabinet, which has been accomplished to the apparent satisfaction of the country. And so for the moment one of the most acute crises in the history of the kingdom seems to be safely passed. Parliament has been suspended for the full constitutional period (forty days), and the new Ministry is pledged to absolute non-interference in the electoral contests to follow. The elections are now fixed for the second Sunday after the Orthodox Easter—viz., April 28. No Minister is to stand for a seat; a clean sweep has already been made of Trikoupsist nomarchs and other officials in positions to influence elections; and for once, it is promised, the will of the nation is to be untrammelled in this vital exercise of sovereignty.

Such is the immediate situation in Greece as it is represented by the Athenian press—not always absolutely devoted to the truth; and it is a situation to revive the solicitude and sympathy of the Philhellenic



NICHOLAS DELYANNI (NIKOLAOS DELIGIANNES).
The new Premier of Greece.

world. It warrants a restatement of some facts connected with the new birth of the Greek nation and a glance at its present political and social status.

Friends of Greece the world over have long been watching with a painful sympathy the fortunes of the little kingdom. What with earthquakes—and shocks are more frequent than showers by actual count; fiat money, now worth hardly more than half its face; a staggering debt of \$75 per capita, and political instability, her situation has seemed well-nigh hopeless. And but for those ardent spirits whose love of Greece is above all vicissitude—immortal as the inspirations of her ancient glory—poor Greece might sit in sackcloth to-day, a nation without a friend.

But it would be a serious blunder to take the Greeks for a moribund people. Their historical career attests a capacity to endure and a recuperative vitality without any parallel in the life of nations. The visitor at Athens may pass in fifteen minutes from "the good house of Erechtheus," on the citadel, to King George's palace on Constitution Square, but in so doing he has traversed more than twice as many centuries. Athens is at least thirty—it may be forty—centuries young. Her elder sons followed Agamemnon to Troy; her younger brood are building as if the town had been staked out yesterday. Other

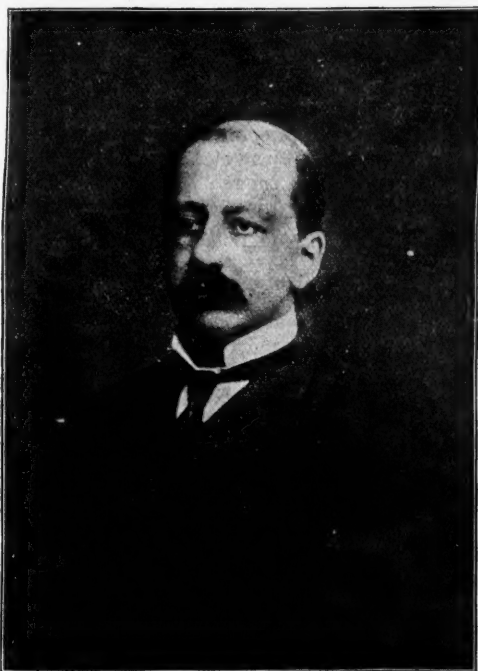
* In this article the Greeks are allowed to know how to spell their own names. It goes with their sovereignty. It may be too late to un-Latinize old Greek, though for one the writer would not spell Kimon with a C and pronounce it with an S—so turning the son of Miltiades into a Jew. As we do not Anglicize (i. e., mutilate) German or French or Italian or even Japanese names, why go on Gallicizing the Greek? If we are to pervert Deligiannes into Delyanni, consistency requires Delyorgi for Deligeorges, which no man would venture. The pure Greek forms are quite as manageable as the French ones.

† Not the old opposition leader and ex-Premier, but his nephew.

cities count as many centuries, but they are dead. Athens is alive all through and all over—the same Athens that Cecrops ruled when Moses was writing down the Law on Sinai. Here is a people with a continuous history in the same abode of more than thirty centuries. This race persistence is unique. The Greek alone of all the Aryan stock has maintained his ground, his blood, and his language from the dawn of history to this present hour, and his race-vitality bids fair to carry him an undiluted Greek through as many centuries more. At least now that he has survived through seventy generations the successive inroads and conquests of Macedonian, Roman, Goth, Vandal, Venetian and Turk, one can scarcely conceive of conditions that could crush or dehelleneize him.

And with the Hellene it is the deepest darkness that heralds the brightest dawn. Think of the Fifth Century, and the despotic East hurling its myriads—twice as many millions (according to Herodotus' figures as the whole Greek Kingdom counts to-day)—upon this little Land's End of Liberty. The Persian shearer went back shorn—routed at Marathon, blown out of the water at Salamis, broken to pieces at Plataea. But he left the Acropolis a naked rock, Athens a heap of ashes, Attica a solitude without a sanctuary. Yet that was but the overture to the age of Pericles—to the perfect bloom of human intelligence and national prosperity.

The Fifth Century is not without its modern parallel. Salamis settled the Eastern question for nineteen centuries; and then, where the Persian



TRICOUPIS (TRIKOUPES.)



THEODORE P. DELYANNI (DELIGIANNES).

failed, the Ottoman won. In 1456 Athens not unwillingly exchanged the intolerable bigotry of the papal Church and the crushing tyranny of the Frankish dukes for the tender mercies of the Turk. The Turk "encamped in Europe for four centuries," and he left Greece (some sixty years ago) a smoking desolation drenched in blood. The atrocity of that rule has never been and it can never be adequately painted. In our own time we have seen it flame out in the Bulgarian butcheries, and but yesterday again in the Armenian horror. That, too, not in the mediæval gloom of the fifteenth century, but in the noonday clear of the nineteenth. What is unspeakable may at least be suggested. The foreign fleets that float about the Ægean, while the Powers keep fingering the sick man's pulse, are fond of hovering before Athens; and sometimes in the dark of the moon they flash their search-light on the Acropolis and the mountain walls of Attica. The eye that has once witnessed that weird illumination will carry the picture forever. Let us try a search-light on the unspeakable Turk and his deeds—and it shall be Finlay's search-light. That the Turk shall suffer no wrong that name should guarantee.

The old Athenian democracy—dead already two thousand years and more—found a genial and masterful historian in George Grote; it was the Nemesis of New Greece to fall alive into the hands of George Finlay. Finlay indeed began his career as a Philhellene fighting gallantly for Greek freedom alongside our own chivalrous Howe; but disillusion and

speculation in Greek lands and King Otho's arbitrary act in inclosing in the Royal Gardens a bit of ground he had bought from the evacuating Turk, and, worst of all, chronic dyspepsia, turned him sour and made him incapable of seeing facts in the pearly light. History demands the perspective of time and distance, and the dyspeptic Scotsman at Athens in the thick of events, though a good enough *Times* correspondent, was disqualified as a historian. The world has known but one Thucydides, and Finlay was not the man to repeat his rôle. That he meant to be just we can hardly doubt, for he was a Scotsman; but his pen was too often dipped in gall and the sneer grows more and more frequent as he nears the end of his tedious task. All the more, his occasional outbursts of indignation and of sympathy attest a heroic endurance and devotion on the part of the Greek people such as might have made the stones cry out.

Let his mild search-light be thrown on that iniquity of the Turk which an English writer has characterized as seething the kid in its mother's milk,—which, in the words of Gladstone, assailed the Greek race "at every point and in the very citadel of their family life," "carrying with it an amount of degradation to the sufferers who submitted to it, such, perhaps, as never was inflicted even on African slaves." This was "the terrible exaction of the children tribute," and here is Finlay's tame account of it: "This singular tribute was first exacted from the Greek race as a tithe on the increase of the male population set apart for the glory and edification of Mohammedanism—just as the Anglican establishment exacts the tithe pig from the Catholics of Ireland for the benefit of the State Church of the British Empire. Every four years the Sultan's tithing man appeared in every Greek commune to carry off that proportion of the fifth of the male children who had attained the requisite age. All the little Greeks of the village between the ages of six and nine were assembled by the protogeros or head man of the place in presence of the priest, and the healthiest, strongest and most intelligent of the number were torn from their parents to be educated as the slaves of the Porte. It is not for history to attempt a description of the agony of fathers, nor to count the broken hearts of mothers, caused by this unparalleled tax.

"The children were carried to Constantinople, where they were placed in four great colleges, to be trained for servants, clerks, and specially for recruiting the corps of janissaries, who formed the bulwark of the throne and the missionaries of Moslem.

"Never was a more perfect instrument of despotism created by the hand of man. The Turks formed a dominant race in the Ottoman empire, but the tribute children were a dominant class even among the Turks. Mankind has never witnessed a similar instance of such wise combinations applied to such bad ends and depraved by such systematic iniquity."

Athens' tribute to the Minotaur was only seven youths and as many maidens a year, and Theseus soon put a stop to that; but this drain of the best blood of a race—the flower of every family circle—

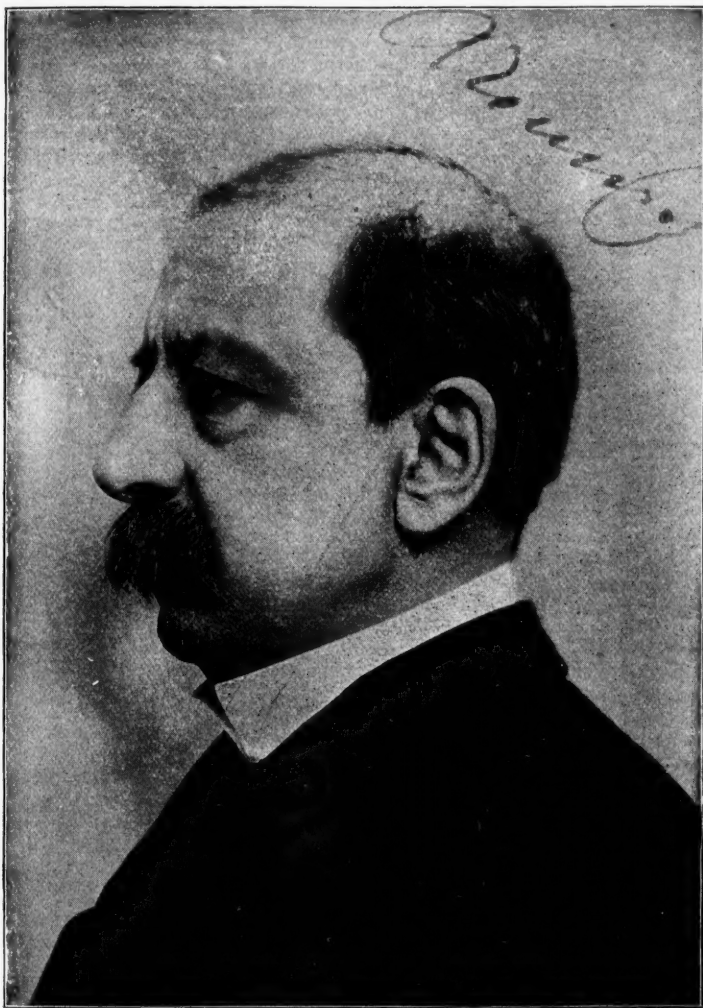
this double tithe of humanity went on for two long centuries and must have exhausted anything but an inexhaustible stock.

After the blood-fifths it is an anticlimax to speak of the land-tithe; but as the one was a paralysis upon national spirit the other was as fatal a paralysis upon national industry—and this latter incubus was not lifted with the expulsion of the Turk but outlasted even the Bavarian régime. Let Finlay again draw the picture of the institution as it persisted in his own time.

"When the harvest time approaches the collector of the tenths is constituted by law the lord of the soil and every agricultural operation is subjected to his control. The cultivator cannot reap his field when the corn is ripe for the sickle, until he obtains the permission of the collector. It often happens that the permission is delayed to the serious injury of the crop because it does not suit the farmer or collector to visit the district until a larger portion of the crop is ready. The tax gatherer becomes the real proprietor of the crop as soon as the grain is ripe; he fixes the day on which the cultivator commences the harvest, when the grain is trodden out on the threshing floors, and when the winnowing and separation of his portion is to take place. The profit of the cultivator is diminished, for the tax gatherer can always forestall the producer in the market. The gains of the proprietors of nine-tenths of the produce of the country are subordinated to the gains of the Government, which has a claim to one-tenth. The tax gatherer is sure to be the first and largest seller in the market. To expect extraordinary industry or scientific agriculture, when industry and science afford no prospect of additional gain, is unreasonable."

"Great honor is due to the population of Ireland (said Mr. Gladstone in 1878) for resisting the heartless propagandism of the penal laws. But the Ireland of the penal laws was a paradise compared with Eastern Europe under the Ottoman domination."

No wonder the hot breath of the French Revolution threatened to explode this magazine of pent-up wrong and rage in the remote Ægean. The real wonder is that the cordon and concert of tyranny could put off the day of reckoning for a full generation. That the Greek race had not been crushed is proof enough of inherent and inextinguishable vitality. While the tyrant was going to pieces, the slave was actually renewing his strength. The Hellene, once freed from the awful drain of the child-tribute, was himself again. Letters revived. "Degraded as the condition of the Greeks was politically (says Finlay) it is probable that a larger proportion [of them] could read and write than among any other race in Europe." And as the Turk could only garrison the country and leave local administration largely to the native race, the machinery of organized action was never wholly destroyed. Hence when the standard of revolt was at last raised in 1821, on his own ground, the odds were with the Greek. In three months he had unaided practically swept the Turk out of Greece; and had Christian Europe then stepped in and guaranteed the



TRICOUPS (FROM HIS LATEST PHOTOGRAPH.)

fait accompli—only said to the Turk, “hands off!”—there had been averted a war whose barbarities have hardly found a parallel in history.

The tender mercies of the old Greek were cruel. The thoughtful student of Thucydides can hardly read without a shudder the long roll of slaughters done by Greeks upon Greeks—not in the rage of battle, but upon defenseless prisoners of war. Whatever Christianity had done to humanize the race, the Turk had thoroughly undone; and in twenty-six days of March and April, 1821, the Greeks had destroyed ten to fifteen thousand Moslems, who were dwelling in their midst—most of them (according to Finlay) apostate Greeks, whose ancestors had abjured their faith to save their children. “The Greeks, by long

oppression had been degraded into a kind of Christian Turks.” It was a festival of Nemesis to which the Greeks marched singing:

“Let no Turk be left in Morea,—
Nay, nor in the whole world.”

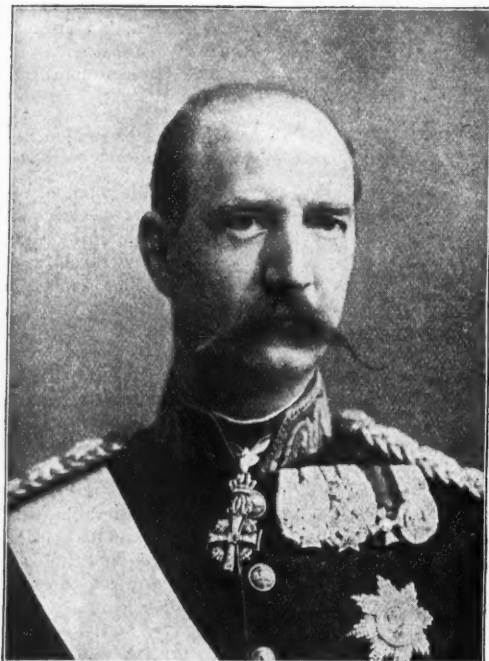
[I cannot at this moment recall whether it was a Greek or Moslem chief, who, in the early stages of the Greek revolt, sent to his commanding officer a battle report, not in writing, but in the form of—a bag full of enemy noses and ears! The story is not incredible of either.]

To the Morea massacres the Sultan responded by swinging up at his cathedral door in Constantinople the spiritual head of the Greek race—the Patriarch Gregory, venerable with his ninety years and his spotless fame. For three days the body swung there subject to every outrage that Moslem fanaticism could contrive, and was then delivered to the Jews to be dragged through the filthy streets and thrown into the sea. It was but the prelude to a butchery of bishops and clergy and *giaours* in general that turned the filthy lanes of the Sultan's capital into rivers of Christian blood.

But all this was but a pastime to what followed in the Butchery of Chios. Richard Cobden, who visited the stricken isle fifteen years after the event, has told of that horror—as Gladstone has characterized it, “that indescribable enormity, that appalling monument of barbarian cruelty, a scene from

which human nature shrinks shuddering away.”

Scio is an island about double the size of the Isle of Wight, like it presenting to the side of the open sea a wall of precipitous rocks, and offering to the spectator who sails along the narrow strait which separates it from the mainland a series of sloping hills and picturesque valleys. This island with a population of 100,000 Greeks was a kind of appanage (mastic-patch) of the sultana mother, and though ruled nominally by a governor and a garrison of 200 to 300 Turks, the latter were in fact treated rather as their guests than their masters, and the inhabitants governed themselves by their own laws. Scio became the garden of the archipelago—it drew to itself all that was refined, intelligent and captivating in Greek



KING GEORGE OF GREECE.

society. Schools, colleges, libraries were founded and flourished. The Chiotas took no part in the struggle, but in April, 1822, Moslem fanaticism let loose upon them the hounds of hell. "Fire, sword, and the still more deadly passions of fanaticism and lust ravaged the island for three months. Of 100,000 inhabitants not 5,000 were left alive upon the island. Forty thousand of both sexes were sold into slavery, and the harems of Turkey, Asia and Africa are still [fifteen years later] filled with victims. Such was the massacre of Scio, unparalleled in modern history (a tragedy compared by the British Consul, an eye-witness, to the destruction of Jerusalem), which thrilled Europe and America with horror." It was in the lurid glare of Chios that the Powers met at Verona (August, 1822) to declare that "the sovereigns had determined to repel the principle of revolution, without inquiring in what shape or in what country it made its appearance," and Wellington was the voice of Christian constitutional England on that occasion. One would have thought that Chios, at least, had bought her liberty at a great price—but to-day, at the end of the nineteenth century, the fair isle that claimed Homer for her son, with her new population of 75,000 Greeks, is still in the clutch of the Turk.

There is no time to rehearse that holy struggle—seven years of blood and butchery sanctioned by Christian Europe in the interest of toppling thrones and a balance of power. If the sympathy of Christendom was with the Greek, its governments were not. If a handful of Philhellenes, like Byron and Howe,

came to his support, the hordes of Egypt were turned loose for his destruction. Braver deeds were never done even at Thermopylæ than those of Botsaris on land and of Miaulis and Kanaris at sea. And had the Greek nation found leaders as devoted and capable as their desert, its triumph had not depended on any foreign arm. It was indeed an allied fleet—of Russia, France and England—which struck the decisive blow at Navarino, but that blow was characterized by England's Premier, the Duke of Wellington, as an "untoward event."

The struggle developed heroes—it discovered no statesman. Two thousand years of foreign domination is not a schooling in self-government. English institutions in this country bred a generation of statesmen whose like the world has hardly seen, and the great leader of our armies proved as great a leader of the new state. But for a Washington where had Greece to look? Not among her local chiefs, with their parochial views and petty quarrels. She found her first chief magistrate in a Corfiote Greek with an Italian name and a Venetian title serving as a Russian diplomat. Capo d'Istria came not to serve Greece but to make Greece his servant; and over and above all his vain vexatious doings—hardly expiated by his assassination—he wrought one wrong which for Greece remains inexpiable. He cost her a king who might have founded a great and strong state in the Ægean.

For after the "untoward event" of Navarino, the Powers in conference at London (1838) declared



QUEEN OLGA OF GREECE.

Greece an independent state and offered its throne to Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg. The offer was accepted; but the intrigues of Capo d'Istria, who was himself playing for the crown, caused Leopold to hesitate and finally to retreat. A little later there was a new throne to be filled nearer home, and Leopold became King of Belgium—proving there, as Gladstone has justly said, “first among the states-



CROWN PRINCE CONSTANTINE AND PRINCESS SOPHIA.

man-kings of his day, or, perhaps, his century.” Arguing from what has been to what might have been, we may fairly say that Greece lost a golden opportunity; and not for one generation only, for Leopold II is to this day a statesman-king upon his father's throne. Belgium secured sixty years of wise and steady rule—and unhappy Greece got King Otho. Leopold was a full-grown man of thirty and a trained soldier; Otho a weak but stubborn Bavarian princeling of seventeen, and when the Powers made a gift of him to Greece they sent along a Bavarian camarilla and a Bavarian body guard of 9,000 troops to plague and devour the country. It is not the Greeks only who are to be dreaded when they bring gifts.

Had George Canning lived the gift of Europe might have been more generous and more wise. In the midst of their struggle (1835) the Greek nation by its assembly had placed “the sacred deposit of its liberty,

independence and political existence under the absolute protection of Great Britain;” and “the happy blunder of Navarino” (as it has been called) gave England the opportunity of setting up a strong and stable Christian state “as the warden of Southeastern Europe, the keeper of the Straits, and a counterpoise to Russian influence in the Mediterranean.” Canning would have seized this golden chance, but Wellington was neither a far-sighted British statesman nor a friend of Greece. “The pacification of Greece without injury to the Porte”—that was his impossible programme. “The Wellington Ministry,” says Sergeant, “acted throughout rather as the advocate of Turkey than as a friend of Greece. Its aim was to take from Turkey and to give to Greece as little as possible.” (And so England held on to the Ionian Islands for thirty-five years after setting up the Greek State.) Thus England left to French arms the glory of driving the Egyptians out of Greece and occupying the country until the new state was set on its feet: it was a wise and beneficent occupation, and the French troops did more for the internal improvement of the country in which they had no stake than all King Otho's Bavarians. No wonder French influence in Greece has continued strong, if not dominant, to this day.

Let us glance now at the actual creation of the new state—as consummated at London February 3, 1830. The treaty declared that:

Greece shall form an independent state, and shall enjoy all the rights, political, administrative and commercial, attached to complete independence.

It then fixed the boundary (of which further on) and provided that the state shall be a hereditary monarchy confided to a prince not to be chosen from the reigning house of any of the protecting Powers.

It was the Greek race that had fought out the holy struggle; but it was only a part of Greek territory that was emancipated. The fairest provinces were left under the Ottoman's heel. Says Sergeant: “The Powers had created a cripple, and then in their compunction and at the desire of a tyrant, they mutilated their sorry creation.” Even as extended two years later, Thessaly and Epirus, one the land of Achilles and the other the very cradle of modern Greek heroism—were cut off.* But even the pitiful increment of territory was conditioned on the payment to Turkey by “the unfortunate country which the Turkish mercenaries had rendered a desert of 40,000,000 piastres,” or \$2,500,000. “The mutilated cripple was partially healed and then made to pay more than it possessed for the operation. . . . Europe provided the money by raising a loan, in the name of a country which was virtually a stranger to the whole transaction and which was bound down to the liquidation of capital and interest before it was even ascertained what its revenues were likely to be.

“A king was sent with the money. That is to say, at the same time with the papers representing Greece's debt of honor, contracted by foreigners for the fictitious purchase of a part of Greece's own territory,

* Thessaly is the one great wheat field of old Greece, without which the country can never produce its own bread.



THE LATE PRINCESS ALEXANDRA,
Eldest Daughter of King George.

there arrived a young lad of seventeen, absolutely ignorant of kingcraft, utterly incompetent to govern, capable of nothing but the indefinite increase of the national debt and escorted by an army of hungry Bavarians. The business was flagitious from beginning to end. The young kingdom was stifled in its birth. No nation whatsoever could have flourished under such conditions. The very founts of national life were dried up. The establishment of New Greece was a patent mockery."

What did England do for Greece? asks Lewis Sergeant; and he answers: "After seven years our moral aid—assisted by the splendid blunder of Navarino—converted the rebels into a state; but with that one fact our positive beneficence toward this ill-starred people may also be said to have begun and ended. Not a third of the money subscribed in England for the Greeks ever reached them. Not a tithe of it assisted their struggle for independence. It was but a scurvy service which England rendered to the heroic little nation—a nation which under the black night of tyranny held out the torch of liberty and was the first to justify the assertion of popular rights. We have been wont to overestimate what England did for Greece. It is time that we should undeceive ourselves. That which we actually did was to call upon the Greeks for tremendous sacrifices; to stimulate them to resistance until their land had been devastated and their race decimated; to press upon

them vicious loans, delusory aid, and injudicious counsels; to set up an emaciated and penniless state; to mock it with a President who became an oppressor and a King who became a selfish tyrant; and then to exact unlimited gratitude and load it with ungenerous reproaches. Who that reads and considers the history of the time can doubt that we are still in debt to the Greeks? They were exhorted to be free with their chains half severed; to run in the race with shackles on their feet; to be a model for the very Europe which had demoralized them. Europe demanded an impossibility of Greece, and to that injustice she has added the greater one of condemning and neglecting the half emancipated race for what has been not its crime but its chief misfortune."

This is, in the main, an Englishman's view of how the Greek kingdom was launched upon its career. Saddled with the debt incurred in its own struggle for life, saddled with the new debt of 60,000,000 francs, of which less than 20,000,000 ever reached the Greek treasury, with her Bavarian king (who was a child) and his Bavarian camarilla of regents and tutors and his Bavarian bodyguard of 9,000 troops, who consumed more than the 20,000,000 francs in two years—assuredly the new nation began its housekeeping under difficulties. Greece had simply exchanged the rule of the Turk for the rule of the Bavarian, with this difference, that the Bavarian had the three great powers of Europe at his back. For ten years absolutism had full sway, and it was ten years of broken pledges, violated rights and abused privileges, until the burden became intolerable. Greece once more proved her right to be free. By a bloodless revolution the Greeks wrested from King Otho the constitution of 1843—a constitution that he came pledged to give them at the very beginning of his reign.

Things went on better but not well until the Crimean War came on; the Great Idea, now promoted by the Court out of antipathy to England, aroused the Greeks to invade Thessaly and Epirus and gave England and France an excuse for blockading Piræus and occupying Greek soil (1854-57). So another load of debt was laid upon the unhappy country; and things went from bad to worse again, until Greece rose against her Bavarian king (in 1862) and shipped him back to Munich. And England justified the act. "Her Majesty's Government," said Earl Russell, "cannot deny that the Greeks have good and sufficient cause for the steps they have taken."

While her statesman-king had been building up a strong State in Belgium, Greece had been condemned to a generation of misrule under the child-king Europe had given her. The two reigns were almost contemporary throughout, and hence the parallel is the more instructive and painful. Leopold had based his refusal of the Greek crown on the statesmanlike consideration that Greece without Thessaly, Epirus and Crete in her territory could not exist as a state. What Leopold was too sagacious to undertake, Europe committed to the hands of the child Otho, and then held Greece responsible.

Once rid of the Bavarian *régime*, Greece had a new

chance. With overwhelming unanimity* the nation invited to its vacant throne an English prince, Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, now reigning Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. But this spontaneous act contravened the stipulation of the three Powers that no member of the reigning house of either should be eligible to the Greek throne. After many "adventures in search of a king," Earl Russell's fancy was taken at last by a modest midshipman, who happened to be in London to assist at his sister's wedding. The bride on that occasion was Tennyson's

Sea King's daughter from over the sea, Alexandra—

the fair and gracious Princess of Wales and the future Queen of England. The little midshipman has been now these two and thirty years George I, King of the Hellenes; and to-day, in the full vigor of his prime, he can see in sturdy sons and grandsons the guarantee that his house—unlike Otho's—is not to perish with him.

Alfred had been chosen to the throne by a popular vote; the choice of King George was made by a National Assembly—it might fairly be called a Panhellenic Assembly. For every Greek community (of one hundred souls or more) the world over had a voice in that convention that not only named the king, but framed the constitution under which Greece has since been governed. Polls were opened in the Greek consulates on three continents—London and Leghorn, Alexandria and Odessa, Smyrna and Constantinople sent their delegates to sit side by side with the men of Athens and Sparta and Thebes. Both Trikoupi, father and son—sat in that assembly for constituencies in England; and during its session the union of the Ionian Islands was consummated and eighty-four Ionian representatives took their seats.

It was a fortunate moment for Greece to under-

* He received 230,016 votes out of a total of 241,202.



PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE.

take the task of a new constitution. Italy was in the flush of her new dawn, and the Liberals were having their own way in England. The constitution then framed by the Greeks was naturally a vast improvement upon the charter of 1844. Its guarantees include "direct, universal, and secret suffrage," equality before the law, inviolable personal liberty, trial by jury, freedom of the press and of public meeting and petition, free public education in all the grades, on the one hand; and on the other, ministerial responsibility and strict definition of the royal prerogative. Under this charter "the privileges of self-government in Greece are as definite as in England, whilst in some few respects they are more extended and more democratic in form. The parliamentary franchise is possessed by 311 out of every 1,000 inhabitants. The ratio in England is about 90 [now 166] to 1,000. Even in France where universal suffrage is established there are only 270 electors amongst 1,000 inhabitants. Few countries in the world can boast of a more thoroughly popular form of representative government." *

But the best of constitutions cannot work itself. And the genius for legislation in Greece outruns administrative capacity. The political system on paper is all that might be expected from the nineteenth century successors of the old Greek sages, who in their closets built up ideal states and then waited for philosopher-kings to set them going in the open air. The philosopher-king never came, and save for spasms of splendor under rare leaders like Pericles and Epaminondas Greek politics remained parochial and, from our point of view, puerile. It is too much so to-day; and what Greece needs above all things is a strong infusion of Saxon steadiness and sense in her civic life.

Of King George's reign it may be said that in the face of great odds it has been wise, steady, beneficent. He would not claim the character of a statesman-king, but he possesses pre-eminently the "level head" and unflinching tact. As cool as the Greeks are hot, he has gone in and out among them as a master moderator—a sane and steadying influence; and his unique relations have put in his hands a diplomatic power which has been of supreme consequence to his people. For the little throne of Greece is next of kin to all the big thrones of Europe—to Russia, England, Germany, to say nothing of little Denmark. The marriage of the Duke of Sparta (Crown Prince Constantine) with Princess Sophia of Prussia brought to Athens in October, 1889, an exposition (as it were) of Crowns. In the homely Byzantine Cathedral, during the tedious ceremony (for it takes nearly two hours to get duly married there) one could study at leisure the rich relations of poor Greece. There were Queen Olga's first cousin and King George's nephew, now Czar of all the Russias; the bride's mother, Dowager Empress of Germany, and her brother, Emperor William II, with his Empress; the King's sister, soon to be Queen of England, with the Prince of Wales, and the young English princes, first cousins to both bride and bridegroom; and, finally, old King

* Sergeant's "Greece," London, 1890.

Christian and his Queen, with the Danish Crown Prince, King George's immediate family. It was a unique spectacle—that of three royal generations (King Christian, King George and Prince Constantine) driving from the palace in the same carriage; and a year later Athens might have acclaimed a spectacle yet more unique, for the fourth generation (George II that is to be) was ready for an airing. The morning guns of little Hellas have rarely waked a happier echo in the city of the violet crown than when—on July 19, 1890—they announced the birth of the heir's heir (ὁ Δαδοχος τοῦ Δαδόχου) at Dekeleia. And the same guns have since then thundered a second message of the same kind. The succession is secure for three lives.

No royal house in Europe can more safely challenge "the fierce light that beats upon a throne." A more exemplary household it would be hard to find in any social rank. There is an open air wholesomeness about them all that goes with pure blood and domestic virtue. King George is indeed the first gentleman in Greece, but he does not hedge himself about with state. He is more likely to be met on a swinging walk than in a state carriage; and when he catches a brute beating a child in the slums of his capital he is not above stopping to do a little cudgeling on his own account. When the American School met to honor the memory of Dr. Schliemann, His Majesty with the Crown Prince footed it out to Kynosarges—as Socrates would have done—to attend the meeting to which the Queen and Crown Princess drove. The royal family use the Phaleron tram like any other Athenians, and the little Piræus Railway has no better patrons. But it is on horseback, with little Princess Marie by his side, one likes best to see the graceful figure of the King.

Of the Queen not even malice could lisp a syllable in dispraise. Benign as beautiful, her life is a benediction to her people. Unlike Queen Amalia, she lets politics alone, but her womanly character and her active beneficence make her a power in the regeneration of Greek society. It goes without saying that four centuries of Turkish rule did not improve the condition of women in Greece; and yet with all its depressing influence, it left the springs of domestic virtue unpolluted.* Greek women are good women, but they are only

* All witnesses agree that chastity is a law in Greece. Even Athens was without a brothel until the French introduced their morals (with the cholera) during the blockade of Piræus in the Crimean War (1854-57). This is a fact the more honorable to the Greeks of to-day when one recalls the ancient cult of Aphrodite Pandemos.

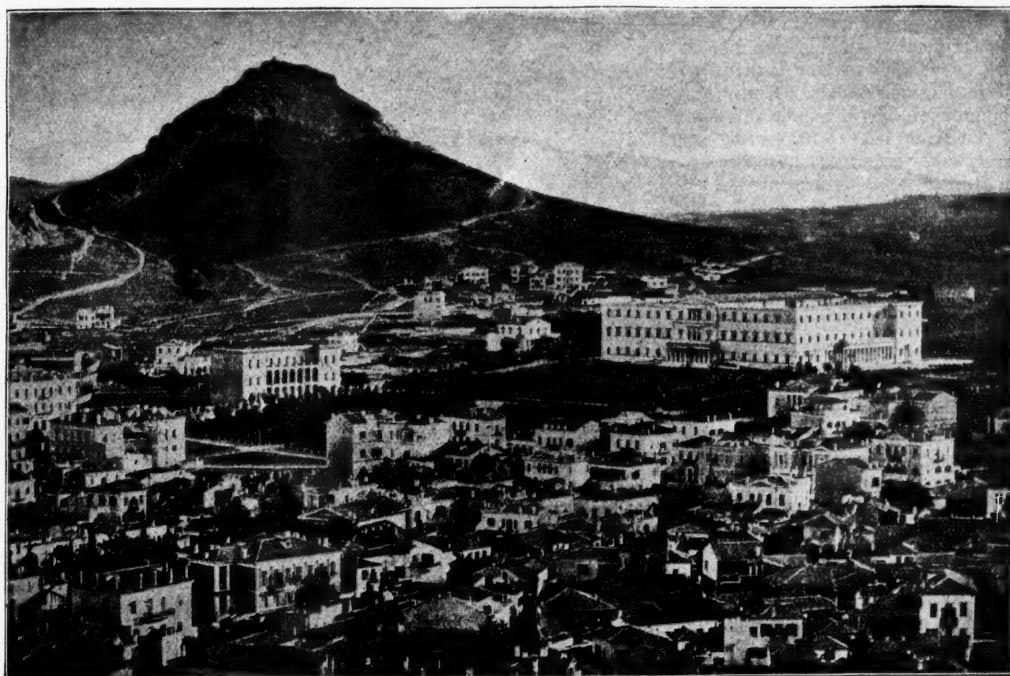
beginning to breathe the air of natural liberty. When they come to their own again—in the home and society—it will be a good day for Greece. Politics will be less feverish as the home life is exalted. And in their beautiful Queen the women of Greece have an example and an inspiration such as they sadly lacked in poor childless, scheming, headstrong Amalia.

The fallen Premier is easily the foremost among living Greek statesmen. So much can be said even by one who never fell into the Trikoupiolatri of the average English-speaking foreigner in Greece. There he is known—fondly, sometimes, and again not so fondly—as "the Englishman." Son of a father whose fame must rest not so much on his statesmanship or diplomacy as upon his admirable "History of the Greek Revolution," Charilaos Trikoupès passed much of his early life in England, where his father was Greek Minister and was for a time Secretary to the Legation there. In fact (as has been noted) he entered Greek politics as representative of a constituency of London Greeks in the National Assembly which elected King George and framed the present constitution. Whatever he may not have imbibed in the air of English freedom—and his enemies aver that he found his ideal in Disraeli rather than in Gladstone—he certainly did carry away with him a large measure of English culture and a full command of English speech. That the latter accomplishment has given him a tremendous advantage over his competitors—who get their news only from Paris—goes without saying. The European statesman who cannot read the *Times* never knows what o'clock it is at Petersburg and Constantinople.

It was young Trikoupès, then under thirty, who was sent to London to accept on the part of Greece the cession of the Ionian Islands, and he returned to take the portfolio of Foreign Affairs in the first cabi-



THE BOULÉ (PARLIAMENT HOUSE).



Mount Lycabettus.

The Royal Palace.

MODERN ATHENS.

net under the new constitution. From that time (1862) to this, he has been a political power in Greece; and for the last fifteen years his influence has amounted to a dictatorship interrupted by periodical revolts.

For in Greece we have the anomaly of parliamentary government without political parties. In a sense, there has always been an English, a French and a Russian party in the Kingdom; but no such thing as a division of the nation on great lines of domestic policy. Instead of party government, Greece groans under "boss" government. Instead of Liberals and Tories, Republicans and Democrats, the Greeks are Trikoupists or Deligiannists or (now) Rhallists. The will of the leader, if it be a strong one, is the law of his followers. It goes without saying that the leader must keep his followers in good humor, and so the spoils system flourishes and with it worse abuses. But a wise despot is better than a mad democracy, and it is generally believed, outside of Greece at least, that the Trikoupès régime has tended not only to steadiness of administration but to the substantial progress of the Kingdom in the paths of prosperity and public order. Of course, his opponents dispute this (and, at this moment, in the heat of passion, they would seem to include the body of the nation) and lay at his door all the woes of Greece. But so fared Pericles and Demosthenes; Aristides had his ostracism and Socrates his hemlock-cup, and the same venom and virulence (of bark rather than of bite) mark the

Greek of to-day. Witness the bitter tirade against Trikoupès, Greek against Greek, appearing some months ago in the *Evening Post*. Witness the gall in which the Athenian editor dips his pen every morning. Witness, too, the use to which the Greek puts the sacred right of public meeting. Only the other day a deputation waited on Premier Trikoupès with a public grievance and received (as was thought) a cynical reply. Returning to the meeting (open air, of course), the chairman made his report and wound up with:

"Let us curse him!"

"Curse him! Curse him!" (*Anathema! Anathema!*) was the responsive howl of the crowd.

And yet a few months ago the accursed was riding on the topmost wave of public confidence and a few months hence he may be again the leader of the nation.

For the whirligig of Greek politics is startlingly abrupt with its revenges. The old Athenian democracy cast lots for its rulers once a year, and the President of their Senate and Speaker of their House held office for twenty-four hours sharp, and then gave way to the next man. And yet this dizzy democracy took guarantees for complete responsibility. The outgoing magistrate could neither leave town nor alienate his property until every drachma of public money he had handled was accounted for. Far less can be said of more highly organized government to-day in Athens or New York. The new Greek

democracy—still awaiting its De Tocqueville—is as rapid without being as regular as the old in its vicissitudes. Koumoundouros was Premier off and on from 1865 to 1880. In these twenty-five years he had ten innings—the tenure varying from two days to seventeen months, and aggregating all told six years and seven months, or an average of not quite eight months. The year 1865 witnessed six administrations, and the next year four. In the two years Koumoundouros got three innings and Deligeorges two. The latter's two administrations lasted twenty-eight days in all, but he had four subsequent innings and once stayed in more than a year. Since 1875 Trikoupès has been in power six times, his tenure ranging from five days (1878) to four years and five and a half months (1886-90). This is the longest administration in the history of the Kingdom with one exception—it falls nineteen days short of Kriezès' ministry (1849-54).

To understand a Greek crisis one must grapple the problem of the debt.

Up to 1880 the Greek foreign debt (nominal) had reached a total of 256,000,000 francs. But with that year began a series of heavy loans, realizing up to 1892 a total of 539,448,421 francs and bringing the total public debt (nominal) up to the stupendous figure of 818,476,339 francs. Of this sum 130,192,519 francs constitutes the floating debt. What has been done with the yield of these vast loans and who is responsible to Greece for them? It may be said again that the shilly-shallying of Europe has cost Greece dear. As Leopold saw in 1832, a Greece that did not include Thessaly, Epirus and Crete was a state without a *locus standi*. But even when in 1878 the Powers at Berlin undertook to deal with the Eastern question more radically, Greece was postponed to every upstart in the East. Lord Salisbury entered the conference with a parade of Philhellenic ardor, while Beaconsfield played over again the rôle of Wellington and dismissed Greece—who had "mistaken the intentions of Europe," in keeping quiet through the Russo-Turkish war under the heavy pressure and solemn promises of England—dismissed her to sue to the Turk "cap in hand" for the provinces the Conference had given her on paper. Poor Greece was left to put herself in possession, and the mobilization swallowed up the total yield of the great loan of 1881.

Of the total loans (not including the 120,000,000) there were spent:



THE PIRÆUS (PORT OF ATHENS).

On conversions and redemption.....	170,681,000 francs.
On railways.....	65,733,000 francs.
On ironclads.....	28,000,000 francs.
On abolishing the forced currency.....	67,604,582 francs.
Total.....	330,018,582 francs.

The balance of the yield (135,429,839 francs) went to cover the deficits from 1881 to 1891, and for improving the highways.

Borrowing money is like the letting out of water, and this disastrous beginning demoralized the nation. Still, with all her borrowing, Greece was not utterly reckless. Trikoupès had a consistent and rational policy. It was to develop the country by means of highways and railways, harbors and lighthouses, and—above all—to re-establish sound money. In 1884 he spent nearly 70,000,000 francs in taking up the forced currency; but, unfortunately, the very next year Deligiannes lost his head in another filibustering flurry (Roumelia), mobilized the forces, and provoked a new blockade by the Powers. Of course, he brought back the forced currency, which is now larger than ever, though not absolutely large (65 francs per capita) considering that it has to do all the money work of a country in which checks are hardly known to ordinary business.

M. Beckmann (writing in 1893) sums up a study of Greek finance in these conclusions:

"1. Though Greece has borrowed a large amount of money she has something to show for it. Thessaly, many miles of railways, a respectable little navy and a very rapidly developing commerce.

"2. Her budgets have been gradually improving and are now in stable equilibrium."

But since 1893 a new situation has supervened. Then the agio on gold was 60 per cent. (against 30 per

cent. in 1891); now it is 90 or upward. The purchase of gold at this last rate to meet the service of the foreign debt (in the budget of 1893, 35,468,596 francs) was a disastrous operation and commerce was paralyzed by the condition of the money market. Then the glut in the current market last season cut off the one sure gold revenue of the nation, and the overturn of last January became inevitable. For no Greek government can weather a panic.

Three years ago Mr. Deligiannes was dismissed by the King because he had failed to deal successfully with the financial situation, and Mr. Trikoupès came in with an overwhelming majority in the Boulé. He undertook a thorough treatment of the debt question. "He brought forward a broad and statesmanlike project for dealing with the situation. It was favorably received in financial circles and capitalists were ready to take the new loan on which it was founded provided adequate control [of the revenues pledged for its service] were secured to the foreign creditors." In fact the negotiations were concluded and only waited the signature of the Greek Government, when a popular cry arose that Trikoupès was really putting Greece in the hands of a receiver. The Premier thereupon refused to sign until he could consult the Chamber; the money-lenders demanded immediate action. Trikoupès went out, to return in a few months (November, 1893) with a new programme. He had for fifteen years stood before Europe as the one Greek with an honest and rational financial policy which in Greece meant being a hopeless doctrinaire. Yet more than once he seemed on the very threshold of success, when the political whirligig would take another turn, undoing all. This Sisyphos rôle seems at last to have worn him out, and returning to power in 1893 he proposed his now famous provisional reduction of 30 per cent. on the interest of the gold loans, and a composition with the foreign creditors. Of course, this cost him his European prestige, and his internal programme did the rest. In his long lease of power he had wiped out the Turkish land-tithe, provided for a sound currency, and rendered many a noble service to the country. His last efforts were directed to removing the odious *octroi* which sets up a little custom house at the gates of every commune, and to shifting the burden of taxation somewhat from the agricultural to the urban classes. It was the uprising of these latter that brought about his fall. Mass meetings were held throughout the Kingdom; petition after petition sent to the King: "Sire, the people are starving; they have confidence only in you." Then came the clash and the collapse.

The strength of the new democracy—at least until it shall have worked off its volatility—must be in the throne. And the Greeks know it. No cry has been more common through these last turbulent years, and particularly at this moment, than that for more exercise of prerogative. And every act of King George in response seems to have been wise and timely. Now His Majesty seems in the mood to rule as well as reign; at least he is presiding over the

councils of his new Ministers and apparently directing the policy of his Government. Greece sees the impotence of good laws without good administration, and she may well doubt whether Solon or Pisistratus was the truer friend of the people. The best of sailing directions can never save the ship without a strong and steady hand at the helm. Greece has her free constitution; her democracy is well-nigh as unbridled as was old Demos on the Pnyx. And we know how Demos fared without a Pericles; it was the wild team and the plunge—and the Four Hundred and the Thirty and the Macedonian followed in the order of nature.

Now that the elections are coming on, we shall see how far the country has been sobered. Mr. Trikoupès (as usual) remains at home in his modest hired house, where his remarkable sister (as usual, too) no doubt continues to hold her democratic court amid her potted palms and flowers. That quaint and wonderful lady is a power in Greece, as every visitor who has ever felt her rippling humor and her subtle intelligence can testify; and no statesman ever had a rarer second. In the press the late Premier has almost no support, and in the present temper of the people his confident expectation of a triumphant return is inexplicable—to any but a Greek.

Meantime, "the grand old man of Gortyn"—as the elder Deligiannes is sometimes styled, from his seventy odd years and his Arcadian birthplace—is campaigning in Thessaly. His is a more picturesque—because a more Oriental—personality. Having represented Greece at Berlin (along with that greater all-around Hellene Alexander Rangabès), Deligiannes doubtless looked for a "Lo! the conquering hero comes" reception in the province which he claims to have snatched from the Turk. But his progress has not been an unmixed ovation; the town of Karditsa, in fact, flagged itself in black to receive the liberator, whereupon the officers of the law (in the Deligiannes interest) threatened sweeping arrests and intimidated the Karditsans out of their little joke.

The Rhallists are waging an aggressive fight, and may hold the balance of power; while a Citizens' Election Committee in Athens is making a feeble effort in the direction of political independence and reform.

As we have seen, more Greeks to the thousand have votes than is the case in any other country. But the suffrage falls between two stools. While the polling machinery is perfect, the nominating arrangements forestall everything. Greek politics has not reached the convention, or even the caucus, stage. The chief (*American*, "boss") may call in half a dozen lieutenants to "assist" at making his "combines" (*συνδυασμοί*) or blanket tickets for each eparchy. In doubtful eparchies "fusion" is freely resorted to. The "combines" effected, the campaign warms up. Processions, outdoing Panathenaic or Mystic, fill the nights with torch glare and shouting, and occasionally (as at the very door of my hotel or in Constitution Square in 1892) with shooting. Fancy a Presidential once a year with our huzzaing

ΤΗΣ ΗΜΕΡΑΣ

ΟΙ ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑΚΟΙ ΑΓΩΝΕΣ

Η ΑΝΟΙΚΟΔΟΜΗΣΙΣ

ΤΟΥ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΥ ΣΤΑΔΙΟΥ

ΟΠΩΣ ΗΤΟ

ΕΙΣ ΤΗΝ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΤΗΤΑ

Η ΧΘΕΡΙΝΗ ΑΠΣΦΑΣΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΗΣ

ΕΠΙΤΙΜΟΙ ΠΡΟΕΔΡΟΙ

ΧΘές συνηλθεν εἰς ἰδιαιτέραν συνεδρίαν τὸ ἐπὶ τοῦ Σταδίου τμήμα τῆς ἐπιτροπῆς τῶν Ολυμπιακῶν ἀγώνων, καὶ ἀπεράσισεν, ὅπως διασκευάσῃ χάριν τῶν ἀγώνων τούτων τὸ ἀρχαῖον Στάδιον ὅπως ἦτο κατὰ τὴν ἀρχαιότητα μὲ ἐξώλια μὲ Ἄρεσιν καὶ μὲ τέρρα, καθὼς καὶ μὲ τὰ λοιπὰ κτίσματα αὐτοῦ. Πρὸς τοῦτο θὰ ληρῇ ὡς πρῶτον τὸ σωζόμενον στάδιον τῆς Ἐπιδύρου μέρους τοῦ ὁποῦ ἀπεκαλύφθη.

Τὰ ἐξώλια θὰ εἴνε κυκλωτέρη ἐκ καθαροῦ Πεντελησίου μαρμάρου, ἐπειδὴ δὲ θὰ χρειασθῇ πρὸς τοῦτο ἰσχυρὰ σπουδαῖον ποσὸν, ἡ ἐπιτροπὴ ἀπεράσισεν ὅπως κατασκευάσῃ ἐν πρώτοις τὰς τρεῖς πρώτας σειρὰς ἐκ μαρμάρου καὶ κατόπιν ἐὰν εὐρεθῇ ὁμογενὴς τις νὰ διαπλήρῃ πρὸς τοῦτο ἡ ἔρνοι ἀνταποκριθῶσι πρὸς τὸ ἔργον ἀπεπερατώσῃ καὶ τὸ ὑπόλοιπον μέρος. Οὕτω ἡ διασκευὴ τοῦ ἀρχαίου Σταδίου εἶνε τὸ σπουδαϊκώτερον ἔργον τὸ ὁποῖον θὰ κατεσκευασθῇ ἡ ἐπιτροπὴ καὶ τὸ μονιμώτερον, διότι θὰ μείνῃ αὐτὸ καὶ ἐκ τῆς μετὰ τὴν τέλει αὐτῶν ἀγώνων.

Ἄς ἐλπίσωμεν ὅτι καὶ οἱ ἔρνοι καὶ ἡ φιλογένεια τῶν διαφόρων ὁμογενῶν ὁ ἀνταποκριθῇ πρὸς τὰς προθέσεις ταύτας τῆς ἐπιτροπῆς. Ἡ πρὸς τὴν ἀνοικοδόμησιν τοῦ Σταδίου ἐργασία ὁ ἀρχισὴν πολὺ ταχέως, εἰς τὸ οὕτω δὲ διασκευασθῆναι τὸ Στάδιον θὰ γίνωσιν οἱ ἀγῶνες ἀκριβῶς ὅπως ἐγίνοντο εἰς τὴν ἀρχαιότητα.

and haranguing and log-rolling indefinitely increased, and you get a faint notion of a Greek campaign. But when election day arrives everybody goes to church—for, as the old Athenians cast lots for their archons at the Temple of Theseus, so the living Greek does his voting in the sanctuary and on the Sabbath. If the fact implied the discharge of this responsibility with fasting and prayer, that would be a laudable example.

At any rate the activity of the "worker" stops at the church door and the ballot has every guarantee of secrecy. The voter's name is checked off on the poll list and he enters a lane of ballot boxes. At the Athenian Cathedral I have counted a hundred or more—in two rows from door to altar. Every candidate has his box and every voter casts his ballot for or against each candidate. The box is divided in two compartments—marked *yea* and *nay*—and the voter, receiving his ballot (which is a bullet), thrusts his hand through the funnel opening above and by a turn of the wrist plumps the lead right or left according to his preference. So he has his shot and nobody need be the wiser. In his voting the living Greek improves upon his ancestor. Demosthenes gives us instances of ballot box stuffing—one in which the ballots outnumbered the balloters present by four to one.

No study of the living Greek would be complete without a word about the press. Though Greek is understood to be a dead language, Athens runs more daily newspapers than does New York. They are written in Greek with which any reader of Xenophon or the New Testament would readily find himself at home. The range and versatility of writing is remarkable, and it is often very fresh and fascinating. But when it comes to a hot campaign, then the columns smoke. "Athens is in open revolt," shouts the *Ephemeris* on the eve of Trikoups' fall; "the Government is in open revolt against the constitution"—and then the lurid thunder rolls. For unmitigated scurrility the old Greek orators—the journalists of their day—were hard to distance; but the living Greek doesn't moult a feather in comparison. Nor does he lag much behind the greater Greek in downright fooling. The *Acropolis*, the leading paper of the Kingdom, appeared one All Fools' Day with its proper head off and a new one displayed—THE GORTYNIAN—and in its leader explained by the announcement that Deligiannes had sold the real Acropolis to the English and shipped it off to rejoin the Elgin marbles—so necessitating the change. Fancy Whitelaw Reid taking down his *Tribune* head and running up THE TIÖGAN or THE PLAT-FORM! But there may be tragedy as well. Last summer the *Acropolis* was keeping up a steady fire upon the army, when one fine day some scores of commissioned officers marched from their club in broad daylight (3 P.M.), with a squad of sappers and miners in the lead, and completely wrecked the office and the editor's residence—thus anticipating what has just taken place at Madrid. There was a long inquiry, then a trial before a military tribunal, and the officers came off with an im-

SPECIMEN HEADLINES AND NEWS COLUMN FROM A
MODERN GREEK DAILY PAPER.

(Reproduced from the Athens *Acropolis* of February 6, 1935)

mediate and triumphant acquittal, while the unlucky editor was threatened with libel proceedings.

The Athenian editor is a free lance. He may fight with Trikoupiés to-day and with Deligiannes to-morrow. And he is quite honest about it. Monotony is the one intolerable thing. He estimates his services at their full value, and usually insists on their recognition. A good Parliamentary "combine" is none the worse for having a pair of editors in it, and the country can hardly be governed without reckoning with the Fourth Estate. It is thought Mr. Trikoupiés—though once a journalist himself—did not sufficiently note this fact.

What of the Hellenic future? With a population of hardly two and a half millions, Greece has a debt of some \$164,000,000—or some \$75 per capita. This debt is equal to 14 per cent. of the entire estimated national wealth and to the total national income for two years. The forced currency aggregates \$21,000,000, or \$13 per capita—worth a little more than half its face; but our own greenback touched bottom at less than a third of its face value. This currency is not excessive—not sufficient in fact to do the money-work of the kingdom properly. It is not inflation that has wrecked it; not fever, but exhaustion.

For the debt, that is like a Western farm mortgage. So far as the money has gone into the farm and increased its productive value, the farm may be all the better for it. And solvent farmers would require more than two years' crops to lift the mortgage, while a farm encumbered to the extent of 14 per cent. of its value could hardly be considered beyond redemption.

What has Greece to show now for her blanket mortgage? Sixty years ago not a mile of wagon road; to-day above 2,000 miles built (often over mountains) at a cost of ten million dollars. Twenty-five years ago, five miles of rail connecting Athens with her seaport; now some six hundred miles of railway in operation—connecting the capital with most of the Peloponnese and opening up a good part of Acarnania and Thessaly; while the Piræus-Larissa Railway, which is to open up the rest of Central and Northern Greece, and ultimately direct communication with Europe, is mostly ready for the rails, and would be running now but for unlucky financiering. The English builders—now ousted—have done some daring engineering, especially in tunneling Mt. Othrys. The Corinth Canal—which Periander dreamed of and Nero began—has been finished, so giving a short and safe water-way from the Adriatic to the Ægean. Lake Kopais has been drained, not only uncovering prehistoric cities but reclaiming 60,000 acres of rich alluvial soil. The Greek merchant marine counts (1893) 116 steamers of 83,508 net tonnage, and 944 sailing vessels aggregating a burden of some 250,000 tons. Much of the carrying trade of the Levant and nearly all of that on the Danube is in Greek bottoms. With a sea-line—in proportion to area—seven times as great as France's and twelve times as great as England's, Greece maintains 69 lighthouses and is building as many more.

Her steam factories are worth some \$6,000,000. With an area of some sixteen million acres—largely mountain—she has five and a half millions in field and forest and five millions in pasture. The acreage in currants and vineyards has increased a hundred fold and more since independence. The agricultural produce foots up \$21,000,000 a year. Still the country imports breadstuffs to the value of \$6,000,000 annually, which Thessaly could readily produce and may be expected to produce when the railway opens up that great wheat-field. This saving alone would nearly pay the interest on the Foreign Debt.

When Otho came to the throne, education was practically unprovided for. To-day Greece offers free public instruction for fourteen consecutive years to every Greek child within the kingdom or without it a curriculum stretching from the alphabet to the university. There are 2,278 demotic or primary schools, 281 Hellenic or grammar schools, 41 gymnasias; special schools of agriculture, of war, of the navy; a woman's college (the Arsakeion) with 1,500 pupils; a Polytechnic, teaching all the arts from chiseling a statue to building a steam engine, and a complete university on the German model with 120 professors and 3,500 students—1,000 of them being "subject Greeks" from Turkey.

With all the outcry about war expenditures, her little army is smaller than our own (24,877 men in 1893), costing only \$2,000,000; and her gallant little navy costs only \$600,000. The highest salary of general or admiral does not exceed \$1,200. It will be seen the farm is getting improved and the policing is not too costly considering the rascally environment.

Give the Greek a chance and he will pay his debts. Give him room enough for his energies and he may yet rise above his parish politics and redeem the East. The Great Idea is not hollow—the Panhellenic dream has a basis of reality. It has been well said that "the Hellenic race represents the motive power in the Ottoman Empire to day as it did twenty-two centuries ago in Persian Asia." Scarcely more than a third of the Greeks are within the territorial limits of the Greek Kingdom. In European Turkey the Greeks outnumber the Turks nearly three to one (1,996,000 against 700,000) and form forty per cent. of the total population—while in intelligence, energy and organization they count more than ninety per cent. In Asia Minor, the Greeks number nearly 1,700,000, or just one-fourth of the Turks. All told the Greeks are to the Turks as 6 to 7½ (6,102,160 to 7,500,000); they outnumber the Servians nearly four to one; they outnumber the Bulgarians more than two to one; and they are two-thirds the number of the Bulgarians, Roumanians and Servians combined. More than that, the whole Ægean seaboard is historically Greek ground—and has continued so through all the ages. ["As Greece proper extends under the sea toward Egypt through the Island of Crete, so it extends northward to the Danubian regions, by a long line of territory bordering the Ægean. Thessaly, Macedonia, the ancient Chalcidice,

Thrace are Greek countries. Constantinople itself is in the ethnological Hellad. Hellenic Turkey has no geographical unity except in connection with the waters of the archipelago which bathe all its shores." So Elisée Reclus, *Nouv. Geog. Univ.* i, 145.] If facts and figures can prove anything they establish Hellenic title to the European estate of the Sick Man. And now that the Greeks have retaken Thermopylæ and possess the vast wheat-field of Thessaly, a few more advances would bring them to the Bosphorus. There is an old oracle floating about the country and diligently kept alive by the priests, that when Greece again has a King Constantine and a Queen Sophia she shall win back Constantinople. Constantine and Sophia have come and only wait their turn to mount the Hellenic or the Panhellenic throne.

While Little Greece is doing and enduring so much for Greater Greece, there should be reciprocity. The subject Greeks are far richer than they of the Free Kingdom; they should help bear its burdens. The little kingdom throws open every door of education to the Greek of other lands, feeds him as a refugee from oppression, fights his battles, and incurs the bulk of her debt in the name of Panhellenism. She calls herself the Kingdom of the Hellenes, not of Hellas, and all Greeks are born subjects of King George—if they so choose. They sent their representatives to choose a king and frame a constitution;

and now it is high time to put their shoulders to the wheel in support of the kingdom. Building monuments like the Academy and founding schools like the Arsakeion are noble services; lending a hand to keep the ship afloat were still better. The Free Greek might well reverse our colonial watchword, No Representation without Taxation.

In common with all civilized peoples we owe an incalculable debt to old Greece. To the living Greek we can make some return in a generous national sympathy. And we can lend a hand in his distress. We can buy his silks, finer than Penelope ever spun. We can order his marbles, for Drosinos and Broutos have revived the traditions of classical sculpture and Parian and Pentelic breathe again. We can travel in Greece and get a larger yield of felicity on a given outlay than in any other country in the world. And we can go in for the Olympic Games next year, sure of a royal welcome and laurel crowns. We can give, too, an unstinted support to our school at Athens. Then we might send a Minister to Greece without requiring him to straddle the Balkans and represent us at rival, if not hostile, courts. He must be a shrewd diplomat who shall gracefully carry Panhellenism on one shoulder and Panslavism on the other. But we should first take off our tax on Greek currants—the one ewe lamb of Greek revenue. Then we shall have a better right to chide the Turk for his blood-tithe of tribute children.

SAMUEL DANA HORTON.

BY FREDERICK W. HOLLS.

IT is a most tragic coincidence that the foremost champion in the world of the policy of restoring the parity between gold and silver as money metals of equal efficiency, should be stricken down at the moment when the cause to whose advancement he had given the best years of his life seems to be on the eve of general acceptance and success. Not even the most strenuous opponent of what is generally known by the rather unsatisfactory name of "international bimetalism" can deny that within the last few years the conviction has been steadily gaining ground that neither gold nor silver monometallism offers a safe escape to the commercial world from the present state of uncertainty and danger with reference to money. There was much plausibility in the theories advanced about thirty years ago in favor of the outlawry of silver as a money metal, and the substitution of gold alone as the standard of value. It was urged by many men of high standing in economic science, and to many it seemed a prodigious step in advance after the long period of depreciated currency through which many European states, and especially the United States of America, had recently passed. But the partial success of this idea in England and Germany is now seen to have been nothing but a victory of fanciful theory over practical business sense,

and perhaps no one blunder on the part of any government has brought in its train so much undeserved suffering and wretchedness as the surrender of Prince Bismarck to the gold doctrinaires and speculators, in the fundamental monetary legislation of the newly established German Empire. It is greatly to the credit of the famous Iron Chancellor that he soon saw and admitted his mistake, and his remark to the late William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, is well known, in which he said that he had come to the conclusion that the gold doctrinaires had praised as most delicious broth what had turned out to be plain hot water in their legislative culinary efforts in 1871. In other words, the anticipated advantage of a single gold standard has proved to be absolutely illusory. But the mistake having once been made could not be rectified without the joint action of the leading commercial nations, and the obstacles which must be removed in order to secure such co-operation, such as international jealousy, vested interests of creditors and the vicissitudes of the general money market of the world, seem only now, at this writing, to be in a fair way of being overcome. No one man has more brilliantly, vigorously and unselfishly labored to bring about this result than the subject of this sketch, whose death will be mourned by the

friends of an honest, sound and safe currency, not only in his own country but equally in England, France and Germany, and, in fact, wherever monetary science has serious and unprejudiced followers.

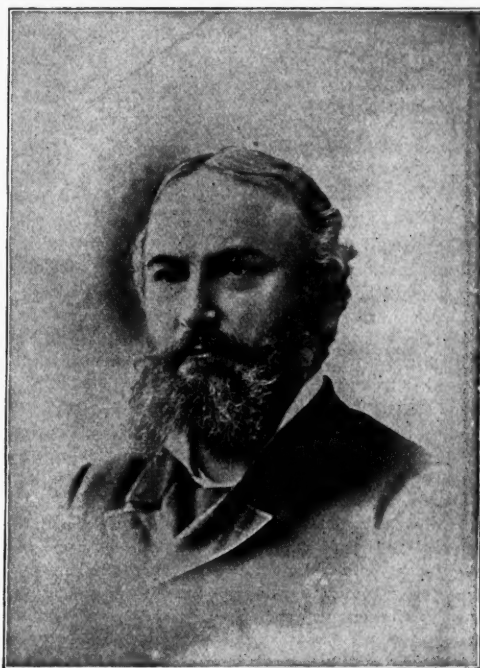
Samuel Dana Horton was the youngest son of Valentine B. Horton, a distinguished member of Congress from Ohio before and during the war, and was born in Pomeroy in that State January 16, 1844. He was named after his great uncle, Samuel Dana, who was an eminent lawyer and United States Senator from Connecticut in the early part of the century. After receiving his schooling in Pomeroy and in Cincinnati, he entered Harvard University, graduating there in 1864 in the same class with Robert T. Lincoln, Peter B. Olney, Dr. Richard H. Derby, and others who have since attained distinction. After traveling extensively in this country and in Europe, he matriculated at the University of Berlin, devoting himself especially to the study of Roman law. He remained abroad about two years, and spent some months with the late George P. Marsh, who was then American Minister in Florence. Returning to this country in 1870 he practiced law, first in Cincinnati and then in his native town of Pomeroy, until 1885, after which time he devoted himself entirely to the monetary questions of the day. In the early years of his practice he was an active champion of the principle of minority or proportional representation, lecturing and writing in its favor and being generally recognized as one of the principal authorities on the subject in this country. He was a Republican in politics, and having a complete mastery of the German language made most effective campaign speeches in both English and German in various parts of the country. It was during the famous Greenback campaign of 1875 in Ohio that Mr. Horton's attention was first drawn to questions of finance. It proved the turning point in his career. With characteristic energy he began the study of money in all its phases, and accumulated a splendid library on the subject, in which task he was materially aided by his phenomenal command of languages,—among others, Latin, Greek, French, German, Italian and Dutch. The capacity for tireless study, unremitting work, trained habits of thought and quick insight stood him in good stead in these new and abstruse studies, and in a very few years he attained as thorough a knowledge of his subject as could only have been acquired in a lifetime by a less well equipped scholar.

The first fruit of his studies was a work published in 1876 under the title of "Silver and Gold and Their Relation to the Problems of Resumption." This work was received at once as an authoritative book on the subject by scholars in this country and in Europe. In England Prof. Stanley Jevons immediately welcomed the author in terms of the highest encomium to the ranks of leading thinkers on the subject.

A second revised edition of "Silver and Gold" was published in 1877, and this was followed by an address to Congress against the Bland bill. Mr. Horton's books and speeches quickly brought him into public notice, and in 1878 he was appointed Secretary of the

American Delegation to the International Monetary Conference at Paris. He had already made the acquaintance, either in person or by correspondence, of Cernuschi, De Laveleye, Leon Say, Fremantle, Kardorff and other eminent European writers on finance, and immediately took an equal, if not a superior rank, in the theoretical discussion which accompanied the diplomatic conference.

At the suggestion of President Hayes and Secretary Evarts he prepared the report of the Conference of 1878, and a footnote on the "Position of Law in the Doctrine of Money" was afterward elaborated by him into a pamphlet, under the same title, which has been translated into several European languages,—the French translation having been made by De Laveleye, and the German by Prof. Koch, of Bonn.



S. DANA HORTON.

In 1881 President Garfield appointed Mr. Horton, together with William M. Evarts, Allen G. Thurman and Timothy O. Howe, a delegate to the second Monetary Conference at Paris. In the following year he again visited Europe at the request of Secretary Frelinghuysen for the purpose of sounding the governments on the question of reassembling the Conference of 1881. This was his last governmental service until 1889, when he was again appointed Special Commissioner of the United States by President Harrison, and in this capacity visited the chief European capitals, preparing the way for that general acceptance of the joint international restoration of silver which now seems imminent.

In 1887 his principal work, "The Silver Pound," was published in London by Macmillan & Co. In this book he gave an account of England's monetary policy since the restoration, and proved from his researches among forgotten manuscripts in the British Museum that the demonetization of silver in England was by no means in accordance with the ideas of Newton, Locke and the other great English fiscal reformers.

This book was followed by "Silver in Europe," a volume of essays published in 1890, and by numerous privately printed pamphlets and confidential letters and essays on the subject. In October, 1894, Mr. Horton returned to this country for the purpose of organizing a Central Committee to co-operate with the English, German and French Bimetallic Leagues. This task was nearly completed when he was stricken in Washington with an acute and malignant form of Bright's disease, to which he succumbed on February 23, 1895. He was buried in his native town, and leaves a widow, the daughter of Col. Lydiard, of the British army, and one son.

Mr. Horton's arguments on behalf of his cause were simple and direct, business like and yet full of deep and sound learning. Disregarding mere theory, he took as a foundation the undoubted fact that from time immemorial until within a comparatively few years there had been a parity between gold and silver, as money metals of equal efficiency, in the great commercial countries of the world, and that the every day business transactions of the world had been based upon such parity. The outlawry of silver was the result, not of a natural law, but of legislation, based upon pure theory alone, and the consequent appreciation in the value of gold as measured by other commodities must be attributed to the same cause. The opposing argument to the effect that the increasing use of gold and disuse of silver was analagous to the law of the survival of the fittest, was refuted by Mr. Horton by merely making an epigrammatic summary and reducing it to this: "People prefer gold money to silver so much that they will have it at any rate,—therefore we must make laws to prevent their using silver money if they desire to do so!" There was no difficulty in proving that the outlawry of silver had been followed by an era of depression, sinking prices and financial retrogression in all of the countries affected. Not that all the evils from which the commercial and industrial world has suffered for the last twenty-five years can be ascribed to this one cause alone, but it stands to reason that the dislocation, as it were, of one of the legs upon which the monetary body of the world rested, must have had most serious consequences to the well being of the entire organism, and Mr. Horton aptly compared the efforts at palliation of monetary evils, such as the retirement of the greenbacks and other similar petty reforms suggested in Germany and England, to the efforts of physicians to remove a wart from the face when a limb was dislocated.

Strenuously as Mr. Horton advocated the restora-

tion of silver to its proper place, he was as firmly opposed to any attempt in this direction by the United States alone. Such a course, he knew, would simply have put this country at a disadvantage, commercially, with the gold countries of Europe and reduced it in the world's money market to the level of South America and China. He therefore opposed with all his influence and learning the efforts to introduce the free coinage of silver in this country by act of Congress, and he had the satisfaction of knowing that his position fulfilled one great criterion of correctness, in that it was bitterly assailed by the extremists on both sides. He rejoiced in the repeal of the so-called Sherman silver law and for years previously had urged the repeal of the Bland bill, which, in his opinion, constituted the greatest obstacle to international action on behalf of the universal free coinage of silver.

Being requested to write out briefly an entirely correct platform for the Republican party, he became the author of the following paragraph, which was adopted by the Republican State Convention in New York, at Saratoga, September 23, 1885:

"We desire of Congress the passage of an act putting an end to the enlargement of the stock of money formed of silver or based upon silver; the maintenance of the gold standard, and of the parity with gold of all kinds of money in use, is essential to the prosperity of our country, and the restoration of silver to its former position as good money, through equality with gold before the law, in a majority of commercial nations, must remain, until accomplished, the chief aim of our monetary policy."

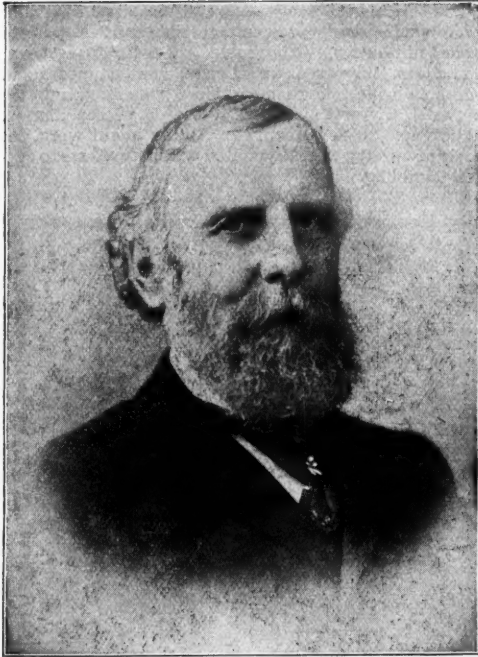
With the exception of the first clause, this platform contains the only programme which can be safely put before the American people by the Republican party in 1896, if it is not to lose its proud position as the truest exponent of honest and sound monetary principles.

Mr. Horton's position as a leader of public opinion in Europe was unique. Probably no other American could have dared so mercilessly to show up to the English people the mistakes and follies of their earlier statesmen. Yet he was loved and respected by the leaders of both parties in England, and the Bimetallic League, which under his eye grew from a sickly plant to a vigorous tree, did a most graceful act in cabling to Senator Allison, of Iowa, to deposit a laurel wreath in the name of the friends of monetary reform in England at Mr. Horton's bier. It is no disparagement to others to say that no man, here or abroad, has evinced a more complete mastery of the new and important science of monetary jurisprudence.

As noble and lovable in private life as he was great and learned in his public career, his name will be held in increasing honor by his countrymen, as the course of events shall continue to vindicate his unswerving devotion to the cause upon which depended, as he firmly believed, the material prosperity not only of his own beloved country, but that of the whole world.

OUR "CIVIC RENAISSANCE."

BY ALBERT SHAW.



MR. LYMAN J. GAGE.

THE organized reaction of good citizenship against municipal misrule, and the various positive movements for improved physical, social and moral conditions in our American towns and cities, have together constituted the most significant and hopeful feature of our national life during the past season. Municipal reform agitation has taken powerful hold of almost every considerable community in the entire land. Nor can it be said that most of these local activities are due chiefly to the imitative instinct. In name, in form and in the actual circumstances of organization many of these movements reveal their indebtedness to certain common sources of experiment or propaganda. But nearly all of them are essentially indigenous. Any attempt to bind them together as belonging to a uniform and centrally organized movement for social progress, would be wholly futile. Each is in position to profit to the utmost by all the information that may be derived from the experience of other cities. But it is evident enough that each must rest squarely and independently upon its own local basis, and must shape itself in its own way to the work it finds most necessary.

For a broad and splendid outline of organization, and for an exceedingly lucid and comprehensive

statement of the evils to be combated and the reform methods to be pursued, not a few of the civic centres, municipal reform leagues, and federations for civic progress in the United States have been glad to express their indebtedness to Mr. W. T. Stead's Newcastle (England) Civic Centre idea, as presented some two or three years ago in the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*, and as applied with encouraging success in a number of English cities. An explanation by Mr. Stead a year and a half ago in Chicago of his idea for the federation of all the moral forces of the community in behalf of civic and social progress, was the starting point of an organization which, in its intense devotion to the immense work now pressing upon it, has little time to look back over its shoulder to remember when or how it began. It is enough to say that the Civic Federation of Chicago has become a great power in that young metropolis. Its symmetrical organization, its demonstrated ability to apply its energy now at one point and now at another, its unity of purpose, its sanity and wholesomeness of view which temper enthusiasm with knowledge and good judgment, have made it the terror of all classes of evil-doers and enemies of the social weal.

I. THE CIVIC FEDERATION OF CHICAGO.

The Civic Federation of Chicago is to be congratulated upon the quality of its leadership. Besides having its chief offices admirably filled, its working committees are made up of men and women who actually give time and energy to the departments that concern them and who have exceptional qualifications for their work. At the head of the Federation is Mr. Lyman J. Gage, known outside of Chicago as an eminent banker and financier, and known in his own state and city as a model citizen of the highest public spirit. Mrs. Palmer, whose brilliant achievements in connection with the World's Fair have given her an international fame, is first vice-president, while Mr. John J. McGrath, who has served as president of the Trades' Council and is well known as a labor leader, ranks as second vice-president. The indefatigable secretary is Mr. Ralph M. Easley, who, as a trained Chicago journalist, possesses the varied local knowledge, the mental alertness and the capacity for effective work in many directions which nothing could so well give as long service with the Chicago daily press. The Federation has a central council of 134 members, and its chief activities are carried on through the agency of seven large standing committees. The membership of these committees may well be given as an indication of the successful manner in which the Civic Federation has drawn upon the resources of the community.

WAYS AND MEANS—William Penn Nixon, T. W. Harvey, George E. Adams, E. S. Dreyer, A. C. Bartlett, A. C. Honore, E. B. Butler.

MUNICIPAL—W. A. Giles, John Gray, Chas. H. Schwab, Marshall Field, Edward W. Bemis, M. J. Carroll, Ada C. Sweet, Lillian D. Duncanson, J. W. Ela.

INDUSTRIAL—James J. Linehan, M. H. Madden, August Jacobson, Bertha Honore Palmer, Ellen M. Henrotin, W. J. Niestad, Frank Sweeney, Jane Addams, H. W. Thomas.

PHILANTHROPIC—Lucy M. Flower, T. W. Harvey, Albion W. Small, Graham Taylor, E. J. Galvin, Julia C. Lathrop, Mrs. Geo. W. Huddleston, Sarah Hackett Stevenson, Mrs. Henry Solomon.

MORALS—W. G. Clark, Wm. Lawrence, D. K. Tenney, W. J. Onahan, Adolph Nathan, Arthur Edwards, H. D. Penfield, C. Ranssen, H. H. Van Meter.

EDUCATIONAL—Mary M. Wilmarth, Marion F. Washburn, John McLaren, Emil G. Hirsch, Max Stern, G. Fred Rush, Gabriel Bamberger, Samuel Fallows.

POLITICAL—L. C. Collins, Jr.; John J. McGrath, E. S. Dreyer, John F. Scanlan, George E. Adams, J. W. Ela, Victor Lawson, Franklin MacVeagh, Joseph Medill, William Penn Nixon, Willis J. Abbott, Slason Thompson, J. W. Scott, A. C. Hesing.

The reader who is in any wise familiar with Chicago names and reputations will recognize in this list some of the foremost men of affairs, journalists, philanthropists, educators, social leaders and reform workers of the Northwest.

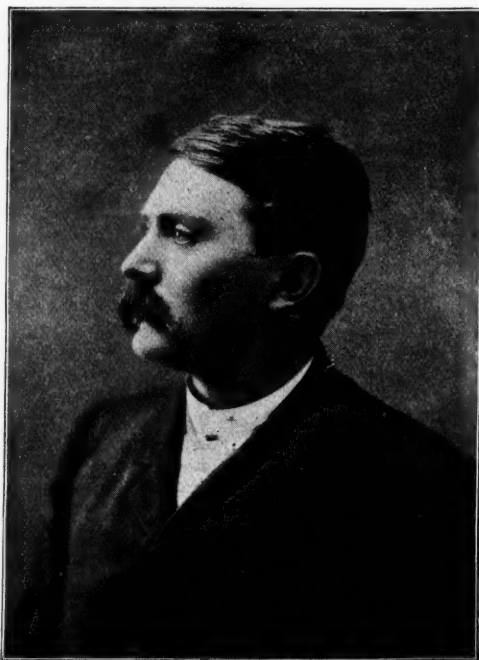
The Civic Federation does not content itself with a central organization. There are thirty-four wards in Chicago, and each one of these has now its ward council of the Civic Federation. At first the central council was a body of one hundred; but thirty-four members have been added in order to give a seat in the central body to one representative from each of the ward councils. It is understood that the president of the ward council will ordinarily be the person delegated to sit in the central body. The ward councils are composed of a hundred members to begin with, and this number is increased by the addition of two representatives from each voting precinct, whenever such precincts have availed themselves of the opportunity to form precinct councils. No limit is put upon the membership of the precinct councils, and all men and women of every local neighborhood in Chicago who are in sympathy with the aims of the Federation or with any of its special departments of work are cordially welcomed.

So much for the framework of organization. The following sentences quoted from some remarks recently made by the president, Mr. Lyman J. Gage, make clear the spirit in which he and his associates are working for the welfare of Chicago:

"The Civic Federation is absolutely non-partisan in all its theories and plans of action, and will frown down all attempts, if such be made, to pervert its actions to the advantage of any political party.

"The idea of the Civic Federation is primarily an educational one. Its policy is to focus all the forces now laboring to advance the municipal, philanthropic, industrial, and moral interests of Chicago. It believes in the theory that in union there is strength, and it invites the co-operation of all societies and organizations, regardless

of party or sect, in its efforts to raise the standard and ethics of municipal life in Chicago. The Civic Federation does its work through six different departments and under the auspices of committees selected especially for their fitness for the different lines of work. In a broad sense our association aims to accomplish the development of public sentiment toward the following results: First, in the political field, the selection of clean and honorable men for aldermen; state and municipal legislation in the interest of Chicago. In the municipal field, clean streets and alleys, improved urban traffic accommodations, honorable police, less smoke, more water, etc. In the industrial, the establishment of boards of conciliation, public employment bureau, etc. In the moral work, the people are pretty well acquainted with our efforts to suppress gambling.



MR. RALPH M. EASLEY.

"There are many other things yet to be done in this line, however. Through our philanthropic committee we did exceptionally good work last winter, raising and distributing to the needy poor nearly \$150,000.

"But all this," continued Mr. Gage, "is incidental to the main object of the federation—that is to educate the people, the taxpayers of Chicago, to a sense of their municipal duties; to arouse them to the necessity of action and vigilant effort, that corrupt influences and elements may be driven out and the city eventually redeemed from politics and politicians."

In the pending municipal campaign for the election of a mayor and aldermen (election day being April 2) the Civic Federation as a body has not attached itself officially to the interests of any ticket or candidate. It has been exceedingly active, however, in

urging its views touching numerous questions of municipal reform and improvement. It has led the citizens of Chicago in a powerful attack upon the corrupt conduct of the Board of Aldermen in its recent grant of valuable municipal franchises to private individuals for a period of fifty years without any adequate restrictions or compensation to the city. During the legislative session it has been giving much attention to bills at the state capital affecting the city of Chicago. Among other things it has prepared, advocated, and carried through the legislature an admirable municipal civil service bill; has framed a new city charter with many improvements over the existing one; has drafted and promoted in the legislature a strong corrupt practices act; and, indeed, has prepared several other exceedingly well-considered reform bills. Some of the specific crusades of the Civic Federation,—as for example, the successful attack upon gambling houses under police protection,—have been mentioned in previous numbers of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

Already, then, the Civic Federation of Chicago can point to substantial achievements. It is to be believed that at the end of another year the list of important things actually performed will be greatly lengthened. It has been discovered that such an organization as this, with its ramifications on the territorial plan throughout the entire city, can be used with very great advantage in promoting the efficiency of such public services as garbage removal and street cleaning. Through its precinct and ward branches the Civic Federation is able at any moment to give simultaneous attention to conditions in every part of the city. The churches of Chicago, without regard to denomination, are earnest allies of the Federation, and it affords them a common centre by means of which they can join forces at a given moment to promote the application of Christian ethics to some specified social problem. Whatever may have been the political outcome of the municipal election of April 2, the Civic Federation will have no cause for discouragement. An honest and enlightened city government in Chicago is within the range of possibilities, and if the Civic Federation cannot secure it in one or two years, it may confidently expect to secure it within half a dozen.

II. THE MUNICIPAL LEAGUE OF BOSTON.

The Municipal League of Boston had its origin in an address by Mr. Samuel B. Capen in March, 1892, in which the necessity for a co-operation of the best civic and moral forces of metropolitan Boston was stirringly set forth. There resulted an organization under Mr. Capen's leadership out of which the present Municipal League has come by a process of healthy evolution. The League at present is limited to a membership of 250. It includes representatives of a great number of societies and organizations, some of these being trade bodies and business men's associations, others being religious and philanthropic societies.



MR. SAMUEL B. CAPEN.

The League is thoroughly broad and comprehensive in its inclusion of all serious and well-disposed groups of Boston citizenship. In due course of time it is intended to form a series of local neighborhood or ward leagues in affiliation with the central body. The municipal and civic affairs of Boston are showing decided improvement under the active and wholesome influence of this new organization. Mr. Capen is very properly at the head of the movement as president, and the League is equally fortunate in its selection of Mr. Edwin D. Mead, editor of the *New England Magazine*, as secretary.

While endeavoring by all possible means to improve the actual tone of the present municipal administration, the League recognizes as its first general task the material reform of Boston's charter and municipal framework. The last annual address of Mr. Capen as president of the League deals with a number of pressing matters of local concern. The first specific point touched upon has to do with improvements in the fire department; the second, with the necessity of more extensive school accommodations; the third, with matters of transit and an enlarged system of docks; the fourth, with the housing of the poor; the fifth, with a projected school of practical trades; the sixth, with the administration of public institutions.

Mr. Capen points out the extremely interesting fact that the expenditures of Boston have considerably outgrown those of the commonwealth of Massa-

chusetts. Thus last year the total payments of the city treasurer exceeded \$36,800,000, while the entire payments out of the treasury of the state were somewhat less than \$30,400,000. With all this enormous volume of money to be collected and disbursed from year to year, Mr. Capen shows that the voters and tax-payers of Boston are intrusting the financial interests of the municipal corporation to men of small experience and ability in business operations. Boston has two separate representative bodies, namely, a small board of aldermen and a large common council. Half a dozen members of the board of aldermen pay no taxes whatever except the poll-tax which is levied against every citizen, and out of seventy-five members of the common council only sixteen are on the tax lists. Yet this body of seventy-five is largely concerned with the levying of many millions of taxes every year, and the expenditure of from thirty to forty millions of dollars.

These facts among others have led Mr. Capen and the Municipal League of Boston to advocate with great earnestness a number of reforms in the Boston charter which would tend to secure greater stability and a higher order of talent and responsibility in municipal affairs. Hitherto Boston has elected its mayor every year. The League is in favor of a three years' term. Next, Mr. Capen and the League declare boldly in favor of the total abolition of the present common council, and the enlargement of the board of aldermen into a municipal chamber of perhaps twenty-five members, with salaries of three thousand dollars each, and no allowance for expenses. Under the present arrangement the members of the common council run up most extraordinary bills for carriage hire and other expenses incurred ostensibly in the municipal service.

But the great principle for which the Municipal League is contending most earnestly is for the election of all members of the municipal government on a general ticket which shall recognize the principle of proportional representation. Mr. Capen is himself one of the most conspicuous advocates of proportional representation in the entire country; and the League has for the chairman of its committee on that subject Mr. Moorfield Storey, who is widely recognized as an authority. Boston, of all cities in the United States, is the one which should set the example of an application of some form of minority or proportional representation to the election of city councils, school boards, and so on. Massachusetts is the home of enlightened and progressive legislation, and all the municipal reformers of the United States would be thankful if Mr. Capen and his colleagues should succeed in securing for Boston a system which, if successful there, would be demanded in many another American town, small and great.

The standing committees now at work in the Boston League are those on Municipal Charter, Louis D. Brandeis, chairman; Proportional Representation, Moorfield Storey, chairman; Candidates and Elections, Hamilton A. Hill, chairman; Current Affairs and Municipal Legislation, E. J. Lewis, Jr., chair-

man; City Finance and Accounts, Phineas Pierce, chairman; Public Schools, E. O. Fiske, chairman; Public Health and Safety, Frederick B. Allen, chairman; Public Works, Charles C. Coffin, chairman; Ward Leagues, Arthur Hobart, chairman; Charities and Correction, C. W. Birtwell, chairman; Publications, Charles F. Dole, chairman; Outlook, Sylvester Baxter, chairman. The vice-presidents are Robert Treat Paine, Francis A. Osborn, Thomas B. Fitz-



MR. EDWIN D. MEAD.

patrick, George H. Quincy, and Jacob H. Hecht. The executive committee is made up of the following gentlemen: The President and Secretary, Frederick B. Allen, E. O. Fiske, John P. Leahy, Edwin Ginn, and Edwin J. Lewis, Jr. The membership committee is as follows: The Secretary (Mr. Mead), William G. Harris, J. D. W. French, Thomas F. Ring, Charles Whittier, John A. Bennett, and Charles E. Allen.

In order to insure the introduction of new blood from time to time, it is provided in the constitution that there shall be at least two changes every year in the personnel of the executive and membership committees. It is also provided that preference in membership in the central League shall be given to members of existing religious, civic, philanthropic, business and labor organizations, and that there shall be no conditions of race or creed, but that all in sympathy with the purposes of the League shall be alike eligible for its membership. The League cannot be committed to any public position without the affirmative votes of three-fourths of the members present at any meeting, and no action of the League is considered as binding upon any individual member. The following paragraph from the constitution well sums up the nature and purposes of the organization:

The objects of this League shall be to keep before our

citizens the necessity of their interest in public affairs ; to discuss and shape public opinion upon all questions which relate to the proper government of our city ; to separate municipal politics from state and national politics ; to secure the nomination and election of municipal officers solely on account of their fitness for the office ; to federate for these purposes the various moral forces of the city ; and to encourage every wise project for the promotion of the good order, prosperity, and honor of Boston.

The *New England Magazine* has said of the founder and moving spirit of this organization :

Mr. Capen is the ideal citizen—a man of broad mind and of great catholicity and kindness, of rare practical sagacity, with a passion for public purity and the public welfare, and with an infinite capacity for taking pains. Ten such men could save any Sodom or Gomorrah. No other man in recent years has rendered such important services as Mr. Capen on the Boston School Board. Wherever any improvement for the good of Boston is in progress there he is likely to be found ; and it was natural that he should conceive this Municipal League in the way that he did, without waiting for any suggestion from Mr. Stead.

It is evident that in Mr. Capen the Boston Municipal League has such a president as the Chicago Civic Federation owns in its respected head ; and in Boston as in Chicago the secretaryship is confided to a trained journalist of energy and approved service in all good causes. The Boston League is preparing for active and popular work in the municipal campaign next spring.

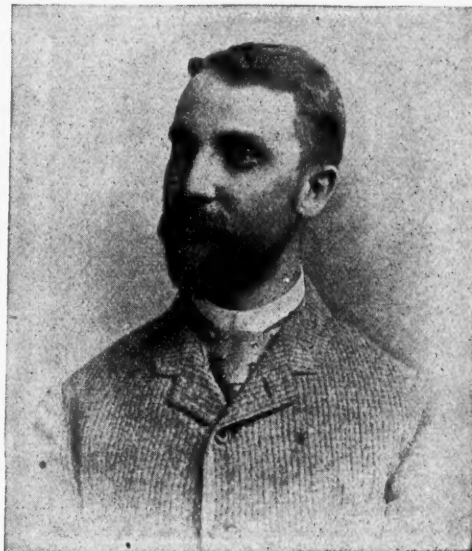
III. THE MUNICIPAL LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Municipal League of Philadelphia was organized more than two years ago, and it has shown a very aggressive activity. Its chief exertions thus far have been directed toward the elimination of practical party politics from the business affairs of a municipal corporation. Unlike the Boston League, it has sought and obtained a large popular membership, on the ground that active participation in municipal campaigns and direct work at the polls are, under Philadelphia conditions, its most immediately essential function. Its president is Mr. George Burnham, Jr., a prominent citizen identified with political, educational and municipal progress ; and its secretary and active executive officer is Mr. Clinton Rogers Woodruff, one of the younger members of the Philadelphia bar. The following paragraphs are quoted from a statement sent by Mr. Woodruff himself, for the purposes of this article :

"The Municipal League aims to combine for conference and co-operation all citizens who desire good city government. It believes in the practical separation of municipal from state and national politics ; the nomination of none but those who are honest and capable ; the application of Civil Service Reform principles to all appointments ; the rigid enforcement of public contracts, and no grants of municipal franchises except for limited periods and upon the best obtainable terms. There are no dues and the League is dependent on subscriptions for its nec-

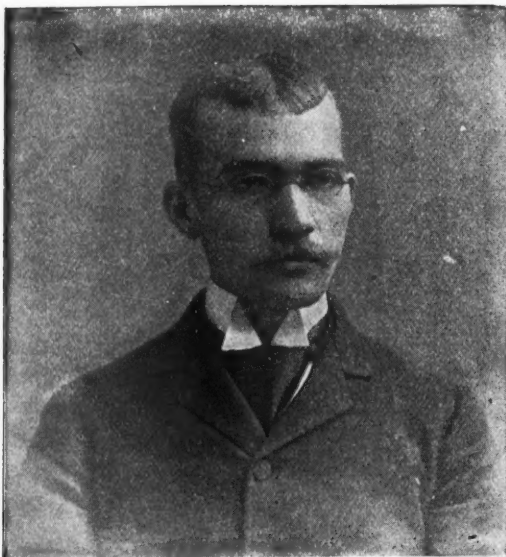
essary expenses. The by-laws provide for the nomination of candidates whenever it may seem expedient, but no member is expected to support a nomination which he cannot approve.

"The above is a succinct statement of the aims and objects of the Philadelphia Municipal League, one of the largest, most active and influential organizations in the United States working for permanent municipal reform. With upward of 3,500 members, it has active associations in over one-third of the wards of the city, and in many of these ward associations the election divisions (into which



MR. GEORGE BURNHAM, JR.

the wards are divided) are organized in behalf of the cause of better city government. The importance of this kind of organization is appreciated when we learn that the dominant Republican party has a group of active workers in every one of the 930 election divisions. There are about 10,000 office holders, and these are so distributed as to average ten workers to a division. This 'regular' army of trained politicians is always to be depended upon to get out the vote, carry primaries or do any other needed work, such as the collection of assessments, the naturalization of foreigners or the securing of signatures to petition for a pardon, or the indorsement of an ambitious candidate. We cannot expect to make much headway or accomplish much in the way of permanent results until the advocates of good city government are also adequately organized into trained and efficient bodies of workers. The League believes that the intrusion of national and state politics into the consideration of municipal affairs is a potent cause of the comparative failure of municipal government in America. In Philadelphia, as in every other American city, the mayor and councilmen, and other city officials, are chosen primarily because of their party affiliations. Merit and fitness are made secondary considerations. During the mayoralty campaign, just closed, the leading paper of this city advocated the candidacy of Mr. Warwick largely on the ground that a Republican city should have a Republican Mayor. This



MR. CLINTON ROGERS WOODRUFF.

very paper will admit that the administration of Philadelphia's affairs is a business question and should be settled on a business basis, and yet it supports a candidate for the head of this vast business concern, not because his experience and capacity make him the right man for the place, but because he adheres to a certain line of national policy. The Municipal League declares that 'it believes in the practical separation of municipal from state and national politics.' Its declaration that only those who are honest and capable should be nominated and elected to municipal office 'is a natural corollary of the principle just enunciated. Party zeal and spirit are responsible for the election of many an incompetent, and the shibboleth of party has carried into office many a man who has brought only disgrace and discredit to his party and city.'

The Philadelphia League has called sharp attention to various matters of mal-administration; and its watchfulness and unsparing criticism will doubtless have resulted ere long in the saving of many millions of dollars to the taxpayers. In all such matters as ineffective street-cleaning, for example, the League is ready to expose official shortcomings. It has called attention to extravagance and bad work in the carrying out of large improvement contracts. In the fight against the improper granting to private corporations of public franchises, such as those for rapid transit, the League has played a leading role.

The Philadelphia Municipal League has not found its pathway a smooth and all-conquering one by any means; but it shows no signs of disheartenment and proposes to extend and perfect its network of ward and precinct branches, and, as Mr. Woodruff says, "to maintain the battle until Philadelphia shall be not only the most American city but the best-governed city in the land."

In the recent municipal campaign there was another non-partisan factor at work, which, for the immediate issues of the hour, was, perhaps, more important and influential than the Municipal League itself. This was known as the Citizens' Committee of 1895, and its work was carried on in general harmony and sympathy with that of the League. Its object was to aid in the election of a municipal ticket culled chiefly from the candidates nominated by the Democrats, Republicans and Municipal League. The fundamental idea was to secure for Philadelphia a mayor and aldermen interested chiefly in Philadelphia affairs, and selected for other reasons than those of party politics. The chairman of the executive committee was Mr. Rudolph Blankenberg. Many well-known citizens were prominent in this movement.

IV. THE WORK OF A WOMAN'S CIVIC CLUB.

Quite as attractive and noteworthy as that of any other city improvement organization in the entire country, is the work of a woman's society known as the Civic Club of Philadelphia. It began its existence on the first day of the year 1894. No society ever conceived its mission more admirably, and there can be no reason to doubt the permanence of this Civic Club, nor the successful and brilliant character of the work it will do for Philadelphia. Its originators were Miss Mary Channing Wister and Miss Cornelia Frothingham, who are respectively the recording and corresponding secretaries. Its constitution is beyond all comparison the best one that we know anything about. It is the best because it is so simple and brief while so entirely adequate. It consists of three articles, as follows:

"Article 1. This association shall be called the Civic Club of Philadelphia.

"Article 2. The object of this association shall be to promote by education and active co-operation a higher public spirit and a better social order.

"Article 3. The management of the Civic Club shall be vested in a board of fifteen directors, who are to be elected annually."

Although the club concerns itself with a very wide range of social and civic affairs, it finds it advantageous to group all its interests and activities under four main heads. These are, 1, Municipal Action; 2, Education; 3, Social Science; and 4, Art. The by-laws explain, as follows, the duties that belong to these four departments:

1. MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

The duties of this Department shall be to examine into the aims and functions of Municipal Government, and into the practical workings of the Municipal Government of the City of Philadelphia, and from time to time to report upon the same, and to suggest measures for its improvement, and to co-operate in carrying out such measures in relation thereto as may be approved by the Board of Directors.

2. EDUCATION.

The duties of this Department shall be to examine into the requirements of Public Education in the City of Philadelphia and from time to time report upon the same and to suggest measures for its improvement, and to co-operate in carrying out such measures in relation thereto as may be approved by the Board of Directors.

3. SOCIAL SCIENCE.

The duties of this Department shall be to examine into the problems of the Household, of Public Health, of Philanthropy and of Social Reform, particularly as they affect the interests of the citizens of Philadelphia, and from time to time to report upon the same and to suggest measures of improvement, and to co-operate in carrying



MRS. CORNELIUS STEVENSON.

out such measures in relation thereto as may be approved by the Board of Directors.

4. ART.

The duties of this Department shall be to study and to encourage the Art interests of this City, with a view to increasing the beauty of our parks and public places and to raising the standard of public taste and demand for Art in all Departments, and from time to time to report upon the same and to suggest measures of improvement, and to co-operate in carrying out such measures in relation thereto as may be approved by the Board of Directors.

The board of fifteen directors is made up of the seven officers and eight other ladies, two of the eight being assigned to each one of the four main divisions of the club's work. For the present year the ladies whose names follow herewith are in control of the club's affairs:

Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson, president; Mrs. Joseph P. Mumford, vice-president; Mrs. Matthew Baird, vice-president; Mrs. Alfred C. Harrison, vice-president; Miss Mary Channing Wister, recording secretary; Miss Cornelia Frothingham, corresponding secretary; Miss Frances Clark, treasurer. Mrs. N. Dubois Miller, Department—Municipal Government; Mrs. Wm. M. Salter, Department—Municipal Government; Miss Hallowell, Department—Education; Mrs. Geo. W. Kendrick, Department—Education; Mrs. William F. Jenks, Department—Social Science; Miss Denniston, Department—Social Science; Mrs. C. Stuart Patterson, Department—Art; Miss Cecilia Beaux, Department—Art.

In order to show how the club actually works, it is necessary to present a list of the committees into which the four departments are subdivided. They are as follows:

Under Education come the Committees on Literature, City Museums, Decoration of Public Schools, Music, Free Libraries, Higher Education, Organization of the City School Department, School Census and Children out of School, and Kindergartens in Parks and Playgrounds.

Under Social Science come the Committees on the Almshouse, The Care of Children, Household Economics, Factory Legislation, The Water Supply, Tenement Houses and Literature.

Under Municipal Government are the Committees on Taxation, Councils, Civic Service, City Rules and Regulation, and Legislation.

Under the Department of Art are the Committees on Parks, Squares and Boulevards, Public Music, Decorating the Public Schools, Playgrounds, the Insignia of the Club, Literature and a Special Committee to Report on Art Museums and Private Galleries in Philadelphia.

Into all these different fields of inquiry and practical work, the Civic Club is entering with courage and thoroughness. It is at some points in close affiliation with the Municipal League, but it devotes itself more particularly to social conditions and welfare, and to the departmental functions of the city government, rather than to contentious politics. Its committees on education are doing a noble work for the betterment of the school facilities of Philadelphia. The president of the club, Mrs. Stevenson, combines great learning in a special field with broad sympathies and remarkable administrative capacity. She is the curator of the department of Egyptology in the University of Pennsylvania, has lectured at Harvard, was a member of the jury of awards in archæology at the World's Fair, and interests herself particularly, as a member of the Civic Club, in social-science reforms. She is devoting attention to the better co-ordination of the work of public and private charity in Philadelphia.

Miss Anna Hallowell, who is chairman of the department of education, belongs to the city's official Board of Education, as also does Mrs. Mary E. Mumford, who serves the Civic Club on this same committee. Miss Thomas, the dean of Bryn Mawr, and

Miss Hagenbotham, of the Drexel Institute, are among the prominent women educators of Philadelphia who are members of the Civic Club's education committee. It is no dilettanti or superficial work that the Club is doing along these lines, but work of the most thorough and comprehensive character. Although, in the past season the committee has carried on a popular campaign in favor of placing a number of women on the school boards of Philadelphia, it would be a mistake to suppose that the Civic Club considers the giving of public offices to women as a panacea. It is eminently right in its proposals regarding the improvement of the Philadelphia school boards.

The art department has a care for everything that would make the city more beautiful and attractive. It seems to us that the Civic Club of Philadelphia might well be taken as an example by the women of every city and town in the United States who may not already have undertaken something of the same general character. The questions how to organize, how to lay out the work, and how to proceed with it, have been thought out in Philadelphia by ladies of exceptional talent and good judgment. Their advice might well be sought, therefore, in the initiation of similar societies elsewhere in the country.

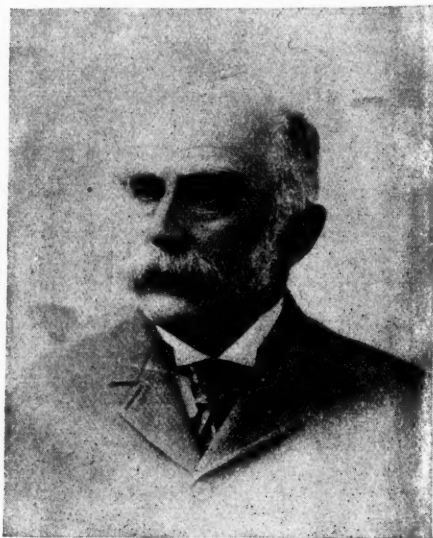
V. REFORM MOVEMENTS IN NEW YORK.

The reform spirit has manifested itself with as much vigor certainly in New York as in any other American city, but circumstances have led to different methods and to a greater multiplication of agencies. It is not unlikely that there may be developed in the future some central federation of all the organizations which have sprung up in order to work for municipal reform and civic progress on Manhattan Island. During the past year, without any formal machinery of federation, it has been quite possible to marshal the forces of these different organizations for the work that seemed most pressing.

The present reform movement had its more popular beginning with the work of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, of which the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst is president. This society has existed for a long time, and had always been a useful organization; but Dr. Parkhurst brought to its presidency a peculiarly aggressive quality, and circumstances made it necessary for him and his colleagues to concentrate their attention upon abuses in the police department which proved to be the chief obstacle in the way of their accomplishing anything in the suppression of gambling houses, brothels and other disorderly places, and in the enforcement of the excise laws.

At about the same time, by good fortune, Mr. Edmond Kelly had persuaded the best citizens of New York that the overthrow of Tammany methods and the establishment of a better municipal government required the cooperation of the people, with a special view to the removal of the obstacles which

belong to a modern club house, and which should all the year 'round be the focus of aggressive work for a better municipality. The City Club had accordingly been established with much prestige under the presidency of the Hon. James C. Carter and the secretaryship of Mr. Edmond Kelly. Moreover the Chamber of Commerce, composed of a large body of the most reputable business men and professional men of New York, had begun to consider with unwonted interest the question of municipal reform.



HON. JAMES C. CARTER.

These two strong bodies were ready to join Dr. Parkhurst and the Society for the Prevention of Crime in attempts to abate the police corruption which the so-called Parkhurst movement had exposed. Committees were appointed to assist in unearthing the facts. Around Dr. Parkhurst there rallied a new society called the "City Vigilance League." This was a body of young men, organized on the territorial plan with a view to keeping close watch upon the enforcement of the laws, and especially with the object of collecting evidence to show police connivance at various forms of law-breaking. Finally, around this group of organizations, which had found it possible to work with good mutual understanding, many other forces and agencies rallied. The German-American Reform Union,—a powerful body of voters favoring divorce of party politics from municipal life, and the overthrow of Tammany Hall,—came to the aid of the Chamber of Commerce; while for the purposes of the hour the Anti-Tammany Democracy and the great Republican organization were also ready enough to help.

Thus there came about the appointment by the State Senate of a committee to investigate the police

department of New York City, and Mr. Goff's remarkable exposures ensued. And following these exposures came the municipal election of last November, which resulted in a brilliant victory for the non-partisan reform forces,—the ticket and the platform having been supplied by the so-called "Committee of Seventy," which represented in fact the federation of all the important elements and organizations which have just been mentioned.

The next step has been to procure the actual fruits of the victory of November. It was necessary that the Legislature should pass several bills to make possible the removal from power of numerous corrupt and partisan officials, including members of administrative boards, police justices and various others. The machine element of the Republican party has been able to throw many hindrances in the way of the enactment of reform legislation at Albany; but the city is certain to secure at least a considerable part of its desired programme of reform. Under the new order of things many valuable results have already been accomplished. Such working departments as that of street-cleaning and public parks have been reorganized with promptly beneficial results.

There are no organizations of women which occupy so central and conspicuous a place in New York as the Civic Club holds in Philadelphia; but, with less completeness of organization, the women of New York who are interested in civic reform have rendered services of very great importance. They have formed organizations which are capable of indefinite future expansion.

Meanwhile the City Club, of which Mr. James W. Pryor is now the secretary and the working executive officer, has a great opportunity before it. In no other direction has it accomplished so much as in that of forming what are known as "Good Government Clubs" in the different wards of the city,—these being in friendly affiliation with the central organization. All citizens interested in the divorce of party politics from municipal life, and willing to work and vote disinterestedly for the best welfare and progress of the community, are welcomed to membership in the Good Government Clubs. Each Good Government Club (there are now about twenty-five in New York) has its house and social organization, its library, its entertainment committee, and its committees on such subjects as district improvements, legislation, political campaigns, street-cleaning, etc.

There are about six thousand members altogether in these New York Good Government Clubs, and they have a central council known as the Council of Confederated Good Government Clubs.

The City Club and the Good Government Clubs are interesting themselves in all questions of municipal improvement. The Committee of Seventy, as soon as the campaign was won, resolved to maintain its existence in order to assist in carrying into operation the platform upon which it was established, and it proceeded to work through a large number of sub-committees in order to throw light upon numerous

practical topics. Such subjects as street-cleaning, small parks, the disposal of garbage, the municipal civil service, tenement-house reform, water-front improvement, and so on, were assigned to the sub-committees. From time to time the reports upon these topics have been printed, and assistance has been given in the framing of reform bills.

The recent investigations of the tenement-house commission, under the chairmanship of Mr. Richard Watson Gilder, have been made at a fortunate time when public opinion was especially aroused to the necessity for improving the condition of the people in the congested districts of New York. While, during the past two winters, such questions as the overthrow of Tammany, the reform of the police department, and the best ways to attack existing evils, have had the foremost place, there have always been men in New York who have perceived the desirability of presenting the constructive side of a reform policy. Under the leadership of the Rev. Leighton Williams, with Dr. William Howe Tolman as secretary, there have been held a considerable number of highly interesting "Municipal Programme Conferences," devoted to the point of view that municipal government must render positive and constructive service to the population.

On the east side of New York, the University Settlement Society and the College Settlement of young women have played no small part in the recent work for civic improvement; and so there might be mentioned a considerable number of other useful agencies. The spirit of co-operation has been gratifyingly evident; and even if no attempt were made to develop into a Civic Federation the forces now working for the betterment of New York, the thing itself would come into some practical existence, though without any name or constitution. It would seem to us, however, that the Committee of Seventy might, with good advantage, drop its temporary character and create in New York a permanent Civic Federation somewhat on the Chicago model, into which "the Seventy" would become merged, losing its present name and identity, but greatly augmenting its capacity for prolonged usefulness.

VI. WASHINGTON'S CIVIC CENTER.

A "Civic Center" has been formed at the nation's capital which bids fair to enter upon a career of much usefulness. As most of our readers are aware, the people of Washington do not participate directly in the ordinary administrative affairs of the city, inasmuch as Congress thought it wise to govern the federal capital and the District of Columbia through an appointed board of commissioners. There is all the more reason, however, why the citizens of Washington should have an organization of their own which may devote itself, from the citizen's standpoint, to every phase of the organized social life of the community. The new Civic Center has been formed under the chairmanship of Dr. John W. Gregory, who

is well known throughout the country by reason of long service in educational work. For some years he was a civil service commissioner, and he has held other public posts of honor and trust under the federal government. Dr. Gregory has given us the



From photograph by Prince, Washington, D. C.

DR. JOHN M. GREGORY.

following memorandum regarding the Washington organization:

"The Washington Civic Center may be said to have sprung directly from Mr. Stead's addresses. Some good women, of large public spirit, saw the great field of public good which was laid open, and determined to enter it. Other women were seen and interested, and the names of many men of public standing and influence were obtained and enrolled as favorers of the plans. Finally this past autumn committees began to be formed and set to work; the plans widened as the light increased, the courage which conceived the work still laboring to give it life and power.

"The organization thus far is nothing but a congeries of Civic Committees, united by a Central Council made up of the chairmen of the Civic Committees and a few Councilmen added to give representation to such districts of the city as may not be represented otherwise.

"To give system and completeness to the work, the entire field of proposed operations was divided into seven departments: 1, the Municipal; 2, the Educational; 3, the Industrial; 4, the Philanthropic or Charitable; 5, the Public Health; 6, the Public Comfort; 7, the Public Morals. It is intended that ultimately these departments shall embrace the following among other branches of work: The Municipal shall include: 1, Legislation and

Police; 2, Street Extension, Cleaning, etc.; 3, Housing the People, and, 4, Street Transportation and Railroads. The Educational will include: 1, Public Schools and facilities of childhood education; 2, Industrial and technical training for both sexes; advanced and adult education by libraries, lectures, museums and clubs. The Industrial will embrace: 1, Working men and women's associations; 2, Labor exchanges and employment agencies; 3, the conflicts between Capital and Labor, and 4, Savings Banks. The Philanthropic includes: 1, all charitable agencies for aid of the defective and dependent classes; 2, Orphanages, homes and asylums; 3, Outdoor helps and aids for the poor. The Public Health department will include: 1, City Sanitation; 2, Medical provision for the poor, and 3, Public Hospitals. The department of Public Comfort will be charged with: 1, Public parks and play-grounds; 2, Public concerts and amusements, and 3, Public baths, toilets and conveniences. The Public Morals department will charge itself with: 1, Reformatories and refuges; 2, The suppression of lotteries and gambling; 3, Suppression of immoral publications; 4, Suppression of cruelty to children and to animals, and 5, Prizes and rewards for public virtue and service.

"At the outset one Civic Committee was appointed for each of the seven departments, with the right reserved to appoint other committees as fast as the work can be wisely extended.

"The organization of the Civic Center is non-sectarian and non-political. It does not propose to replace or duplicate any other society. Its real aims and work are expressed in the following declared purposes, which define the work of the several Civic Committees:

"1. To make and maintain a careful sociological survey of the city in each of the seven departments, in order to ascertain and define its real condition and needs in respect to the public good.

"2. To take and keep a careful sociological census of the societies and agencies, public and private, which are working in any of the departments, with the character and extent of the work they are respectively doing, so as to determine how fully the field is occupied and the work is being accomplished.

"3. To promote or provide for the organization of such other societies or agencies as may be found necessary to occupy fields of public need now vacant or only partly occupied.

"4. By publications of facts, by public meetings, and by appeals in person and by the press to arouse and enlist all good citizens to take some part in the work for the public good.

"Each of the Civic Committees is expected to keep these four main aims in view and each, in its own department, to accomplish them as far as practicable.

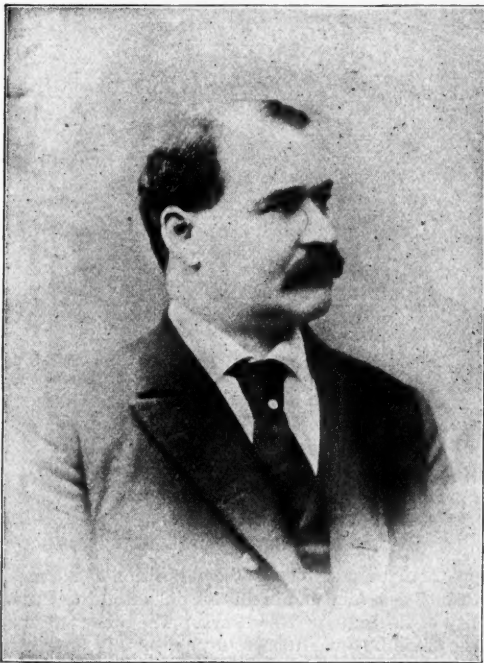
"The Center seeks thus to be a true centre of watch-care and influence for the entire city. As far as it shall be successful in these aims, it will become a central agency to which each citizen may contribute his influence, and from which, each one may borrow impulse and direction for such work as he may wish to aid in accomplishing. Like a civic brain and heart, it will receive and communicate pulse and power to every part of the civic organism.

"The address of W. T. Stead, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, published two years ago in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, did much to turn public attention to the enormous power which lies in the great body of good citizenship, and the miracles it may work if it will; but even Mr. Stead's admirable speech would have fallen powerless had not the

conviction been sinking gradually deeper into the public mind that only the citizens can save the city. The civic community is in some large sense a civic family, with a thousand personal relations which merely political and official authority cannot cover or control. A thousand agencies of help and hope—of personal power and religious influence must pave the way and follow the path of the official authorities, guarding the guardians and governing the government itself. It is the very absence of official authority which gives the Committee of Seventy and the Women's League their power."

VII.—UNIONS FOR CIVIC PROGRESS IN BALTIMORE, ALBANY, DETROIT, AND OTHER CITIES.

In the *Arena* last year the Rev. Hiram Vrooman described the organization of the "Baltimore Union for Public Good." Mr. Vrooman is the secretary of



REV. D. D. MACLAURIN, OF DETROIT.

this federation of moral and reform forces, and a very distinguished citizen of Baltimore, the Hon. Charles J. Bonaparte, is president. The Baltimore Union is now nearly two years old. At the present time it is a federation of eighty-six different churches and societies, each of which is represented in the Union by three delegates. Other organizations of a religious, philanthropic, and reform character are admissible to membership. No stated meetings are provided for excepting one yearly meeting; but the Union may be called together as often as any special occasion arises

for its action. The first important piece of work undertaken by the Union was a campaign for laws against the sweating system and against child labor. It was successful in both instances. It also gave effective aid to the Society for the Suppression of Vice, in having laws enacted to prevent pool selling and the sale of illicit and obscene literature. The more recent work of the Union, as we are informed by Mr. Vrooman, has been in the direction of a movement to establish playgrounds for children and to have instructors of play appointed to direct the children both in the school playgrounds and in the public parks. The Union is also forming Good Government Clubs in the different wards of the city, in preparation for an active electoral campaign next fall, both for the choice of good representatives in the state legislature and also for honest and efficient men in all the city offices. The *Arena*, it should be said, has devoted itself with great ardor to the promotion of such organizations as this Baltimore Union, and its efforts have been crowned with results that form no inconsiderable list. The Baltimore Union is particularly strong on the side of its success in bringing the churches and religious bodies of Baltimore into line for the promotion of righteousness in specific fields.

The Civic Federation movement has begun to take firm hold in many cities besides the six important centres that we have thus far mentioned. One of the newest of these movements,—though also one of the most promising,—is the new Civic Federation of Detroit, the moving spirit of which is the Rev. D. D. MacLaurin, who has taken the burdensome office of secretary. The constitution of the Detroit Federation has been worked out in the light of the experience of other cities, and it may well be printed for the guidance of communities which contemplate a kindred organization. It is as follows:

ARTICLE I.—NAME.

The name of this organization shall be "THE CIVIC FEDERATION OF DETROIT."

ARTICLE II.—OBJECT.

The object of this Federation shall be to study the condition and needs of our city; to shape public opinion upon all questions relating to the municipal government; to organize the public conscience and bring it to bear upon existing evils; to separate municipal affairs from state and national politics; to endeavor to secure the nomination and election of competent and trustworthy men for public offices without respect to party lines; to this end to federate the moral forces of the city, and to promote in all ways the welfare, order and prosperity of Detroit.

ARTICLE III.—METHODS.

The Federation seeks to accomplish these ends by the investigation of our municipal life; by agitation concerning existing evils; by the enforcement of present laws; by securing improved legislation, and by the massing of moral influence in behalf of municipal regeneration.

ARTICLE IV.—MEMBERSHIP.

1. The Federation knows no creed, party or nationality and welcomes active membership representatives of all organizations that make for order, philanthropy and righteousness.

2. Any person who is in sympathy with the aims and objects of the Federation may become an active member by signing the constitution.

ARTICLE V.—OFFICERS.

The officers of the Federation shall be a president, three vice-presidents, a secretary and a treasurer. The officers shall hold office for one year to be elected at the annual meeting.

ARTICLE VI.—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

There shall be an Executive Committee to consist of the officers of the Federation, *ex officio*, twenty-five members of the Federation to be elected at the annual meeting for one year and any other members that the committee may add not exceeding sixteen.

ARTICLE VII.—WORK.

The work of the Federation shall be divided into departments as follows:

Education,	Temperance,	Conferences,
Philanthropy,	Social Evils,	Tenements,
Morals,	Legislation,	Political,
Industrial.		

These departments may be subdivided as the Executive Committee may from time to time determine.

ARTICLE VIII.—BRANCH FEDERATION.

Twenty-five or more residents of any ward of the city may at any time form a branch Federation, but no such organization shall be recognized as a branch until it has received the indorsement of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE IX.—MEETINGS.

The regular meetings of the Federation shall be held at such times and places as shall be determined by the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE X.—AMENDMENTS.

This constitution may be amended at any regular meeting of the Executive Committee, provided notice of such proposed amendment was given at a previous regular meeting.

The first piece of practical work undertaken by the Detroit Federation was the enforcement of the excise laws, which require the closing of the saloons on Sunday and at midnight. Mr. MacLaurin's methods in this successful campaign began with attempts to secure the co-operation of the police department, the prosecuting attorney's department and the judiciary. With the approval and consent of the public authorities, imprisonment in the House of Correction was added to the former punishment by fines for violation of the excise laws. The rules of the police commission were altered in such a way as to remove all hindrances which had stood in the way of the most effective means of procuring evidence by the chief and his force. Thus, by a series of steps in which the public authorities were induced to co-operate, a new order of things was secured. The saloonkeepers surrendered at their discretion. Never in the history of Detroit were the saloons brought to so unanimous a compliance with existing laws. This successful piece of diplomatic campaigning will have given the Detroit Federation a good start, and it will seek new fields of conquest.

Another of the new organizations, and one which has been particularly fortunate in the wise forethought shown by its promoters, is the "Civic League" of Albany, N. Y. Outside the great metropolitan centres, there are few American cities in which there is clearer need for the work of such an organization than the capital city of the State of New York. This new Civic League follows a very successful course of lectures upon municipal government by Professor Jenks, of Cornell University, who has addressed excellent audiences at Albany under University Extension auspices. The president of the Civic League is Mr. Melvil Dewey, whose name is a synonym for popular educational movements in the form of public libraries and university extension lect-



MR. MELVIL DEWEY, OF ALBANY.

ure courses, and whose official position at Albany is that of secretary and executive officer of the University of the State of New York. The other officers of the Civic League are as follows:

Vice-presidents, Rt. Rev. William Crosswell Doane, Bishop of Albany; John McNamara, Superintendent Albany Railway; Rev. Max Schlesinger, Rabbi Beth Emeth; Mrs. James H. Ego; Miss Josephine Lewis, Federation of Labor; Secretary (*in charge of administrative work of the League*), Rev. W. M. Brundage, Trinity Methodist Church; Recorder, Rev. C. E. Dunn, Clinton Square Presbyterian Church; Treasurer, Charles E. Gibson; Membership committee, W. O. Stillman, M.D.; Civic Education Committee, Rev. W. M. Brundage, Trinity Methodist Church.

It is intended to secure a large popular membership in the League on the basis of a yearly fee of one dollar, and also to establish local and ward branches throughout the city. Besides the branch



RT. REV. WILLIAM CROSWELL DOANE, OF ALBANY.

organizations of the League, it is provided that there may be special sections devoted to particular subjects, such as education, city improvement, public health, philanthropy, public morals, civil service reform, and so on. The League, besides its direct membership of individuals, will be a federal body in which all sorts of existing societies, whether religious, civic or philanthropic, will find a common centre to which they may send delegates. The plan is a flexible one, but thoroughly worked out and eminently suited to the local situation.

The simultaneous outburst at many points of the municipal reform and civic progress movement can best be appreciated by an inspection of the list of local clubs, leagues and associations which find mention in Dr. William Howe Tolman's little volume, entitled "Municipal Reform Movements in the United States." Until the present month Dr. Tolman has served as secretary of the New York Vigilance League, and his timely volume, which appeared in March, with an introduction by Dr. Parkhurst, will prove of much practical service to those

who would inform themselves concerning the developments which Mr. Tolman well characterizes as forming a "civic renaissance." Dr. Tolman has, naturally, written from the point of view of the recent movement for the regeneration of New York City; but his volume also includes a concise and summary account of the organization of societies for municipal reform and civic betterment in all parts of the country. Dr. Tolman is especially committed to the cause of social amelioration in great towns; and he makes a plea for a programme of positive social reforms to follow immediately upon the work of political purification and redemption. As a summary of the movements of the day, Mr. Tolman's volume will be of aid to reform workers everywhere. The chapter on the City Vigilance League of New York, which concludes the book, is the most explicit and detailed of all, because of Mr. Tolman's intimate connection with the useful work which it describes.

Nothing could better illustrate the fundamental soundness of our American body politic than this general awakening in favor of honest city governments and progressive social work in our population centres. Our city governments have been our most conspicuous failure and the most dangerous of all the evils which threatened our national life. Having finally awakened to a full appreciation of the facts as they were, the American people are bestirring themselves to make the cities wholesome and good. They will not accomplish everything by virtue of a wave of enthusiasm, but the new movement will not prove itself a passing whim. It is based upon sound principles, and it is supported by the deep determination of thousands of men and women who are capable of persistence through long years. There is a determination to bring our American cities up to the standard of the best American ideals, and also up to the standard of the best foreign achievements in municipal organization and improvement.



RT. HON. ARTHUR J. BALFOUR.

"THE FOUNDATIONS OF BELIEF." *

BY W. T. STEAD.

I. SOME FOUNDERS OF FAITH.

IT is too much to say that a religious revival is in the air. It is not too much to say that religion seems as if it were once more going to have its innings. For nearly a quarter of a century at least, possibly half a century, a science that was nescience so far as the soul of man was concerned has been swaggering in the foretop of civilization.

THE GOLIATH OF YESTERDAY.

By certain persons, who certainly lacked nothing of confidence in their pretension to be the foremost leaders in the march of progress, religion was discredited or ignored. The intolerance of the bigot of the churches was succeeded by the even more detestable superciliousness of the Brahmin of science. As one eminent, and by his position judicial, exponent of the dominant doctrine put it, "Any man who believes in Darwin and calls himself a theist is a fool; any one who believes in Darwin and calls himself a Christian is a knave." Haeckel's recently published address expresses succinctly, and with no more than normal arrogance, the confident assumption of the new hierophants that our religion had gone out before the sun of science as the rush light becomes invisible in the glow of early dawn. The doctrine that no man of ordinary intelligence could be a Christian, and that all who held on to the old faith were old women or cowards, has been thundered *ex cathedra* from the pontifical chairs of Unbelief and complacently repeated by simpering nincompoops who are delighted to be assured on such unexceptionable authority that there was no Being in the universe superior to their own noble selves, and, what was still more important, no taskmaster or judge who would ever call them to account for frivolling away their existence.

THE RECKLESSNESS OF PANIC.

Deafened by the barbaric thunder of the scientific tom-tom, many excellent Christian people became panic-stricken, and as usual attempted to allay their own alarm by impulsively and convulsively declaring that they would perish rather than abandon even the most untenable of the orthodox positions which their exultant foes had undermined. Nay, they would even press still further into the field; and because the citadel was sorely pressed, they would march out to occupy in force a position commanded by the enemy's fire from every point. Agnosticism seemed for a time to have things very much its own way. It was a period of depression, a twilight of the gods, not difficult to explain or even to excuse. The intolerance and bigotry of religion, the obscurantism and

prejudice of many Churchmen, rendered this reaction inevitable. As a result, they have been subjected to the same vigorous discipline whereby King David in old time "taught the men of Succoth." But signs are multiplying that the winter of our discontent is passing away; the song of the birds, the heralds of the spring, is heard in our midst, and, in short, religion seems to be once more regaining its lost prestige.

1. M. Brunetière's "Bankruptcy of Science."

A straw showing how the wind was blowing was the notable article which M. Brunetière, the Semitic editor of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, published after his recent visit to the Vatican. It was so admirably summarized in the London *Spectator* that we cannot do better than quote the following passage, which expresses with accuracy the drift of the newer thought of the present day:

M. Brunetière distinguishes three stages in the estimate formed of religion by scientific men. There was the temper of the eighteenth century, which simply despised religion; there was the temper of the central years of the nineteenth century, which respected religion as a phase in the history of humanity, but held that it had been superseded by science; there is the temper, destined, as M. Brunetière hopes, to be the temper of the twentieth century, which holds that science has lost a part at least of its prestige, that religion has recovered a part, and that it is coming to be seen that the apparent antagonism between them is mainly due to the extravagant pretensions of the men of science. Has science fulfilled one of the promises with which it started? Has it, as Condorcet thought he had proved it would do, established a universal morality? Has it "organized humanity," as Renan expected it to do? Has it told man anything of his origin or his destiny? Has it even explained the origin of language, of society, of laws of conduct? The Hellenists, it is true, have discovered the scattered fragments of the Sermon on the Mount in the "Manual of Epictetus" or the "Thoughts of Marcus Aurelius." But they have never explained why the Sermon on the Mount has conquered the world, while the Manual and the Thoughts have remained mere barren pieces of literature. After all has been said, there remains something in Christianity which Hellenism cannot explain. The Hebraists have had no better fortune. They have reduced the Bible to the level of the Mahabharata or the Odyssey; they have suggested half a dozen different dates for the Pentateuch, and as many authors for the Fourth Gospel. But after all their labors there remains something in the Bible which is found in no other book and in no other history—something which resists exegesis as it resisted philology. Have the historians been more fortunate? They can tell us little enough about their own proper subject; how can they explain a religion the interest of which transcends history and is as living to-day as it was in the days of the Shepherd Kings? The moralists, when they have broken away from religion, are just as much at sea. Physiology cannot prove or disprove the freedom of the will; it can-

* The Foundations of Belief: Being Notes Introductory to the Study of Theology. By the Rt. Hon. Arthur James Balfour. 12mo, pp. 374. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.

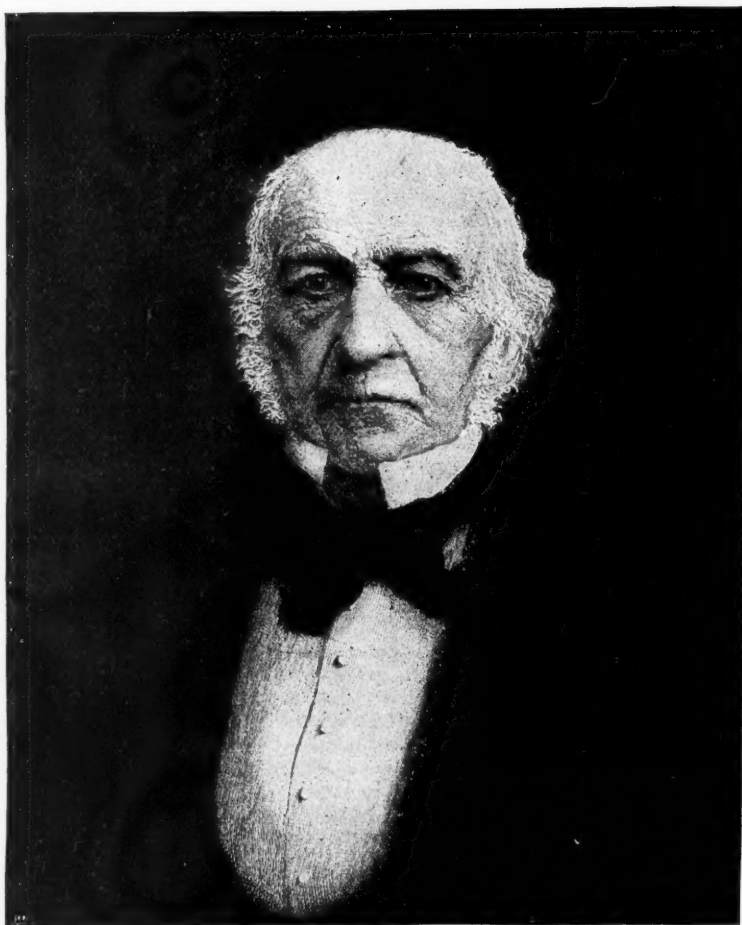
not explain the sense of responsibility. If we ask rules of conduct from Darwinism we get them, indeed, but only in such maxims as that the weakest must go to the wall. We are confronted all over Europe by a religious reaction. Science is not bankrupt, but she has undergone a series of partial failures. All these, however, are owing in a great degree to the mistakes which science has committed. It has made an enemy, instead of a friend, of religion; it has insisted on seeing an opposition where, in fact, none exists.

2. Mr. Gladstone on the Triumph of the Cross.

Following upon the heels of M. Brunetière's remarkable confession of faith—a confession which, as might be imagined, has excited the liveliest feelings of indignation among scientists indisposed to recognize the bankruptcy of their idol; see for instance Dr. P. Sollier's article in the *Nouvelle Revue Internationale*—we have a notable declaration by Mr. Gladstone. Whatever may be said against Mr. Gladstone, no one can deny that he is *facile princeps* among the notables of our day. No English speaking man is as well known among English speaking men; no modern statesman, except Prince Bismark, is so familiar a figure in the world. This greatest of all our contemporaries is now devoting the closing years of his long and laborious life to the exposition of questions of religion. His latest contribution is the long article which is about to appear from his pen in the American People's Pictorial Bible, which Dr. G. Lorimer, of Boston, is now editing. This is not the place to comment or criticise upon this article, excepting for the evidence that it offers as to the hold which religion has upon the mind of the foremost of contemporary statesmen. While the supercilious hierophants of naturalism are calmly relegating the Christian faith to the limbo of dead mythologies, to Mr. Gladstone it appears the greatest and most important of all things.

WHAT CHRISTENDOM IS AND DOES.

The following passage, in which he surveys the world and the nations that dwell therein, and comes to the reassuring conclusion that the kingdoms of this world are becoming the Lord's and His Christ's,



MR. GLADSTONE.

is a significant indication of what may be regarded as the rising temperature of Christian confidence:

The religion of Christ is for mankind the greatest of all phenomena, the greatest of all facts. It is the dominant religion of the inhabitants of this planet in at least two important respects. It commands the largest number of professing adherents. If we estimate the population of the globe at 1,400 millions (and some would state a higher figure), between 400 and 500 million of these, or one-third of the whole, are professing Christians, and at every point of the circuit the question is not one of losing ground, but of gaining it. The fallacy which accepted the vast population of China as Buddhists in the mass has been exploded, and it is plain that no other religion approaches the numerical strength of Christianity; doubtful, indeed, whether there be any that reaches one-half of it. The second of the particulars now under view is, perhaps, even more important. Christianity is the religion in the command of whose professors is lodged a proportion of power far exceeding its superiority of numbers, and this power is both moral and material. In

The area of controversy it can hardly be said to have a serious antagonist. Force, secular or physical, is accumulated in the hands of Christians in a proportion absolutely overwhelming, and the accumulation of influence is not less remarkable than that of force. This is not surprising, for all the elements of influence have their home within the Christian precinct. The art, the literature, the systematized industry, invention and commerce—in one word, the power of the world—are almost wholly Christian. In Christendom alone there seems to lie an inexhaustible energy of world-wide expansion. The nations of Christendom are everywhere arbiters of the fate of non-Christian nations.

The sudden appearance of Japan as one of the arbiters of the fate of the non-Christian nation of China does not affect the substantial accuracy of Mr. Gladstone's assertion. For Japan is clad in the panoply of Christian civilization. The men who trained her marshals, who educated her admirals, who built her torpedo boats and equipped her army and her navy, were, with few exceptions, nominally Christian.

A PLEA FOR REVERENCE.

The reflection which Mr. Gladstone founds upon this world-survey is just and luminous. A contemplation of the majesty and immensity of the world-shaping influences which mankind has found in the Scripture, suggests a stern rebuke of the arrogant presumption and sweeping judgments that have characterized many modern critics of the letter of the sacred canon. It is as if the work of Raphael or of Michael Angelo was being restored with ruthless audacity by a committee of modern Royal Academicians. There is unveiled sarcasm in Mr. Gladstone's question:

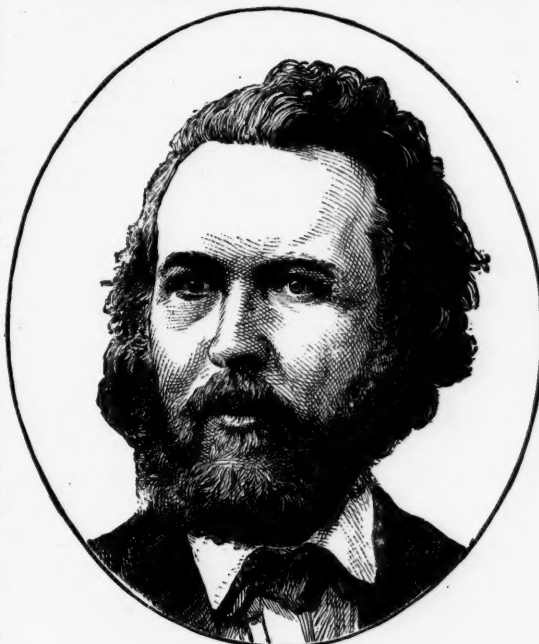
Have they proceeded under the influence of sentiment such as would govern one who was endeavoring either to wipe away external impurities or to efface spurious manipulations from some great work of a famous artist? Not the mind only, but the finger also of such a man is guided by tenderness and reverence throughout. Has this been the prevailing and dominating spirit of the critical negations of the last half-century?

No doubt it will appear to some of the more reckless of the devastators of critical restoration as something very unusual that they should be expected to display reverence and tenderness in dealing with these ancient documents which have remodeled the world; but the reproof is significant. It is one more reminder that the opinion of the leading thinkers of the world is awakening to a sense of the respect due to what, until quite recently, every Agnostic counter-jumper regarded as fair game for his sneers.

3. Dr. Haeckel's "Monism."

The amusing insolence of the dogmatist of science, falsely so called, to use the familiar and useful definition of the apostle, probably reached high-water mark in Dr. Ernst Haeckel's famous discourse on Monism which, although delivered at Altenburg as long ago as 1892, has only recently made its appearance in an English dress.* Dr. Haeckel, in this ad-

dress of his, sums up and expresses in plain and definite fashion his confession of faith. He tells us that he wrote it from a desire to give expression to that rational view of the world which is "being forced upon us with such logical rigor by the modern advancements in our knowledge of nature as unity, a view, in reality, held by almost all unprejudiced



DR. ERNST HAECKEL.

and thinking men of science, although but few have the courage or the need to declare it openly." In another passage he tells us that he is firmly convinced that his confession is "shared by at least nine-tenths of the men of science now living."

THE NEW GENESIS.

Now, what is this confession which embodies the faith of all unprejudiced men of science? Briefly stated, it is as follows:

The real maker of the organic world is in all probability an atom of carbon, a tetrahedron made up of four primitive atoms.

The human soul is only the sum of those physiological functions whose elementary organs are constituted by the microscopic ganglion cells of our brain; in this respect it is identical with the soul of the lowest single-celled infusoria.

Consciousness is a mechanical work of the ganglion cells, and as such must be carried back to chemical and physical events in the plasma of these.

From these three articles of faith it follows:

1. That the belief in an immortal soul inhabiting the body during life and leaving it at death is an exploded superstition.
2. That there is no such thing as personal immor-

* "Monism as Connecting Religion and Science: the Confession of Faith of a Man of Science" By Ernst Haeckel. London: Black. 1s. 6d. net.

tality, for the only soul man possesses being the work performed by the form into which the nerve substance was fashioned, it disappears on decomposition of that nervous mass.

But this is not all. According to this statement of faith, not only has man no soul; but the universe has no God, and Christianity is a bundle of irrational dogmas based upon an impossible mythology. "All such mystical teachings are irrational," and "we can at once set aside all mythological stories, all miracles and so-called revelations." The notion of a personal God has also "been rendered quite untenable by the recent advances of monistic science," and this "antiquated conception" is destined, "before the present century is ended, to drop out of currency throughout the entire domain of truly scientific philosophy." The God of Christendom, it seems, is a "gaseous vertebrate," whereas the only God whom the Monist recognizes is "the infinite sum of all atomic forces and all other vibrations." The only Trinity which the coming twentieth century will worship—"the three august divine ones to which mankind will build its altars, are the True, the Beautiful, and the Good."

All of which is sad enough reading for those who still cling to what Dr. Haeckel dismisses as "the beautiful dream of God's goodness and wisdom in nature," which has disappeared "among educated people who think." Of course, such ideas have been held by many men in many ages. What is significant about Dr. Haeckel's utterance is the complacent cocksureness with which he proclaims the effacement of the Christian faith. This is the apogee of the spirit of scientific dogmatism, worthy of note as such, for already its sun is beginning to set.

4. Mr. Romanes' Recantations.

Of this we have no more valuable testimony than a very remarkable little volume that has just been edited by Canon Gore. It is entitled "Thoughts on Religion,"* and is by the late George John Romanes. George Romanes was one of our most eminent men of science, remarkably able and clear-headed, whose standing in the scientific world no scientist would dispute. As long ago as 1876, Mr. Romanes, when quite a young man, had reasoned himself into a position of skepticism about the existence of God. These views he expressed in an essay entitled "A Candid Examination of Theism, by 'Physicus,'" which was published by Trübner in 1878. There is no doubt as to the conclusions at which he arrived. He wrote, as Canon Gore said, "with a tone of certainty and a belief in the almost exclusive right of the scientific method in the court of reason." In this essay he declares that no intelligent person can believe in Free Will, and that we have no alternative but to conclude that the hypothesis of Mind in Nature is now logically proved to be as certainly superfluous as the very basis of all science is certainly true. But from the position unhesitatingly taken up that there can no

longer be any doubt that the existence of God is wholly unnecessary to explain any of the phenomena of the universe, he traveled so far as to return as a believer to the Christian fold. He left behind him several essays on the influence of science on religion, which Canon Gore has now been allowed to give to the world. These papers, which are more or less imperfect notes of essays which were intended to be completed, but which were left unfinished at the moment of death, show an unmistakable growth from skepticism to faith, and the appearance of this little volume deserves to rank along with those other signs of the times to which this article calls attention. Canon Gore, in his concluding note, says: "The intellectual attitude toward Christianity expressed in these notes may be described as, 1, pure agnosticism



THE LATE PROF. G. J. ROMANES.

in the region of the scientific reason; 2, a vivid recognition of the spiritual necessity of faith and of the legitimacy and value of intuitions; and, 3, a perception of the positive strength of the historical and spiritual evidences of Christianity. But still more significant is the fact that before his death Mr. Romanes professed his belief in the Christian religion."

Canon Gore's statement is as follows: "George Romanes came to recognize, as in these written notes, so also in conversation, that it was 'reasonable to be a Christian believer' before the activity or habit of faith had been recovered. His life was cut short very soon after this point was reached; but it will surprise no one to learn that the writer of these 'Thoughts' returned, before his death, to that full, deliberate communion with the Church of Jesus Christ which he had for so many years been conscientiously compelled to forego. In his case the 'pure in heart' was, after a long period of darkness, allowed in a measure, before his death, to 'see God.'"

5. Mr. Balfour and His Book.

The appearance of Mr. Arthur Balfour's book on "The Foundations of Belief, or Notes Intended to

* "Thoughts on Religion." By the late George John Romanes, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S. Edited by Charles Gore, M.A. London: Longmans. 4s. 6d.

Serve as an Introduction to the Study of Theology," still further emphasizes the significance of these evidences of how things are going. It is difficult to say whether the book or the author is a more notable sign of the times.

First, as to its author. Mr. Balfour, if he lives and is enabled to fulfill the great promise of his early prime, will be as conspicuous a figure in English history as Mr. Gladstone. Indeed, it is not too much to say that the publication of this book goes a long way to make him recognizable, even by his political opponents, as the only man in politics who can hope to occupy the place Mr. Gladstone has filled so long. Mr. Arthur Balfour has long ago lived down the prejudices and the antipathies which he at first excited. He is admitted to be beyond question and without dispute the ablest parliamentary leader in the House of Commons. It was not a follower, but an opponent, who declared that Mr. Balfour bade fair to be the greatest leader of the House of Commons that England had seen since the days of Sir Robert Peel. His dexterity in debate, his genial good temper in the management of men, his transparent honesty and unconscious effacement of self as a factor in the political equation—all these qualities have made him as much respected on one side as he is idolized on the other. He has brought something of the chivalrous element of the Paladin into the somewhat squalid jousts of the parliamentary arena, and as if to complete his advantages, a beneficent Providence has given him a simply inimitable foil in the shape of Mr. Chamberlain. This is not intended to be a left-handed compliment to the member for the Midlands. Mr. Chamberlain may well consider a life-long ambition nobly realized by the opportunity afforded him of setting off by his own deficiencies the superlative qualities of his chosen leader. What consolation can be more welcome to the true patriot than to feel that you are able to serve your country as much by your shortcomings as by your capacities, if so be they set off the gifts and graces of a better man?

We all knew that Mr. Arthur Balfour was a brilliant debater, a keen politician, an able administrator and a solid and thoughtful essayist. But nothing that he has hitherto done quite prepared us for the brilliancy, the audacity, the judicial serenity, the mordant humor and above all the supreme felicity of the illustrations which are so notable a feature of "The Foundations of Belief." Here is Mr. Balfour at his best—serious, earnest, strenuous, and at the same time dealing with the gravest of problems with a light touch, and irradiating even the dreary wilderness of metaphysical discussion with the bright and genial sunshine of his distinctive genius.

MR. GLADSTONE'S SUCCESSOR.

After this no one will contest with Mr. Balfour the right to Mr. Gladstone's mantle. There is no other man in politics who has dealt with such serious subjects so seriously, on the orthodox side, as Mr. Balfour, excepting Mr. Gladstone. It has long been well known that while Mr. Gladstone threw himself from time to time with boyish vigor into the turbid stream

of politics, his heart was in reality ever on the Olympian heights, where mortals can discuss at length the knotty problems of the theologian. Mr. Balfour has shown himself in this the legitimate heir of Mr. Gladstone. He has an advantage over his senior and predecessor in that he is contending for a broader creed than the comparatively narrow Anglicanism which has always commanded Mr. Gladstone's passionate adhesion. Mr. Balfour was not born a Presbyterian for nothing. He is the countryman at once of David Hume and of John Knox, and in his present phase he uses the method of one to support the conclusions of the other. But, on the other hand, Mr. Gladstone has the advantage of Mr. Balfour in being comparatively free from the dialect of the metaphysician, so perplexing to the general reader. It is true that patristic subtleties and ecclesiastical erudition have sometimes incumbered Mr. Gladstone's dissertations, but he has escaped the Serbonian bog of transcendental idealism into which Mr. Balfour tempts his followers by specially warning them not to take the fatal plunge. But whether they swear by the Fathers of the Church or by Immanuel Kant, they both agree in believing that the dusty arena wherein parties fight for place and pelf is as uninteresting as the battlefield of kites and crows compared with the immense, the soul-absorbing interest of religion.

MR. BALFOUR'S OASES IN THE DESERT.

Mr. Balfour's book is difficult and, but for its illustrations, impossible reading for the unlearned man. The philosophic mind relaxes in a sympathetic smile at the thought of the innumerable fine ladies, who "for love of Arthur," as they might have said in the days of the Table Round, have given themselves over to toilsome days and laborious nights if so be they might be able to say they had mastered his mystery and perceived, however dimly, some shadowy outline of his drift. But the illustrations, his admirable metaphors, help the weary traveler along as oasis after oasis around the wells enable the pilgrim to traverse the Sahara. Mr. Balfour has never adorned his political speeches with the inimitable allusions which illuminate his philosophic work. With him similes require longer period of gestation than nature provides for the impromptu debater.

KNOW-NOTHINGISM?

What is the gist of Mr. Balfour's book? Is it not the old, old story that all we know is, nothing can be known, and does it not derive its chief intellectual interest from the force and vigor with which Mr. Balfour vindicates this universal negation of knowledge against the vehement assertion of naturalistic science that it is only about the spiritual things that we are ignorant? It is this which renders it not impossible that the true drift and meaning of its author may be perverted until "The Foundations of Belief" may come to be regarded as a masterpiece of anarchic nihilism in speculation, proving conclusively that belief has no foundations at all. Mr. Balfour does not say so, but the pains which he takes to prove that there is no trustworthy evidence about any mate-

rial phenomenon whatever by demolishing the one thing in which most people believe at all, may lead many to assume that the true attitude for the wise man is one of absolute disbelief in the possibility of knowing anything.

A QUEST FOR A LIVING GOD.

The passage in Mr. Balfour's book which will probably dwell longest in the public mind is that in which he frankly asserts his belief that there is better evidence for the existence of God than there is as to the existence of the material world around us. The whole book is one long, wistful search for God, for the living God, a God who exercises a preferential providential direction on the affairs of men. Not only, he tells us, does such a belief afford no ground of quarrel between theology and science, but such a presupposition of God is actually required by science. It is the indispensable hypothesis, without which we can understand nothing. And multitudes of readers who cannot understand for the life of them half the arguments used by Mr. Balfour will understand that. "If Mr. Balfour thinks so, the ordinary man will say, that's good enough for me."

II—THE FOUNDATIONS OF BELIEF.

The decisive battles of theology being fought beyond its frontiers, Mr. Balfour confines his attention to considerations preliminary to a study of theology rather than to theology itself. His object is to recommend what he thinks is the true way of looking at the universe, believing that from that standpoint we can best see things in their true relative proportions. Naturalism or "godless science," as it used to be called, is the enemy against which he directs his attack. He begins by defining naturalism as the system whose leading doctrine is that we may know phenomena and the laws by which they are connected, but nothing more. The first part of his book is devoted to an examination of some consequences of belief, and is divided into chapters dealing with Naturalism and Ethics, Naturalism and Æsthetic and Naturalism and Reason.

THE CONSEQUENCES OF AGNOSTICISM.

The gist of his argument is that if naturalism is to hold the field, it will of necessity prove destructive to all feelings and opinions inconsistent with it, and therefore must eat all nobility out of our conception of conduct and all worth out of our conception of life.

One of the first of the innumerable illustrations by which Mr. Balfour makes luminous his reasoning. After pointing out the depraving effect of the naturalistic hypothesis on the moral sentiments of mankind, he remarks :

Kant, as we all know, compared the Moral Law to the starry heavens and found them both sublime. It would on the naturalistic hypothesis be more appropriate to compare it to the protective blotches on the beetle's back, and to find them both ingenious.

Under such a system the virtuous man, brought to

perfection by a system of selective slaughter, will receive the admiration due to a well-made machine, but the sentiment of reverence and awe accorded to the hero and the saint will have disappeared. There is a very fine passage in which Mr. Balfour describes the altered conception of man that ensues when the naturalistic hypothesis ousts that of religion :

Man, so far as natural science by itself is able to teach us, is no longer the final cause of the universe, the Heaven-descended heir of all the ages. His very existence is an accident, his story a brief and transitory episode in the life of one of the meanest of the planets. Of the combination of causes which first converted a dead organic compound into the living progenitors of humanity, science, indeed, as yet, knows nothing. It is enough that from such beginnings famines, disease and mutual slaughter, fit nurses of the future lords of creation, have gradually evolved, after infinite travail, a race with conscience enough to feel that it is vile, and intelligent enough to feel that it is insignificant. We survey the past and see that its history is of blood and tears, of helpless blundering, of wild revolt, of stupid acquiescence, of empty aspirations. We sound the future, and learn that after a period, long indeed compared with the individual life, but short compared with the divisions of time open to our investigation, the energies of our system will decay, the glories of the sun be dimmed and the earth, tideless and inert, will no longer tolerate the race which has for a moment disturbed its solitude. Man will go down into the pit and all his thoughts will perish. The uneasy consciousness which in this obscure corner has for a brief space broken the contented silence of the universe, will be at rest. Matter will know itself no longer. "Imperishable monuments" and "immortal deeds," death itself, and love stronger than death, will be as though they had never been. Nor will anything that is better or be worse for all that the labor, genius, and devotion, and suffering of man have striven through countless generations to effect.

WHY WE ENJOY MUSIC.

In his paper on "Naturalism and Æsthetic," Mr. Balfour deals chiefly with the influence of our delight in music. Herbert Spencer, to whom Mr. Balfour makes more reference than to any other living writer, explains this by the theory that strong emotions are naturally accompanied by muscular exertion, and among other muscular exertions, by contractions and expansions of the muscles of the chest, abdomen and vocal chords. The resultant noises recall by association the emotions which gave them birth, and from this primordial coincidence. In dealing with this Mr. Balfour resorts to his familiar method of reply by illustration, and even his severest critic cannot deny the beauty and appositeness of the following passage :

The procedure of those who account for music by searching for the primitive association which first in the history of man or of his ancestors conferred æsthetic value upon noise, is as if one should explain the Amazon in its flood by pointing to the rivulet in the far Andes which, as the tributary most distant from its mouth, has the honor of being called its source. This may be allowed to stand as a geographical description, but it is very inadequate as a physical explanation. Dry up the rivulet and the huge river would still flow on, without abatement or diminution. Only its titular origin has been

touched; and if we would know the Amazon in its beginnings, and trace back the history of the vast result through all the complex ramifications of its contributory causes, each great confluent must be explored, each of the countless streams enumerated whose gathered waters sweep into the sea four thousand miles across the plain.

ALL BEAUTY THE FACE OF GOD.

Mr. Balfour's own theory of music is not given until nearly the end, but it may be as well to quote it here. Speaking of the joy which we find in beauty, he remarks that even if we cannot say that it is an objective fact—

We are not precluded on that account from referring our feeling of it to God, nor from supposing that in the thrill of some deep emotion we have for an instant caught a far-off reflection of divine beauty. This is, indeed, my faith; and in it the differences of taste which divide mankind lose all their harshness. For we may liken ourselves to the members of some endless procession winding along the borders of a sunlit lake. Toward each individual there will shine along its surface a moving lane of splendor, where the ripples catch and reflect the light in his direction; while on either hand the waters which to his neighbor's eyes are brilliant in the sun, for him lie dull and undistinguished. So may all possess a like enjoyment of loveliness. So do all owe it to one unchanging source. And if there be an endless variety in the immediate objects from which we severally derive it, I know not, after all, that this should furnish any matter for regret.

THE INADEQUACY OF OUR SENSES.

In the chapter on "Naturalism and Reason," Mr. Balfour has a very fine passage upon the inadequacy of our senses to inform us accurately as to the world in which we live. There are sounds which the ear cannot hear; there are sights which the eye cannot see, and there must be countless aspects of external nature of which we have no knowledge, and of which, owing to the absence of appropriate organs, we can form no conception:

We must conceive ourselves as feeling our way about this dim corner of the illimitable world, like children in a darkened room, encompassed by we know not what; a little better endowed with the machinery of sensation than the protozoön, yet poorly provided indeed as compared with a being, if such a one could be conceived, whose senses were adequate to the infinite varieties of material Nature.

THE EVANESCENCE OF HUMAN FAME.

There is another passage also in a preceding page in which he also draws upon the same storehouse for an admirable illustration of the evanescence of all human fame:

The ancient Norsemen supposed that besides the soul of the dead, which went to the region of departed spirits, there survived a ghost haunting, though not forever, the scenes of its earthly labor. At first vivid and almost life-like, it slowly waned and faded until at length it vanished, leaving behind it no trace or memory of its spectral presence amid the throng of living men. So, it seems to me, is the immortality we glibly predicate of departed artists. If they survive at all, it is but a shadowy life they live, moving through the gradations of slow decay to distant but inevitable death. Driven from the market

place, they become first the companions of the student, then the victims of the specialist.

THE OVER-ESTIMATION OF REASON.

This is, however, by the way. Reason, he says, is not the final result of a great process on the naturalistic hypothesis, the rose and crown of things; on the contrary, it is only one of many experiments made for increasing our chance of survival, and among these by no means the most important and the most enduring. As a matter of fact, so far from bowing in deference before human reason, Mr. Balfour maintains that it may be truthfully compared to a child who, because it is allowed to stamp the letters, imagines that it conducts the correspondence—i.e., nearly all the important things of life are done without reason at all. Instinct is incomparably the better machine in every respect save one: it is not adaptable. Reason secures a flexibility of adaptation which instinct alone is not able to attain, but as soon as reason has formed a habit, it tends to become automatic.

THE DESTRUCTIVE FORCE OF NATURALISM.

At the conclusion of each part, Mr. Balfour indulges in a summary and conclusion, which is convenient for the careful reader, and so useful that one would wish that it were more generally adopted. In this summary and conclusion, he thus sums up his survey of the significance of accepting the naturalistic hypothesis:

If naturalism be true—or rather, if it be the whole truth—is morality but a bare catalogue of utilitarian precepts, beauty but the chance occasion of a passing pleasure, reason but the dim passage from one set of unthinking habits to another? All that gives dignity to life, all that gives value to effort, shrinks and fades under the pitiless glare of a creed like this; and even curiosity, the hardest among the nobler passions of the soul, must languish under the conviction that neither for this generation nor for any that shall come after it, neither in this life nor in another, will the tie be wholly loosened by which reason, not less than appetite, is held in hereditary bondage to the service of our material needs.

THE SOURCE OF AGNOSTIC MORALITY.

If, on that hypothesis, the sentiments asserted—that beauty seems like a poor jest played on us by nature for no apparent purpose, those that gather round morality are, so to speak, a deliberate fraud perpetrated for a well-defined end. He, therefore, concludes that the ethical significance of naturalism will be disastrous, and when confronted by the admitted fact that many of those who accept the naturalistic hypothesis are themselves virtuous, he replies by the following admirable illustration:

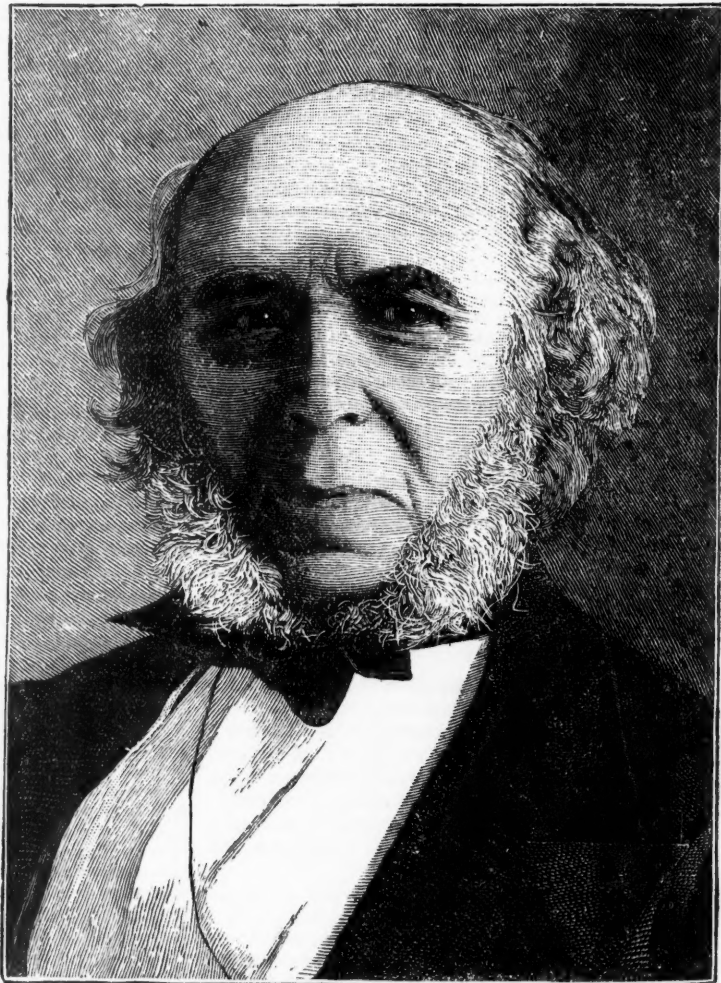
Biologists tell us of parasites which live, and can only live, within the bodies of animals more highly organized than they. For them their luckless host has to find food, to digest it, and convert it into nourishment which they can consume without exertion and assimilate without difficulty. Their structure is of the simplest kind. Their host sees for them, so they need no eyes; he hears for them, so they need no ears; he works for them and contrives for them, so they need but feeble muscles and an undeveloped nervous system. But are we to conclude

from this that for the animal kingdom eyes and ears, powerful limbs and complex nerves are superfluities? They are superfluities for the parasite only because they have first been necessities for the host, and when the host perishes, the parasite, in their absence, is not unlikely to perish also. So it is with those persons who claim to show by their example that naturalism is practically consistent with the maintenance of ethical ideals with which naturalism has no natural affinity. Their spiritual life is parasitic; it is sheltered by convictions which belong, not to them, but to the society of which they form a part; it is nourished by processes in which they take no share. And when those convictions decay, and those processes come to an end, the alien life which they have maintained can scarce be expected to outlast them.

The illustration of the parasite is very apposite, and deserves to take its place with another which expresses another phase of the same idea. We think it occurred in one of Mr. Kegan Paul's articles some years ago. The writer was then dealing with the phenomenon of exceptional virtue on the part of agnostics, and he used the comparison of a rosebud. If the rose is cut and placed in water, it will blossom sooner than the sister buds that are left on the bush—but the bloom will leave no seed. So ran the argument. Unbelievers of the first generation may display even more than ordinary Christian virtue, but it is of a kind that does not propagate itself, and the agnostic of the second generation usually displays a very low phase of ethical development.

THINGS ARE NOT WHAT THEY SEEM.

The second part of Mr. Balfour's book is entitled "Some Reasons for Belief." It deals, in the first case, with a Philosophical Basis of Naturalism, and in the second with Transcendental Idealism. This second part of the book is that which will be least appreciated by the general reader. In it he labors strenuously to drive home to the ordinary mind the fact that of all things in the world the immediate judgment of the senses is the least reliable, and science itself deals most summarily with the complacent confidence of common sense. Take, for instance, the ordinary case of vision. The evidence of the sight



MR. HERBERT SPENCER.

asserts, for example, that a green tree is standing in the next field, but science at once tells us that the causes which produce that impression are extremely complex; that they are due, in the first case, to the vibrations among the particles of the source of light; then come in the ethereal undulations between the sun and the tree; after this there are the multitude of other subtle and imperfectly understood elements, culminating in the molecular change in a certain tract of the cerebral hemispheres, which in some way or the other, wholly free, in part acquired, but chiefly inherited, has produced the complex mental fact which common sense regards as so simple and obvious. "Anything which would distribute similar green rays on the retina of my eyes in the same pattern as that produced by the tree, or anything which would produce a like irritation of the optic nerve, or like modification of the cerebral tissues, would pro-

duce an impression of a tree quite indistinguishable from the original impression, but it would be wholly incorrect." Nine-tenths of our immediate vision of objects are visual, and all visual experiences, without exception, are, according to science, erroneous. Color, for instance, is not a property of the thing seen. It is a sensation produced in us by that thing, and so forth. Therefore, he says, triumphantly :

We can hardly avoid being struck by the incongruity of a scheme of belief whose premises are wholly derived from witnesses admittedly untrustworthy, yet which is unable to supply any criterion, other than the evidence of these witnesses themselves, by which the character of their evidence can in any given case be determined.

Mr. Balfour advises his non-philosophical readers to skip the chapter in which he attacks the transcendental Idealists. Passing over this chapter, we come to his dissertation on Philosophy and Rationalism, which is followed by his examination of Rationalist Orthodoxy, who, he tells us somewhat bluntly, have not a leg to stand upon as against the grim and ruthless naturalist.

IN PRAISE OF AUTHORITY.

Part III is entitled "Some Causes of Belief," and is chiefly devoted to an examination of the respective shares of Authority and of Reason in deciding what we believe. It has been so long the habit to extol Reason and to deprecate Authority, that it will come upon most readers as a surprise to find Mr. Balfour's demonstration that for 99 per cent. of our actions the faith on which they rest is the product, not of Reason, but of Authority. Mr. Balfour somewhat overdoes his demonstration. No doubt the majority of men, or all men in the majority of their actions, are governed by Authority in one shape or another rather than by Reason. But that is to admit little more than that in a multitude of arithmetical calculations we prefer to use a ready reckoner to ciphering the sums out for ourselves. We cannot, as Carlyle said long ago, be always verifying our ready reckoner. But its authority rests upon the assumption that it is verifiable by the processes of arithmetic, just as it is assumed that the beliefs accepted on Authority are capable of being in the last resort verified by Reason. We do not the less live under a democracy because the policeman at the corner of the street refuses to submit to a show of hands the question whether the traffic shall be momentarily arrested on the right or the left hand of the road.

THE HUMBLE OFFICE OF REASON.

Let us, however, waive the general objection and follow Mr. Balfour in his belittling the influence of Reason on human action. We think much of it, he says, because of our conceit. It is the only part of the machine for which we feel we are responsible, and so we magnify its importance. And then comes the usual felicitous illustration :

I have somewhere seen it stated that the steam engine in its primitive form required a boy to work the valve by which steam was admitted to the cylinder. It was his business at the proper period of each stroke to perform

this necessary operation by pulling a string ; and though the same object has long since been attained by mechanical methods far simpler and more trustworthy, I have little doubt that until the advent of that revolutionary one who so tied a string to one of the moving parts of the engine that his personal supervision was no longer necessary, the boy in office greatly magnified his functions, and regarded himself with pardonable pride as the most important, because the only rational, link in the chain of causes and effects by which the energy developed in the furnace was ultimately converted into the motion of the fly wheel.

In the conduct of life no ingenious boy has yet contrived a mechanical substitute for Reason, hence it is beneficially decreed that the reasoner should think much of Reason. But no man by taking thought can directly regulate even such a detail of existence as his digestive secretions. Such matters are too important for Reason—which, however, Mr. Balfour omits to state, is left to decide as to what material shall or shall not be submitted to the operation of these automatic forces. And he goes on in a delightfully lordly way to smile disdainfully upon "the buzzing of debate" in the political arena, "which causes men to forget the multitude of incomparably more important processes by whose undesigned co-operation alone the life and growth of the state is rendered possible." "Alone" is surely too strong a word.

WHAT AUTHORITY IS AND DOES.

Authority, as Mr. Balfour defines it, stands for that grasp of non-rational causes, moral, social and educational, which produces its results by psychic processes other than Reason ; and in the sum of human affairs it is marvelous to find how little Reason does :

We must not forget that it is Authority rather than Reason to which, in the main, we owe, not religion only, but ethics and politics ; that it is Authority which supplies us with essential elements in the premises of Science ; that it is Authority rather than Reason which lays deep the foundations of social life ; that it is Authority rather than Reason which cements its superstructure. And though it may seem to savor of paradox, it is yet no exaggeration to say, that if we would find the quality in which we most notably excel the brute creation, we should look for it, not so much in our faculty of convincing and being convinced by the exercise of reasoning, as in our capacity of influencing and being influenced through the action of Authority.—Pp. 229,230.

MR. BALFOUR'S FOUR POINTS.

With this summing up of the comparative importance of Authority and Reason Mr. Balfour enters upon the fourth part of his book, which he entitles "Suggestions Toward a Provisional Philosophy." This is how he summarizes his conclusions :

I have aimed at nothing less than to show, within a reasonable compass and in a manner to be understood by all, how, in face of the complex tendencies which sway this strange age of ours, we may best draw together our beliefs into a comprehensive unity which shall possess at least a relative and provisional stability. In so bold an attempt I may well have failed. Yet, whatever be the particular weaknesses and defects which mar the success of my endeavors, three or four broad principles emerge

from the discussion, the essential importance of which I find it impossible to doubt, whatever errors I may have made in their application.

1. It seems beyond question that any system which, with our present knowledge and, it may be, our existing faculties, we are able to construct must suffer from obscurities, from defects of proof and from incoherences. Narrow it down to bare science—and no one has seriously proposed to reduce it further—you will still find all three and in plenty.

2. No unification of belief of the slightest theological value can take place on a purely scientific basis—on a basis, I mean, of induction from particular experiences, whether "external" or "internal."

3. No philosophy or theory of knowledge (epistemology) can be satisfactory which does not find room within it for the quite obvious but not sufficiently considered fact that, so far as empirical science can tell us anything about the matter, most of the proximate causes of belief, and all its ultimate causes, are non-rational in their character.

4. No unification of beliefs can be practically adequate which does not include ethical beliefs as well as scientific ones; nor which refuses to count among ethical beliefs, not merely those which have reference to moral commands, but those also which make possible moral sentiments, ideals and aspirations, and which satisfy our ethical needs. Any system which when worked out to its legitimate issues fails to effect this object can afford no permanent habitation for the spirit of man.

To enforce, illustrate and apply these principles has been the main object of the preceding pages.—Pp. 355, 365.

THE DOCTRINE OF NEEDS.

The substance of all of Mr. Balfour's argument lies in the prominence which he gives to human needs in the constitution of the universe, which he assumes must in some way or other at some time satisfy those needs. By the very constitution of our being, he argues, we seem practically driven to assume a real world in correspondence with our ordinary judgments and perceptions. A harmony of some kind between our inner selves and the universe, of which we form part, is assumed in every belief we entertain in phenomena, and he only asks that a similar harmony should be provisionally assumed between that universe and the other elements in our nature which are of a later and more uncertain, but not of a more ignoble, growth. It may be said that this is all assumption, but Mr. Balfour replies that the whole of modern science at its last resort is based upon assumption, and that the moment we look into the more or less deceptive appearance of things, we come at once upon a multitude of mysteries, invisible, impalpable entities or hypotheses, which every man of science postulates, but which no man of science can explain. As it is necessary for the scientist to postulate the idea of heat, space, form, matter, motion, it is necessary for a scientific mind working in a region not less real, and equally mysterious, to require the assumption of the existence of a real authority operating in the affairs of the world.

SCIENCE IN THE SAME BOAT WITH THEOLOGY.

Mr. Spencer himself insists that ultimate scientific ideas are inconsistent and incomprehensible. Space,

time, matter, motion, force, and so forth, are each in turn shown to involve contradictions which it is beyond our power to solve and obscurities which it is beyond our power to penetrate. Thus science and theology are, so far, on an equality, that every proposition which considerations like these oblige us to assert about the one, binds us also to assert about the other.

What reason is there for the intolerant and supercilious bigotry with which Agnostics and scientists look upon the theologian? If the ultimate ideas of science are unintelligible, how can science itself be regarded as rationally established upon such an unthinkable basis? If Mr. Spencer can see that what we are conscious of as properties of matter are but subjective forces induced by objective agencies which are unknown and unknowable, what can be said as to the scientific certitude with which we make even such an assertion as that the sun gives light?

MR. SPENCER'S DILEMMA.

Accepting all that Mr. Spencer says on this point, Mr. Balfour triumphantly draws a conclusion in direct opposition to the Spencerian philosophy; for, he argues, if the certitudes of science lose themselves in depths of unfathomable mystery, it may well be that out of these same depths there will emerge certitudes of religion, and if the dependence of the knowable upon the unknowable embarrasses not in the one case, no reason can be assigned why it should embarrass us in the other. This, Mr. Balfour thinks, for some reason, is a fair inference from Mr. Spencer's theory, which is quite incompatible with that of the Agnosticism which assumes that the inconceivable cannot concern us.

But he had not seen that, if this simple-minded creed be once abandoned, there is no convenient halting-place until we have swung round to a theory of things which is its precise opposite—a theory which, though it shrinks on its speculative side from no severity of critical analysis, yet on its practical side finds the source of its constructive energy in the deepest needs of man, and thus recognizes alike in science, in ethics, in beauty, in religion, the halting expression of a reality beyond our reach, the half-seen vision of transcendent Truth.

Holding this view, it is obvious that Mr. Balfour has nothing but a lofty disdain for those who do not recognize the right of theology to be entirely independent of natural science. Here is one of his illustrations, in which he describes the timidity of the theologians who take an opposite view:

For their theology exists only on sufferance. It rules over its hereditary territories as a tributary vassal, dependent on the forbearance of some encroaching overlord. Province after province, which once acknowledged its sovereignty, has been torn from its grasp; and it depends no longer upon its own action, but upon the uncontrolled policy of its too powerful neighbor, how long it shall preserve a precarious authority over the remainder.

THE NEED FOR POSTULATING DEITY.

To Mr. Balfour, the ordered system of phenomena which surrounds us in the world requires a cause. Our knowledge of that system is inexplicable, unless

we assume for it a rational author. This theistic hypothesis seems to him as scientific and as necessary as the theory of gravitation, or of properties of ether, or of any other law of natural science. He recognizes frankly enough that theism has many difficulties of its own, for we cannot, for instance, form any even tolerable idea of the mode in which God is related to, and acts on, the world of phenomena. But our ignorance as to how Divinity intervenes in the world of things is only greater in degree than our ignorance of the way in which we ourselves are able to intervene, each in our own measure and degree; for each living soul in acting on its surroundings raises questions analogous to and, in some ways, more perplexing than those suggested by the action of a God immanent in a universe of phenomena.

DO WE REALLY KNOW ANYTHING?

Wherever you turn in Mr. Balfour's book, you will always come upon the curious paradox of belief founded on unbelief. As it was said of one, "His honor rooted in dishonor stood," so it will be said of Mr. Balfour, his belief that we know God is based upon the belief that we know nothing about anything. He does not assert this in so many terms, but the following passages are an illustration to what we mean:

Compare, for example, the central truth of theology—"There is a God"—with one of the fundamental presuppositions of science (itself a generalized statement of what is given in ordinary judgments of perception), "There is an independent material world." I am myself disposed to doubt whether so good a case can be made out for accepting the second of these propositions as can be made out for accepting the first.

Nothing seems simpler than the idea involved in the statement that we are, each of us, situated at any given moment in some particular portion of space, surrounded by a multitude of material things which are constantly acting upon us and upon each other. What are "we"? What is space? Can "we" be in space, or is it only our bodies about which any such statement can be made? What is a "thing"? and, in particular, what is a "material thing"? What is meant by saying that "material things" act upon "us"? Here are six questions all directly and obviously arising out of our most familiar acts of judgment.

Consider, for example, the simplest of the six questions, namely, what is a material thing? Nothing can be plainer until you consider it; nothing can be obscurer when you do.

All those ideas, so clear and so sufficient for purposes of every-day thought and action, become confused and but barely intelligible when examined in the unsparing light of critical analysis. If, therefore, we cannot give a satisfactory account of what we mean by a thing, there is no reason for objecting to the idea of God on the ground that we cannot correctly understand His nature, or the way in which He acts. All these dialectics of the metaphysician will, however, fall with little force upon the ordinary man who, I remember well from my own difficulties when, as a boy, I first read "Locke on the Human Understanding," finds the utmost difficulty in recognizing

even such simple truths as the fact that there is no color in things.

MR. BALFOUR ON INSPIRATION.

More general interest by far will be found in those pages in which Mr. Balfour, going beyond the strict length of his tether, ventures to speculate upon the great problems of the Christian creed. Mr. Balfour's view as to inspiration is exceedingly broad; but who can say it is not in accordance with the higher teaching of the greatest thinkers of all time? He says:

I like to think of the human race, from whatever stock its members may have sprung, in whatever age they may be born, whatever creed they may profess together in the presence of the One Reality, engaged, not wholly in vain, in spelling out some fragments of its message. All share its being; to none are its oracles wholly dumb.

But it is not, I think, inaccurate to say that every addition to knowledge, whether in the individual or the community, whether scientific, ethical or theological, is due to a co-operation between the human soul which assimilates and the Divine power which inspires. . . . These things assuredly are of God; and whatever be the terms in which we choose to express our faith, let us not give color to the opinion that His assistance to mankind has been narrowed down to the sources, however unique, from which we immediately and consciously draw our own special nourishment.

WHAT OF THE EXISTENCE OF EVIL?

That is good and excellent doctrine, but Mr. Balfour does not stop there. He recognizes the great difficulty which has perplexed all thinkers since the world began, in the existence of moral evil, of pain and misery in a world made by a God who, by hypothesis, must be considered as a moral being. He says:

In the world as presented to us by science we might conjecture a God of power and a God of reason, but we could never infer a God who is wholly loving and wholly just, so that what religion proclaims aloud to be His most essential attributes are precisely those respecting which the oracles of science are doubtful or are dumb.

But this difficulty is no new problem to theology. It has long faced the unsolved problem which these facts represent:

The weight which it has thus borne for all these centuries is not likely now to crush it; and, paradoxical though it seems, it is yet surely true that what is a theological stumbling block may also be a religious aid; and that it is in part the thought of "all creation, groaning and travailing in pain, together waiting for redemption," which creates in man the deepest need for faith in the love of God.

AND THE VASTNESS OF THE UNIVERSE?

It is objected by some that Copernicus has given a death-blow to Christianity, and caused a recognition of the comparative insignificance of the human race which renders the Incarnation intrinsically incredible. This difficulty rises out of an æsthetical sense of disproportion, and gives a new meaning to the familiar question: "What is man that thou art mindful of him, and the Son of Man that thou visitest him?" To this objection, Mr. Balfour replies by

mildly sarcastic reference to those who have permitted their thoughts about God to be controlled by an unbalanced consideration of the vastness of nature. Consciously or unconsciously, he says, "they have fallen into the absurdity of supposing that He considers His creatures, as it were, with the eyes of a contractor, or a politician, that He sets store by the number of square miles they inhabit, or the pounds of energy they are capable of developing." But he admits that we can no longer share the anthropomorphism of primitive tribes. We search out God with eyes grown old with studying nature, with minds engaged in centuries in metaphysics, and imaginations glutted with material infinities. God is hidden, not revealed, in the multitude of phenomena, and as our knowledge of phenomena increases He retreats out of all realized connection with us, further and yet further into the illimitable abyss. Looked at from the point of view of the biologists, spiritual life seems, as it were, but an intermittent florescence accompanying cerebral changes in certain highly organized mammals, and science, through countless generations, drives home to each of us that we are incarnate in servitude to a body for whose existence and qualities we have no responsibility whatever.

HENCE THE NEED FOR THE INCARNATION.

Admitting all this, Mr. Balfour draws from the very perplexity a subtle suggestion in favor of the doctrine of the Incarnation. He says:

In the world, looked at by the light of simple theism, the evidences of God's material power lie about us on every side, daily added to by science, universal, overwhelming. The evidences of His moral interest have to be anxiously extracted, grain by grain, through the speculative analysis of our moral nature. Mankind, however, are not given to speculative analysis; and if it be desirable that they should be enabled to obtain an imaginative grasp of this great truth: if they need to have brought home to them that, in the sight of God, the stability of the heavens is of less importance than the moral growth of a human spirit, I know not how this end could be more completely attained than by the Christian doctrine of the Incarnation.

MAN'S NEED OF A LIVING GOD.

What, he asks, was of all things most needed? and in his philosophy the needs of man are a kind of prophecy or revelation of the possibility of their satisfaction. What we need is not abstract speculation, or negative dialectic. We need something that shall appeal to men of flesh and blood, struggling with temptations and discouragements, confused and baffled by theories of heredity, swayed toward the material side by the humiliating experience of their subjection to their body, and not sure as to how any larger and consoling truth can be welded to a physiological view of life. To meet this need, nothing will suffice but a faith in God, and a living God. A Deity, infallible, remote from all human conditions, gives little help to men hesitating whether to count themselves as beasts that perish or among the sons of God. What bridge can be found to span the immeasurable gulf which separates infinite spirit from

creatures who seem little more than physiological accidents? But to Mr. Balfour, although it is a hard thing to believe that we are made in the likeness of God, it is yet a very necessary thing, and if that need exists, can it be more effectively satisfied than by the Christian theory of the world?

THE MYSTERY OF EVIL.

Mr. Balfour states the difficulty which oppresses the mind of man, in contemplation of the action of Deity, an all-powerful Deity, who has chosen to create a world in which pain is a prominent and apparently ineradicable element. This action on His part is gratuitous. He might have done nothing, or He might have created sentient beings capable only of happiness. But He has, in fact, created them prone to misery, and subject by their very constitution and circumstances to extreme possibility of physical pain and mental affliction. How can One of whom this may be said excite our love, claim our obedience, or be a fitting object of praise, reverence and worship? The flaw of this reasoning lies in the inferred indifference of God to the sufferings of His creatures. Ethics cannot permanently flourish side by side with a creed which represents God as indifferent to pain and sin. But that conclusion is of little value to those who under the stress of sorrow are permitting themselves to doubt the goodness of God. Speculations of philosophers and the explanations of theologians seem to men as mockery when they know only that they are solitary and abandoned victims of a power too strong for them to control; too callous for them to soften, too far from them to reach, deaf to supplication and blind to pain. What then alone is capable of ministering to their need?

THE SUPREME NEED OF THE WORLD.

What is needed is such a living faith in God's relation to man as shall leave no place for that helpless resentment against the appointed order so apt to rise within us at the sight of undeserved pain. And this faith is possessed by those who vividly realize the Christian form of Theism. For they worship One who is no remote contriver of the universe to whose ills He is indifferent. If they suffer, did He not on their account suffer also? If suffering falls not always on the most guilty, was He not innocent? Shall they cry aloud that the world is ill-designed for their convenience, when He for their sakes subjected Himself to its conditions? It is true that beliefs like these do not in any narrow sense resolve our doubts nor provide us with explanations. But they give us something better than many explanations. For they minister, or rather the reality behind them ministers, to one of our deepest ethical needs; to a need which, far from showing signs of diminution, seems to grow with the growth of civilization, and to touch us ever more keenly as the hardness of an earlier time dissolves away.

These few extracts which we have given above may tend to reassure many whose spirits have been somewhat cowed by the proud disdain of those who have complacently assumed that intellect was incompatible with religious faith, or who have been bowed down with bitter searchings of heart, when confronted for the first time with the familiar but terrible problem of the universe.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

THE CHURCH AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE readers of the April *Century* will scarcely think the less of Dr. Lyman Abbott's article on "Religious Teaching in the Public Schools" because he offers no set recipe to do away with the bickerings over that question and to establish at once an ideal state of affairs. A man of his practical vein, with his knowledge of economics, would be aware that such a panacea is impossible, and it was to be expected that he would confine himself, as he has done, to a clear-headed exposition of the broad principles at stake. Dr. Abbott takes the fundamental ground that the democratic state must help her people to be good citizens and that the education necessary to this end is her province. He denies that the work of intellectual enlightenment belongs to the Church, or that she has proved a competent teacher where the task has been intrusted to her.

But in the process of training men to be citizens there must be no undervaluation of the essential part morality must play in that training.

"It is the function of the state to protect its citizens from foreign aggression. It must know, therefore, what are the rights which other states may not infringe and what are the duties which it owes in turn to other states. The Hawaiian and Chinese questions are primarily moral questions and are to be settled by moral considerations. It is the function of the state to protect individuals in the state from the aggressions of other individuals. It must therefore know what are individual rights and duties, and this is a moral knowledge. It is the function of the state to administer justice between man and man, to define crime, to determine who has committed crime and to decide what punishment shall be awarded. The administration of justice is a purely moral function and requires in the administrator moral development. This administration of justice is more and more, under the influence of Christianity, becoming an administration of redemption. Our penal systems are gradually becoming curative systems, our prisons reformatories, our aim in punishment to make good men out of bad men. This is supremely a moral function and requires for its proper performance moral education. It is the function of the state to perform certain corporate acts—which are in a sense extra-governmental—and this necessarily raises questions which are in whole or in part moral questions. What currency shall the community use—gold, silver, greenbacks or a combination of the three? How shall it tax itself? By taxes levied on real estate, personal property, purchases or incomes? Shall Government protect and promote certain industries, or take its hands off and leave all industries to free competition? These are,

in large measure, moral questions. And in the discussion of every one of them the public orators and public presses make constant appeal to the moral judgment of men, claiming on the one side that gold monometallism is unjust to the debtors, and on the other hand that bimetalism is unjust to the creditors; on the one hand that tariff is robbery, and on the other hand that free trade is spoliation. The men who are to determine what are the rights and duties of the state in dealing with other states, what are the rights and duties of the individual citizens in dealing with one another, what is the nature, penalty and cure of crime, and what is the moral quality of the corporate and co-operative acts of the community, are to determine moral questions and must be educated to perceive moral distinctions.

EDUCATION AND RELIGION INSEPARABLE.

"The public-school system, by which I mean a system of education maintained exclusively by the community, and *controlled exclusively* by the community, is essential to the maintenance of the free state. Settlement will not be reached by drawing an imaginary line between the religious and the secular, and relegating moral and religious education to the churches, and leaving secular education to the state. No such line exists in fact. Religion is the spirit in which all secular life is to be carried on. The reason why a state has a right and a duty to maintain a public-school system is that it is the right and duty of the state to prepare its citizens for citizenship; and they cannot be prepared for citizenship without moral training, inspired by the spirit of reverence and love—that is, by a religious spirit. Settlement will not be reached by diminishing so-called religious exercises to a minimum—as to a reading of the Bible, the recital of the Lord's Prayer, and the singing of a hymn—the chief effect of which is to throw contempt on religion by teaching the children to think that they can do with very little of it. These so-called religious exercises are not teaching—they are worship; and it is not the function of the state to conduct worship, not even a very little worship, if objection is made by those who support or those who attend the school. Settlement will not be reached by contriving some simple theology which can be taught in the public school, on the theory that a theology can be found so broad and simple that agnostics, Jews, Protestants, and Roman Catholics will agree upon it. Theology is the philosophy of religion, and the philosophy of religion is not necessary to good citizenship. Few men of any sort will be found so narrow as to aver that there are not good citizens, and many of them, in other denominations than their own. Few agnostics of any sort can be found who will aver that good citizenship can be developed by educating the

intellect, and leaving the selfish and animal propensities unregulated by the conscience and the will."

THE PRACTICAL SOLUTION.

Dr. Abbott is confident that when the true principles of the situation are understood and appreciated, there will be no great trouble in carrying them out. The plan which will finally be adopted "must clearly include a public recognition of the fact that the public school is a moral institution; that no one but persons of a profoundly moral nature have any right to appointment on the school boards or as school teachers; that moral power is a first requisite of the school teacher; and that her liberty to use her moral power in inculcating a spirit of reverence for law, and a spirit of service and self-sacrifice, must be not restrained, but encouraged.

"If these principles, or rather this fundamental principle, be recognized throughout the country, it will not be difficult by local experiments to find a method by which out of school hours, either in the school rooms or in other adjoining rooms, distinctly catechetical, theoretical and denominational instruction may be given, not by or under the public-school authorities, but by such adjustment with them that it shall not interfere with their work, nor lay a double burden on the pupils, too hard for them to bear."

ALL-AROUND EDUCATION.

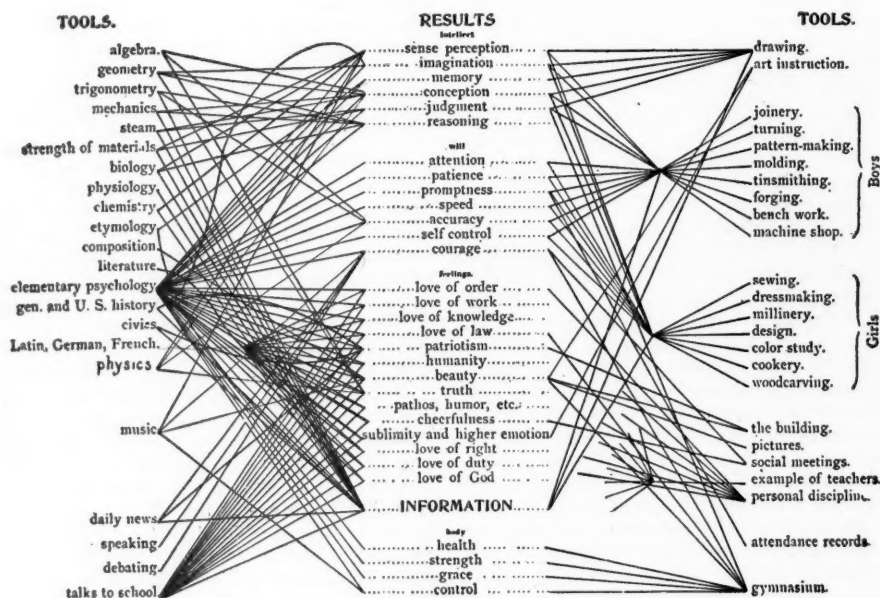
A WRITER in the *Pratt Institute Monthly* of Brooklyn, N. Y., suggests a scheme of instruction for the ideal American institute, or secondary

school, which he illustrates by the use of a diagram. After specific directions as to the operations of the school machinery, this writer proposes that the commonly accepted period of four years usually granted between the grammar school and the college be entirely devoted to exercise in the powers which he enumerates:

"Your coming citizen is to have this whether he go directly to his life-work or to a further preparation for it in the university. I propose to aim at the growth of the desired powers by a scheme of exercises in regular classes, running through four years, ten months a year and (including study time) seven hours a day.

"What powers I expect to strengthen, by what special exercises, I show you in a rough way below. Some powers, as memory, attention and promptness, will get their help from all sides. So, too, with information; it will draw its wealth from every study in the list. As some subjects are particularly strong in some aspects, the lines attempt to show the chief particularity.

"This somewhat complicated plate, on which you may have to use a magnifying glass, shows what I believe to be at present the best tools by which the work may be accomplished. They will not do it of their own inherent force, any more than an axe will get up and chop wood. Nor will they, in unskilled hands, unguided by a mind thinking what it is about, reach the results intended. That a man is using a good axe is no sign that he is chopping wood—he may be dulling tent-pegs with it. A teacher may use so sharp a thing as geometry with the singular effect of dulling reason."



THE EDUCATION OF OUR CHILDREN.

IN the April *Scribner's* Mr. Robert Grant tackles, in the course of his "Art of Living" series, the problem of "Education" considered, needless to say, from a domestic and parental point of view. He has a deal of fun to poke at the worthy American citizen who takes every opportunity to affirm our public schools the bulwarks of freedom and of civilization, while he is practically certain to refrain from sending his boys to them if he can afford to get them into a private school. This fact, sufficiently proved at once by the great number of costly and flourishing private schools in existence, gives Mr. Grant the text for some economic talk on the causes which bring the education paid for by taxes into disfavor. People of means are naturally going to send their children, patriotism notwithstanding, to the best schools obtainable, and "one has only to investigate to be convinced that, both as regards the methods of teaching and as regards ventilation, many of them all over the country are signally inferior to the school as it should be, and the school, both public and private, as it is in certain localities. So long as school boards and committees, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, are composed mainly of political aspirants without experience in educational matters, and who seek to serve as a first or second step toward the White House, our public schools are likely to remain only pretty good. So long as people with axes to grind, or, more plainly speaking, text-books to circulate, are chosen to office, our public schools are not likely to improve. So long—and here is the most serious factor of all—so long as the well-to-do American father and mother continue to be sublimely indifferent to the condition of the public schools, the public schools will never be so good as they ought to be.

A THEORY AND A PRACTICE.

"It must certainly be a source of constant discouragement to the earnest-minded people in this country, who are interested in education, and are at the same time believers in our professed national hostility to class distinctions, that the well-to-do American parent so calmly turns his back on the public schools, and regards them very much from the lofty standpoint from which certain persons are wont to regard religion—as an excellent thing for the masses, but superfluous for themselves. Of course, if we are going in this respect also to model ourselves on and imitate the older civilizations, there is nothing to be said. If the public schools are to be merely a semi-charitable institution for children whose parents cannot afford to separate them from the common herd, the discussion ceases. But what becomes, then, of our cherished and Fourth of July sanctified theories of equality and common school education? And what do we mean when we prate of a common humanity, and no upper class?"

When a boy reaches a certain age there is the further complexity of deciding whether he shall go to "day" school or be shipped away to one of the

private boarding schools the idea of which we have borrowed from the English, and most of which are more or less denominational.

"The strongest argument," Mr. Grant thinks, "for sending a boy to one of these schools is the fresh-air plea. Undeniably the growing boy in a large city is at a disadvantage. He can rarely, if ever, obtain opportunities for healthful exercise and recreation equal to those afforded by a well-conducted boarding school. He is likely to become a little man too early, or else to sit in the house because there is nowhere to play. At a boarding school he will, under firm but gentle discipline, keep regular hours, eat simple food and between study times be stimulated to cultivate athletic or other outdoor pursuits. It is not strange that parents should be attracted by the comparison, and decide that, on the whole, their boys will fare better away from home. Obviously the aristocratic mother will point out to her husband that his predilection for the public-school system is answered by the fact that the State does not supply schools away from the city, where abundant fresh air and a famous football field are appurtenant to the institution. Tom Brown at Rugby recurs to them both, and they conclude that what has been good enough for generations of English boys will be best for their own son and heir."

On the other side Mr. Grant sees the danger of the system in vogue at the boarding schools of brutalizing a sensitive child by the too great emphasis laid by the boys themselves on muscular pre-eminence, and the further likelihood of giving him wealthy companions, whose aims may never be intelligent or serious.

HOME SUBSTITUTES FOR COLLEGE FOOTBALL.

"If, however, the American father chooses to keep his sons at home, he is bound to do all he can to overcome the physical disadvantages of city life. Fresh air and suitable exercise can be obtained in the suburbs of most cities by a little energy and co-operation on the part of parents. As an instance, in one or two of our leading cities, clubs of twelve to fifteen boys are sent out three or four afternoons a week under the charge of an older youth—usually a college or other student—who, without interfering with their liberty, supervises their sports and sees that they are well occupied. On days when the weather is unsuitable for any kind of game, he will take them to museums, manufactories, or other places of interest in the vicinity. In this way some of the watchfulness and discipline which are constantly operative at a boarding school are exercised without injury to home ties."

THE GIRLS.

But if well-to-do parents hesitate to send their boys to public schools, it much more often happens that they flatly refuse to have their girls go there. Most of the best girls' private schools are in the East, and it is quite the fashion for many Western people to have their daughters "finished" in some famous school east of the Alleghanies.

"The objection to the public schools for a girl is that the unwritten constitution of this country declared years ago that every woman was a born lady, and that manners and nice perceptions were in the national blood, and required no cultivation for their production. Latterly, a good many people interested in educational matters have discovered the fallacy of this point of view; so that when the name of a woman to act as the head of a college or other first-class institution for girls is brought forward to-day, the first question asked is, 'Is she a lady?' Ten years ago mental acquirements would have been regarded as sufficient, and the questioner silenced with the severe answer that every American woman is a lady. The public-school authorities are still harping too much on the original fallacy, or rather the new point of view has not spread sufficiently to cause the average American school-teacher to suspect that her manners might be improved and her sensibilities refined. There, that sounds like treason to the principles of democracy, yet you know I am at heart a patriot.

"I am confident—at least if we as a nation really do believe in obliterating class distinctions—that it won't be long before those who control the public schools recognize more universally the value of manners, and of the other traits which distinguish the woman of breeding from the woman who has none. When that time comes the well-to-do American mother will have no more reason for not sending her daughters to a public school than her sons. As it is, they should send them oftener than they do."

SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE INSTRUCTION IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD, president of the National W. C. T. U., describes in the *Arena* the rationale of the movement in that organization for public school instruction in the hygienic effects of alcohol and narcotics. She also tells what has already been accomplished. "Every one of the admirable normal schools of the State of New York is obliged to make a specialty of drilling the teachers in hygienic physiology with special reference to the effects of alcoholic stimulants and narcotics. The same is true of Michigan, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Alabama, Kansas, Nebraska, Oregon, Nevada, Maine, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Missouri, Iowa, Maryland, Connecticut, New Jersey, Washington and Wyoming, and indeed all but six of the fifty subdivisions of the United States, rounding up with the national law passed by Congress May 17, 1886. Every child in those states must be instructed in this branch of study. Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, of Boston, is at the head of this department, and has a genius worthy of a major-general for strategic points and skillful combinations. In each state and territory she has an official coadjutor, who in turn has one in each local Woman's Christian

Temperance Union, so that ten thousand lines radiate from the headquarters of our national society to as many towns where our local members are at work. . .

"I believe this systematic instruction, which both forewarns and forearms them, to be the road out of bondage for the children of America. No other institution of the Republic reaches them all. Powerful as are the forces of pulpit and press, the former does not attract all ears, and the latter is largely influenced by the saloon in finance and the saloon in politics. But to the schoolhouse door come white and black, native and foreign born; inside its walls are invested their formative years, and the laws of their being, as set forth by science, must appeal to their self-love, an attribute upon which we may always confidently base our calculations!"

THE TREND OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE work and recent progress of the public schools is discussed by Commissioner W. T. Harris in the April *Harper's* from a very different point of view from Mr. Grant's, but in a way that is all the more interesting as giving the actual facts of the tendencies which Mr. Grant only theorizes about.

"In all the schools of the United States, public and private, elementary, secondary and higher, there were enrolled in the year 1894 about 15,500,000 pupils. This number includes all who attended at any time in the year for any period, however short. But the actual average attendance for each pupil did not exceed 90 days, although the average length of the school session was 137. Sixty-nine pupils were enrolled out of each 100 of the population between the ages of five and eighteen years. At this rate of attendance the entire population is receiving on an average a little less than four and one-half years' schooling of 200 days each. In some states this average falls as low as two years, and in others it rises to nearly seven years, as in Massachusetts.

"Out of this entire number deduct the private and parochial schools of all kinds, elementary, secondary, higher, and schools for art, industry and business, for defective classes and Indians, and there remain over 13,500,000 for the public-school enrollment, or nearly 88 per cent. of the whole. In the twenty-four years since 1870 the attendance on the public schools has increased from less than 7,000,000 to 13,500,000. The expenditures have increased somewhat more—namely, from \$63,000,000 to \$163,000,000 per annum, an increase from \$1.64 per capita to \$2.47. To account for this pro rata increase of 50 per cent. in the cost of the common schools one must allow for a slight increase in the average length of the school term, and for the increase of enrollment from less than 17 to more than 20 per cent. of the population. But the chief items of increase are to be found in teachers' wages and the cost of expert supervision. These account for more than two-thirds of the 50 per cent., while the remaining one-sixth is due to better apparatus and more commodious school buildings."

IMPROVED METHODS.

Mr. Harris argues that great advances in the average skill and efficiency of the teachers have resulted from their professional training in the normal schools. There are other tendencies toward better work, too: "Briefly, the population is rapidly becoming urban, the schools are becoming 'graded,' the pupils of the lowest year's work placed under one teacher, and those of the next degree of advancement under a second teacher; perhaps eight to twenty teachers in the same building, thus forming a 'Union School,' as it is called in some sections. Here there is division of labor on the part of teachers, one taking only classes just beginning to learn to read and write, another taking the pupils in a higher grade. The inevitable consequence of such division of labor is increase of skill. The teacher comes to know just what to do in a given case of obstructed progress, just what minute steps of work to introduce—just what thin wedges—to lift the pupil over the sill that holds back the feeble intellect from entering a new and higher degree of human learning.

"If I am asked at this point by the critics of schools what proportion of the teachers of cities and villages habitually use this higher method in conducting recitations, I reply that at least one-half may reasonably claim to have some skill in its use. Perhaps three-fourths of the teachers in the high schools actually use it. Of the one-half in the elementary schools who use it perhaps two-fifths conduct all their recitations so as to make the work of their pupils help each individual in correcting defects of observation and critical alertness. Perhaps the other three-fifths use the method in teaching some branches, but cling to the old memoriter system for the rest. It may be claimed for graduates of normal schools that a large majority follow the better method."

THE VALUE OF COLLEGE TRAINING.

IN the *Minnesota Magazine*, published by the students of the University of Minnesota, appears an article by the president of that institution, Cyrus Northrop, on "The Manly Man." President Northrop does not hesitate to say plainly that it is not the knowledge the student gets from the books prescribed in the college course that gives him any special advantage in his life work:

"Perhaps I shall astonish some of you, and more likely I shall astonish your friends when I say to you, as I now do, that of all the good things which I suppose you have gained at college, I value least the knowledge which you have got from books and recitations. And yet your main business here has been, and rightly so, to get knowledge. In a certain sense, knowledge is power. Knowledge, therefore, got from books is not to be despised. But to you at your age the knowledge is not so valuable as the getting of it. Said a great philosopher, 'If God were to give me the choice between truth and the search for truth, I would choose the latter.' It would be a wise choice. What a man needs to get at college

is not a supply of knowledge that will last him during life—for he really uses in a direct way but very little of the knowledge that he gets at school—and quite likely ten years hence very few could pass the examinations which you are now able to master. But in the getting of this knowledge your minds have been disciplined and you have become their masters—so that whether in the future you are to pursue your studies further or are merely to deal with the world's practical business, you will be equal to the occasion—will be cool, calm, resolute, judicious and invincible. And if you have got out of your college days and work what you ought to have got, it is just this—the power to meet and overcome the difficulties of life and to avail yourself of the opportunities of life, whether or not you can explain years hence the intricacies of classical mythology or of human history, or of the genera and species of nature's children as accurately as you could once in the class room. The important question is not whether you have inflated yourself with knowledge, but whether you have grown by that which you have fed upon. Of all things deliver me from the scholastic dude, who is not a sufficiently vigorous scholar to have a creative mind, but who is so crammed and weighted with the fruits of other men's scholarship as to have no freedom of action in his own independent manhood."

THE UNION FOR PRACTICAL PROGRESS.

"HOW to organize the Union for Practical Progress in the villages and country districts" is the problem discussed by Prof. Thomas E. Will in the *March Arena*. Our readers have been made familiar with the aims and workings of the Union in large cities by previous articles in the *Arena* quoted by the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*.

The present article makes helpful suggestions to people in the country who desire to co-operate for what the old-fashioned "lyceums" used to call "mutual improvement." "Those who cannot receive outside help should begin without it. And first of all they should organize a class for the systematic study of human society. History, political economy, social ethics, social problems, political science—any one of these opens a field the culture of which may be made to yield a rich harvest. A course of lectures by a specialist would add greatly to the value of this work. In the absence of a lecturer let the class appoint a committee to lay out a course of study for a limited period, as three months. Let a topic be provided for each meeting and assigned at the outset or well in advance either to some member of the class or to some competent and willing non-member. Let the members of the class study the topic for the evening, and then come to the meeting prepared intelligently to take notes on the lecture or paper and to discuss the same. The discussion should be made a prominent and valuable feature of the work. The fullest forbearance and tolerance should be cultivated; each should be actuated by the desire to know the truth and the whole truth, and the class

should feel that its work is not to settle once for all the questions on which doctors disagree, but to learn of the literature in which the subjects under consideration are presented from different view points, to awaken thought, to arouse interest and to enable each to act more intelligently his part as a citizen of a commonwealth ruled by public opinion."

LIBRARIES AND LYCEUMS.

The next steps should be the founding of a public library and the organization of a debating society, and these should be followed by a General Welfare Club, formed to look after everything pertaining to the community's good and not otherwise provided for. "It should demand good sidewalks, clean, well-kept and shady streets; parks and play grounds; creditable public buildings; adequate educational appliances and salaries that will bring and hold such teachers as will make good schools. Recognizing that religion, historically and philosophically viewed, is not a mere matter of opinion, of private belief or unbelief, properly subject to individual anarchy or corporate ecclesiastical tyranny, but a tremendous fact, a prime social force, and, like education, a matter of the most vital public interest and moment, the club should demand harmonious co-operation among the churches of the village as among the various departments of the educational system; and should insist that the pulpits be filled by wide-awake, broad-minded, earnest, sympathetic, public-spirited men who will work for the realization of the kingdom of righteousness in their midst. This club would naturally push the work of building up the library and making the class and the debating club a success. It should encourage the formation of reading circles and Chautauqua circles; it should arrange lecture courses, University Extension centres, People's University institutes and the like.

DUTIES TO SOCIETY.

"It should wage war on local evils and abuses; gambling, betting and the saloon, at least in its present unregenerate form. It should recognize in the seemingly harmless vacant lot a perennial source of public detriment; unsightly, scattering the citizens over a wide area, decreasing neighborliness and increasing expense for streets, sidewalks, water and light; raising rent by lowering the margin of use; making home owning more difficult and thus necessitating house renting. The substitution of the renting for the home-owning class, it should readily be seen, discourages improvements; since the landlord lacks interest and the renter, by improving, would simply donate improvements to the landlord and raise his own rent; it militates against public spirit since the renter feels that the town is not 'his town' and that he is at best a sojourner upon sufferance. The vacant lot should be taxed out of existence; and the General Welfare Club could not more truly serve the public than by taking the lead in this work."

The General Welfare Club should act as a unifier of all existing societies for philanthropic purposes, and should co-ordinate the work of all. Finally, a

combination of the General Welfare Club, the class, the debating society, and such other organizations as may affiliate should be known as the Union for Practical Progress, and should connect itself with the national organization of that name. Professor Will does not attempt to lay down hard and fast rules for organizing the movement. "While, as intimated, one organizer may make his church the centre of the movement, another may start with a Sunday school class; another with a sewing circle; still another with a temperance or fraternal organization, a farmers' club or even with the aggregation that nightly assembles in the corner grocery."

WHAT WILL THE TWENTIETH CENTURY BRING?

THE editor of *Great Thoughts* has hit upon the idea of inviting representative men in various branches of English thought to give him briefly their ideas as to what the twentieth century has in store for us. Dr. Joseph Parker was chosen as the master of this new school of the prophets, and he led off in a flamboyant style calculated to fill all those who came after him with awe. He prophesied with the airy confidence of one before whom all future things unfolded lay, and predicted that the coming century was to be almost next door to the Kingdom of Heaven. None of those who have followed him have attempted such daring flights in the region of prophecy, but some of the papers are of considerable interest.

FOR WOMEN.

Lady Henry Somerset, for instance, writing on the position of women in the twentieth century, thinks that the emancipation of her sex will be completed, and that it will work untold good for the race: "I confidently expect that they will win their greatest laurels in the realm of government. Many of the great statesmen of the future will be women; many of the most successful diplomatists will be women; many of the greatest preachers will be women. The world has lost incalculably by the senseless prejudice that has silenced the potent voices of the mothers of the world in aisles of prayer and halls of legislation. The tact of woman would have been of incalculable service to the people in the settling of disputes. From the beginning a mother has been both statesman and diplomat in the home; from morning until night it has been her work to settle disputes, reconcile opposing forces, put down rivalries; in short, to administer justice tempered with mercy."

By way of foil to this prediction we have a characteristic discourse from Mrs. Lynn Linton, who finishes her prophecy as follows: "The future woman will be admirable only so far as she shall forsake her present extravagant pretensions and return to her own more beautiful and more natural lines. As she is now, under her names of *Fin-de-siècle* and New Woman, she is all wrong from start to finish, and a national disaster rather than a domestic blessing and a social ornament."

IN LITERATURE.

Perhaps the most interesting of these prophecies of things to come is that which Mr. Grant Allen supplies in his forecast of the literature of the twentieth century. He is almost as sanguine as Dr. Parker. He tells us that—

"The twentieth century, I take it, will begin with one of the greatest outbursts of literary genius England has ever known. The first symptoms of that outburst are already upon us; it will gather force and volume as the century progresses."

He makes this prophecy because he thinks history always repeats itself, and a great literary era always follows on the heels of a great imperial expansion: "Now, in our own time, England has expanded more widely than ever. She has embraced Australia, Canada, South Africa; she has annexed the Pacific; she has made the round world the province of her commerce and her organizing energy. I cannot believe that such conditions will not produce a literature as far nobler than the Elizabethan as the Pacific and the Indian Ocean are wider than the Atlantic. Laugh, ye foolish ones, by all means—but answer me again in 1920."

All this is very good, and not less pleasant is it to hear of the character of this superb literature which is to be produced by the great masters, of which, it seems, we have some preliminary samples in Mr. Davidson and Mr. Le Gallienne. "As to the character of this literature, it will probably represent two different types. Part of it will aim merely at being beautiful and perfect, or exciting and amusing. It will appeal to the aesthetic sentiments or the plot-interest of humanity. But the larger part will be profoundly informed by the ethical spirit. It will be terribly in earnest—the most earnest literature the world has ever seen. It will deal with questions. Of this tendency, Ibsen and Thomas Hardy may be taken as the precursors at the present moment. Great social revolutions will no doubt take place; literature will reflect, direct, and chronicle them. The position of women in particular will be vastly altered; woman will be the great theme of one large department of our coming literature; women writers will increase in number, in power, in grasp and in boldness. The literature of the age will also be deeply imbued with the scientific tone and the evolutionary method."

TO THE PUBLICAN.

Archdeacon Farrar shakes his head grimly over Dr. Parker's confidence as to the moral character of the twentieth century. Mr. W. S. Caine is quite chirpy and confident that, whatever else the twentieth century may do, it is quite certain to shut up public houses: "I do not, therefore, feel the prophet's mantle heavy when I predict that the end of the twentieth century will see alcohol the beverage only of the vicious and depraved, if the twentieth century does not, as I believe it will, rid itself of the vicious and depraved, with their creation and sustainer, alcohol. If, then, the social habits and customs of society change, and medical science becomes determined in the way

I venture to predict, it is equally certain that the twentieth century will see the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages."

WHAT IS UNDERSTOOD BY SOCIOLOGY?

SOCIOLOGISTS have never been agreed among themselves as to the nature of their science, or even as to just what is meant when the term sociology is used. With the view of better understanding one another, members of the American Economic Association, at their annual meeting last December, took up the subject for special consideration. The final result of the discussion is given by Prof. H. H. Powers, of Smith College, in *Annals of the American Academy*. Mr. Powers, it should be said, does not assume to speak authoritatively for the conference, giving rather his own views upon the question, which views he understands to be in substantial agreement with the conclusions reached by the conference, and which he sums up as follows:

"I suggest by way of recapitulation: Sociologists are substantially agreed as to the nature of the task before them, and the limits within which the individual investigator can most wisely confine his efforts. While differing as to the propriety of using the term sociology in an inclusive sense, they differ less in actual usage, and all confess the question unimportant."

"It is further agreed that the practical worker in sociology should distinguish clearly between general principles and details, that the study of either is sufficient for the most ambitious investigator, and that they appeal to temperaments so different that specialization is desirable. At present the study of fundamentals should be emphasized. The scope of the individual career will depend, not on the symmetry of scientific classification, but on ability and temperament and the exigencies of the academic situation."

A WORKING DEFINITION.

"Finally, the majority of usage, both scientific and popular, seems to require a definition something as follows: Sociology is the science of society. Its field is co-extensive with the operation of the associative principle in human life. The general laws of association form the subject of general sociology, a science distinct but not disconnected from the branch sciences of economic, politics, etc., which rest upon it, though in part developed before it."

"I am far from wishing to force my opinion on others. If I am mistaken in interpreting the conclusion reached by the conference I invite correction. But I am at least sure that I speak for all in urging uniformity and a speedy conclusion of this discussion. Any agreement is better than none when only terminology is at stake. To devote whole chapters or even university courses to the discussion of such a topic will suggest vacuity of substantial thought. It will be in vain for us to insist that sociology has a field of its own and is big with promise, unless promise is followed by speedy fulfillment. It is important to stake

out our field with care, but let us get done with our surveying and get at our plowing, for the field is, after all, boundless and most of it common, and the world cares only for our crop."

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

DR. E. R. L. GOULD, of Johns Hopkins University, contributes a valuable sketch of the progress of conciliation and arbitration abroad to the *Yale Review*. He begins his article with a detailed account of the French Councils of Experts and the new law in France which provides for the settlement of collective disputes. Two features of arbitration in that country distinguish it radically, he says, from English and American methods.

"1. During the progress of negotiations, laborers in Great Britain and this country always resume work; in France they usually do not.

"2. The rôle which the state assumes in the eyes of the masses. Before the passage of the law of December 27, 1893, state functionaries, especially Prefects of Departments, were often asked to mediate, sometimes actually to adjudicate. The most remarkable French strike of recent years, that of the Carmaux miners in 1892, was settled by the arbitration of the Prime Minister, M. Loubet. In this strike the nominee of the Minister of Commerce and Industry, who was a state mining engineer, served as umpire. 'Now we shall see whether the Government is for us or against us,' expresses the prevalent feeling among workpeople on such occasions.

"The new law carefully guards against state interference, and limits the part of justices of the peace, so that they may not even join in deliberations. Still, I doubt not that the masses will fail, as in the past, to understand subtle distinctions, and will see in the mere presence of public functionaries an evidence of administrative interest if not of control."

ENGLAND'S EXPERIENCE.

In England, Dr. Gould found that legislative attempts to establish conciliation and arbitration had been failures, but that much had been done by voluntary organizations which he classifies as trade boards, joint committees and district boards.

"Notwithstanding that the organization of capital and labor is more perfect to-day in England than any other country, it is still exceptional, the Royal Commission of Labor informs us, to find a trade board and locally provided with a permanent joint board of conciliation and arbitration, definitely constituted and meeting regularly to settle wage rates and other general questions with resorts, if need be, to arbitration. Special conferences by representatives of both parties are still most common in practice. Joint committees for arranging minor or local differences more often exist, but even for such cases the simpler method of employers dealing directly with their help or with trade union officials seems, on the whole, to be preferred.

"English experience is definite on another point.

Voluntary agencies, if any, are the only kind desired. Not a single organization has availed itself of the several acts of Parliament to secure legal powers. The Royal Commission of Labor, with its exceptional facilities for information and study, may be presumed to understand what is needed, and to reflect the better judgment of the people. As regards minor and local questions, they have reported against the systematic and general establishment of district and trade boards endowed with legal powers, but favor the organization of institutions similar to the French Councils of Experts."

THE RECORD IN BELGIUM.

Belgium has quite a different story to tell:

"In 1887 the Government made a far-reaching move, permitting the establishment of district councils of industry and labor. These are created by royal decree, usually at the request of resident employers and employed. Each local industry is allotted a section, and is represented therein by from six to twelve employers and workmen. Expenses are borne by the provincial exchequers. At least one meeting must be held annually, but one may be convened at any time by royal decree. In 1891 all the councils were called upon to give advice to the Government in reference to the probable effects of the denunciation of certain commercial treaties. Later they were asked to deliberate upon the regulation of labor for women and children. These instances are mentioned to show the general place occupied by the councils of industry and labor in the industrial polity of Belgium. If solicited, they may act as conciliators in collective disputes, and they have frequently done so with good effect. Between fifty and sixty of these institutions are in existence at the present time."

THE GERMAN LAW.

In Germany industrial courts, under the law of July 29, 1890, are organized on the initiative of communes. Where the local government is remiss, an imperial order may be issued for the establishment of such courts in any district on the petition of employers and workpeople. Each court is composed of a president nominated by the local government authority and appointed by the imperial government, with at least two assessors. Labor and capital must be equally represented by these assessors.

"Some of these courts are quite large organizations. In Berlin, for example, there are four hundred and twenty assessors. By this means practically every trade finds representation, but, as a rule, only the two assessors having expert knowledge are summoned to sit with the president in cases referring to a particular branch of employment. Expenses of courts in excess of the legal costs are at the charge of the communes or districts in which they are organized. Decisions formally reached are binding and are notified to the parties concerned.

"Two hundred and seventeen Industrial Courts had been established in Germany under the Arbitration and Conciliation Law of 1890 at the end of 1893.

Sixty-three were organized during the year. The record of business operations for 1893 shows that 37,607 applications were received, while 34,657 were dealt with as follows:

Compromised	14,865	or 43 per cent.
Withdrawal of action	6,346	" 18 "
Judgment by default	3,766	" 11 "
Awards	8,579	" 25 "
Claims abandoned	374	" 1 "
Claims conceded	727	" 2 "
Total	34,657	

OTHER EUROPEAN PRACTICE.

"Provisions in Austria for dealing with industrial difficulties are fairly similar to those made in Germany, and need not be separately described.

"In the Scandinavian kingdoms of Sweden and Denmark disputes have to be decided, in the former country before a police court, in the latter by a suit at law the same as any ordinary breach of contract. A project is now before the Danish Parliament looking to the creation of industrial tribunals, to consist of not less than four members with a president chosen by them. Representation of both orders is to be equal. The sanction of the communal authorities is requisite. Questions arising under existing contracts are to be tried in these courts. As boards of conciliation only will they deal with collective disputes. There are no voluntary boards of any prominence in either of these two countries.

"In Switzerland mediation by state officials and well-known public personages is often practiced. Twenty-five trades unions have boards of conciliation and arbitration, and in some cantons boards have been established by the cantonal governments. These institutions exist in five cantons; the latest was organized in Lucerne in October, 1894. Geneva has councils of experts on the French model, Bâle a compulsory and Zürich a voluntary board of conciliation and arbitration. As a rule, proceedings are entirely gratuitous, and professional advocacy is debarred.

"In Spain and Portugal the most usual method of settling disputes is through the intervention of the civil authorities. Portugal began establishing industrial courts in 1889. Two or three Spanish industries have joint committees."

AUSTRALIA.

The question has been much discussed in the Australian colonies; the only legislative enactment now in force there refers to New South Wales and was passed in 1892.

"Claims and disputes which may be referred to councils of conciliation and arbitration under the act are summarized in the following paragraphs:

"1. Agreements respecting wages and hours of labor.

"2. Defective workmanship, damage or delay to work, unsuitable materials, etc.

"3. Adjustment of wages owing to natural but unforeseen difficulties in mining.

"4. Performance or non-performance of any alleged written or verbal agreement.

"5. Insufficient or bad food given to employees who are boarded or furnished supplies in part payment.

"6. Ill-ventilated or dangerous workings in mines, unsanitary workshops or other places where work is being done, or lack of necessary conveniences.

"7. Construing established customs or usages in any employment or district.

"8. The dismissal or employment under agreement of any employees."

"After this survey of the whole field of foreign legislation on the subject, Dr. Gould ventures to draw this conclusion for the benefit of advocates of "compulsory arbitration" in the United States:

"A ready-made, perfectly adjusted, inelastic method or agency for settling collective industrial difficulties, embodying at the same time ideas of abstract justice, cannot be devised. A *modus vivendi*, however, can be reached, but it must respond to underlying interests and harmonize with national traditions and necessities. Advance must be progressive, for the problem is educational as well as practical. The very first step is organization by both of the two parties to industry."

THE NEW DEPARTURE IN ENGLISH TAXATION.

IN the *North American Review* the Rt. Hon. Lord Playfair discusses the new departure in English taxation instituted by Sir William Harcourt's budget of last year—that of a progressive tax on inheritances. This budget was based on the principle that death duties should be graduated on realized wealth in proportion to the size and value of the estate. According to its requirements an estate worth \$500 at the death of the owner is taxed 1 per cent., \$5 being due to the Government, while \$495 passes to the heir. But an estate of \$5,000,000 has to pay 8 per cent., \$400,000 being due to the Government and \$4,600,000 passing to the heir. The new progressive tax does not begin till estates have reached \$125,000 in value, although there are old death duties under the law of 1853 which are payable by all estates.

"The past instances of graduated taxation in English finance are probably accidental or are merely tentative. Sir William Harcourt's new budget, for the first time, makes a bold and permanent application of the principle that large estates, both personal and real, should pay death duties in proportion to their size. Formerly, taxation at death was complicated and unjustifiable in its mode of incidence, real estate escaping from some kinds of taxation to which personal estate was liable; but all forms are now brought under an identical scheme of taxation, which in future is to be called 'Estate Duty.'

"These changes in the system of English taxation have not been made without violent opposition by the wealthy classes. The adoption of graduation is a sign that democracy has largely increased its power in English politics. As long as the fiscal policy of the state chiefly depended on the upper classes of society, progressive taxation had little chance of acceptance. It is viewed with greater favor now that political

power has shifted to the great body of the working classes. No one can be blind to the possible danger of the principle of graduation. A graduated tax on realized wealth has no well defined limits, and could be pushed by irresponsible power to the extent of confiscation. Indeed, it has sometimes been used for this purpose by Eastern despotisms and by revolutionary democracies in Europe. It is, therefore, the bounden duty of all rational governments to watch with great care the growth of progressive taxation, so that it may not exceed the fair equities of contribution to the purposes of the state. It is impossible for nations to blind themselves to the many loose theories of taxation advocated by the extreme section of the socialists, or to the wild ravings of communists and anarchists. The inequalities in the distribution of wealth give a color to their theories, and so long as realized wealth refuses to show willingness to pay according to ability, in an equitable way, these theories will become part of the popular belief and may lead to disastrous results. The great experiment now made in England is believed by the present Government to be a fair concession to the demands of a reasonable democracy, while it is a barrier to the advance of unreasonable opinion. The opponents of the principle look upon it as an inclined plane to communism, or, at least, as 'the thin end of the wedge' which may be driven home so as to disrupt society.

THE LIBERAL PARTY'S MEASURE.

The Liberal party in England, however, are practically unanimous that progressive taxation must be adopted as a wise conservative measure, which will be safe-guarded by the good sense and moderation of the great body of the people who may be trusted to protect realized wealth from the attacks of small, but mischievous, societies of communists and anarchists. The late Earl of Derby was one of the most conservative and level-headed politicians of this generation and has left a record of his public experience in the following words, published since his death: 'I have learned more and more forcibly the uselessness, to put it on no other ground, of attempting to resist the progress of popular ideas, and I have come to think more and more highly of the moderation, the fairness and the general justice with which the masses of men, including all conditions of life, are disposed to use their power.' No words could better explain the reasons which have induced Liberal statesmen in England to concede, and, at the same time, to regulate the demand for progressional rates in death duties."

The chief objection urged by the opponents of the new tax was that if large estates were heavily taxed the beauty and charm of rural England would disappear, because great domains, with their extensive parks, plantations and pleasure gardens, must be cut up into allotments. To this objection Lord Playfair made answer that if the testator desires that his realized capital should go to his heirs undiminished in amount he could secure this deferred state debt by insurance on his life.

THE SINGLE TAX.

SEVERAL years ago Mr. George Gunton wrote a book on "Wealth and Progress," which in the opinion of many students of economics refutes the theories advanced by Mr. Henry George in his "Progress and Poverty." Under the title, "The Single Tax Superstition," in the *Social Economist* for March, Mr. Gunton presents in briefer form his answer to Mr. George. He declares in the first place that the proposal to tax the values of land without taxing improvements is impossible of being carried out—that in practice there are not two separate values, one of land, the other of improvements, one of which can be taken, the other left.

"It will not be claimed that naked land, divorced forever from any power to improve it at any time, would have any rent-producing quality or any pecuniary value. It would stand like a book so clasped that it could never be read, a horse that could never be bridled, or a ship that could never be launched. What is called, therefore, the value of the lot is the value of the right to put upon the lot the maximum of improvement or building which the situation of the lot will justify, so as to pay a more remunerative return on the capital invested in the building than the same amount of capital invested in competing forms of industry will earn. The sole source of revenue to the owner is not the inverted cone of land which has its base in the four sides of the lot built upon and its apex in the centre of the earth. No rent is derivable from that portion, and hence it is no more a part of the source of value than the unused space above the top of the building and reaching upward to the stars. What is called the economic value of the lot alone, without the buildings, is the prospective value which the vacant lot would derive from its location, as an opportunity for building, not as a source of original renting, the rent to be earned by its own qualities as a vacant lot, for in that state it would earn no rent. Hence if that state were made perpetual, the lot would be perpetually valueless. Mr. George concedes that there are no values of land except those which arise from the capitalization of its rent, and hence that land which is from any cause reduced in perpetuity to the condition of 'no-rent land' can have no economic value.

"This being so, the value (so called) of the lot is merely a reflex of the prospective building which the lot is best capable of containing, in view of the demand for rental space in that locality as distinguished from the value of the building which the lot actually contains, which may be less or more.

"If the building which the lot actually contains is very inferior to the ideal building which the social demand justifies, then the building, though rented to its utmost capacity and value, may be an incubus on the value of the lot and the lot would sell for more with it off. In such a case we say colloquially that the naked lot has become worth more than the occupied lot and present building combined, but this is inac-

curate. What we mean is that the right to put on the lot a building of greater rental value than the present building is worth more than the lot as now occupied by the sum total of the added capital on which the rental of the maximum building which that lot would justify would pay an interest. But this increased value of the lot for building purposes is a value reflected wholly from the prospective value of the building which the lot deserves or needs, in view of the demand for rental space.

"The so-called value of the lot being thus a reflex effect of the rental value either of the existing improvements or of the socially demanded and prospective improvements, it follows that there is no value in any lot *per se* as a lot, but that all lot values so called are a reflex effect of improvements present or prospective.

TAXING A VACUUM.

"The relation which the value of the lot sustains to the improvements is that of a shadow to the substance. Hence a proposal to tax the values that inhere in the lot *per se*, irrespective of its improvements present or prospective, is a proposal to tax a vacuum, a cypher, a zero point, a nonentity.

"From every point of view," says Mr. Gunton in conclusion, "the single tax vagary is wholly beneath logical analysis. It is the football of political economists, valuable only to develop those muscles of the nether limbs in the use of which the most intellectual philosopher is compelled to descend to a certain rivalry with animals of the baser and more stupid sort in order to give the ball a sounder kick. Such vagaries as these, however, have a peculiar fascination for minds which feel the need of a recrudescence of barbarism. The man who propounds them becomes a sort of Peter the Hermit, or Ponce de Leon, or veiled prophet of Khorassan, or William Miller who induces a great many simpler souls to expect they are going to restore Jerusalem, find the Fountain of Youth, abolish poverty or go up from the house-tops in their night gowns.

"So long as the race demands superstitions they will be supplied. The promise of an economic millennium on this side the grave through a tax which everybody receives and nobody pays is as good a superstition as has been foisted on the world since Joe Smith found the Book of Mormon at Palmyra."

How the Single Tax Would Not Work.

In the *American Magazine of Civics* Mr. R. W. Joslyn likewise argues to show that a tax on land values regardless of improvements is impossible or at least could never be collected; that is, if the tax imposed is equal to the full rent value, as it should be in order to destroy speculation in land. He reasons as follows:

"There are at the present time in the city of Chicago perhaps thirty or more lots which return to their owners \$40,000 a year in rent. I mean that the lots, not including the buildings on them, pay this

rent. Assume that on January 1, 1895, a tax of 100 per cent. on rent is to be collected—that is, the city of Chicago will demand as a tax the entire rent of those lots. The result would be that these lots would have no rent value. This principle is seen in the effect of the 10 per cent. tax on the issue of state banks. The result was that the state bank money was made valueless by the fact that no interest could be realized on it, since the 10 per cent. tax *would have absorbed the interest*, or enough of it to make it unprofitable money. The result has also been that no tax is paid on the money issued by state banks, upon which this tax is imposed, because no such money is issued. It would be the same with a tax of 100 per cent. on rent. When the assessor sought to collect the 100 per cent. from the owner of a vacant lot, the owner would claim that it had no rental value. He would say: 'I cannot rent it and make any profit, for the tax takes all the rent. I will pay the tax on it, but it has no rent value. It pays no rent.' The assessor coming to the owner of the lot mentioned, now paying \$40,000 rent, would find him claiming that the lot had no rent value. He would say: 'You claim that this lot rents for \$40,000; I deny it. I might collect \$40,000, but I would have to pay it to the city and be paid nothing for the trouble of collecting it. I receive \$40,000 and pay out \$40,000, and have no profit. I will have to allow my tenant to occupy the land until his lease expires, but I get no rent. If you will name your tax I will pay it, and will have it returned to me by my tenant, but there is no rent value to the lot.' It would be the same with every owner. Securing no rent for himself, he would not collect it, and the city would be under the necessity of imposing a valuation upon the land.

IT WOULD NOT COLLECT, BUT ABOLISH RENT.

"The city assessor would be compelled to fix the rent or tax and it would be fixed to meet the needs of the government. The idea of *auctioning off* land is absurd and can under no conditions be justified. By the imposition of a 100 per cent. land tax, taxation would be collected upon lands as a basis, and would no doubt be more just and equitable, since the relative value of land for occupation is more readily determined than any other property. Near the centre of trade the tax would be the highest, since at such points the city's expenses are more for improvements and police protection, and it is for these purposes that taxes are collected. I think it, therefore, evident that a 100 per cent. rent tax would not make taxes much if any higher than at present, unless a higher tax were necessary, while it would destroy land traffic and land rents and equalize taxation.

"I believe the advocates of the single tax are in error in asserting that the public have created and hence may by right collect rent, but since the tax they propose would in fact *abolish rent*, which would be just, and not collect it, which would be unjust, as Mr. Kitson explains, this objection is removed, and the only question presented as to the application of

the tax is the justice of destroying the traffic in land and rents for land; remembering that land does not mean improvements.

"The principle of imposing a tax for the purpose of destroying an evil is not new. It is the same idea that the advocates of a liquor license present for the destruction of the liquor traffic, except that they do not make the license high enough to destroy all the profits. If a 100 per cent. license were to be placed on the sale of liquors, it would destroy the traffic. It would be clearly an error to claim that the liquor dealer would continue the traffic and pay all his profits to the public. So also it is illogical to argue that landholders would pay 100 per cent. of the present rent or any rent tax voluntarily. The assessor would be compelled to establish valuations," and, Mr. Joslyn adds, "assessors would be no less biased than they are now."

IS AN EXTRA SESSION NEEDED? NO!

FOUR writers, Representatives Tracey, of New York, Storer, of Ohio, Patterson, of Tennessee and Cousins, of Iowa, discuss in the *North American Review* the question, "Is an Extra Session Needed?" all of whom are of opinion that either it is not, or that nothing would be gained by calling Congress together before it meets regularly in December. Mr. Charles Tracey says: "Whether an extra session should be called can be decided by no one but the President. It may be that he will deem it his duty to give the legislative branch of the Government an opportunity to act before deciding to order an increase of the public debt. There is no doubt, however, that while in the Fifty-fourth Congress the House of Representatives will contain a safe majority for sound money, the Senate will have a majority favoring free coinage, and will be less likely than the House to follow the President's recommendations."

"In view of the dismal prospect for securing the passage of sound financial measures, and taking into account the very important authority now held by the Secretary of the Treasury to sell bonds, the general public will decide that an extra session is not needed."

Likewise, says Mr. Bellamy Storer: "Taking fairly into consideration the difficulties of the President's position in case one should be called, and giving the regard mere decency requires to the shifting views of the Treasury, there is no absolute need for one."

The conclusion by Mr. Josiah Patterson is that "it would be better to go on under existing conditions until Congress meets in December. In that time it will be demonstrated to the country that our revenues are ample for all the purposes of the Government, and that it is not more, but better, money which our necessities demand. It is hoped that Congress will then be without an excuse, and it will be forced by public opinion to face the question and dispose of it. In the mean time the country will go on with the discussion and will come to a better understanding of its

needs. Time is an essential element in the right solution of all difficult problems."

And Mr. Robert G. Cousins concludes that "with such ability to endure the hardest tests, and in that patriotism of our citizenship which never yet has failed the nation, even in the darkest hour, I believe that the welfare of the country would be better served without an extra session than by any compromise that might be reasonably expected from the antagonistic and doubtful factors that would most certainly compose and be involved in such a session."

BLAND ON THE FUTURE OF SILVER.

EX-REPRESENTATIVE RICHARD P. BLAND, who is now one of the chief promoters of the American Bimetallic party, sums up an article in the *North American Review* on "The Future of Silver" as follows:

"No currency legislation will be had at this session of Congress. In the next, or Fifty-fourth, Congress the Senate will be overwhelmingly for free coinage of silver. Hence no currency legislation is likely to be enacted at the first session of that Congress. Thus will the question of free coinage of silver become the paramount issue in 1896."

"The decisive defeat of the bill to authorize the issuance of \$500,000,000 of distinctively gold bonds as recommended by the President's message is very important in connection with the silver question, showing that the representatives of the people are not yet ready to decree a permanent single gold standard for this country."

"The lines were very distinctly drawn in this vote upon the question of bimetallicism and the gold standard. It shows that the hope for full restoration of silver is not lost—that the people are in no humor to surrender the battle. Never in the history of the country, so far as I am informed, has there been a single bond issued payable in gold alone or silver alone. All our obligations rest on the word *coin*. The bonds issued in 1870 called for coin of the standard of that date. At that time the mints were open to the free coinage of both gold and silver as standard money. Again, the President was mistaken as to the temper of the people upon the subject of bimetallicism. No bill that provides for gold bonds can possibly become a law during this Congress."

"The President's message asking for gold bonds has greatly intensified the issue and has strengthened the cause of silver. The people see more plainly than ever that the gold standard means gold bonds to maintain it."

"Gold bonds would necessarily mean a greater pressure on gold, for it would be a notification to all the world of a determination on our part to make permanent the gold market, should such an act pass. In all probability gold would go to a premium, unless we contracted the currency now outstanding."

"Gold bonds would at once raise gold to a premium."

THE FARMER IN AMERICAN POLITICS.

THE "farmer element" in our politics is imperfectly understood by the commercial and professional classes. In the current number of the *Yale Review*, Prof. Jesse Macy, of Iowa College, discusses the part played by the farmers as a class in our political history. His conclusions are anything but pessimistic. Some of his statements, indeed, will surprise the "money sharks of Wall street," who have been led to believe that all the financial vagaries of the country are chargeable to the farmer class.

THE FARMER CLASS AND THE CURRENCY.

"While the farmer follows persons less than principles, it is also true that he holds convictions once formed with a considerable degree of persistence. These conclusions are abundantly illustrated by the events which occurred during and since the Civil War. The farmers of the West were opposed to the issue of paper money during the war. They were believers in hard money. It is a mistake, however, to suppose that their action was based upon a mere unreasoning adherence to former traditions. The debtor farmer understood perfectly that if paper money were issued and made a tender for debts he would be enabled to cancel his obligations without paying value received. But he knew also that in the mean time he and others would be involved in debts which would have to be paid twice over. The farmers were led to acquiesce in the policy of paper money on account of the exigencies of the war. In the same way they accepted the national banking system. But when the time came for the parting of the ways between a permanent paper money policy and a speedy return to specie payments, the conviction of the farmer in favor of a coin basis was a determining factor. In 1876, while the Republican newspapers in the large cities of the West were still hedging or openly supporting the paper money policy, there arose a 'school-house campaign' in favor of resumption so strong and so imperative that no Republican paper in city or town was able to withstand it. This campaign in the West, which arrested the growth of the Greenback party, did not depend for its aggressive vitality upon the ancient hard money doctrines of the Democratic party; it was simply one of the curious incidents of the movement that an occasional Jackson Democrat was a source of confusion to his party. The real source of life to the campaign was the study of the currency question which had been pursued during the ten years following the close of the war. The farmers saw that many of their number were being won to the support of the paper money theory. They felt instinctively that it was a serious thing for one of their class to change his political opinions. Either the movement must be stopped or the country would be carried into what seemed a dangerous experiment. The surest way to stop it was to return, at whatever cost, to specie payments. Our farmers knew that a return to specie payments, while it involved injustice and injury to the debtor and gratuity to the creditor, was yet the less of two evils. There

was no attempt to disguise these facts. Yet the great majority of the farmers, debtors though they were, supported the policy of resumption. Those few who became convinced Greenbackers twenty years ago are for the most part Greenbackers to-day. That is, they now vote the Populist ticket.

"The Western farmer is doing a good deal of quiet thinking upon the political problems of the day. The typical farmer does not make speeches. He does not write letters to the newspapers. He does not draft resolutions for political conventions. Nothing can be more misleading than the assumption that resolutions passed at farmers' meetings are adequate and correct expressions of the convictions of farmers. The speaking and writing men who do such work are not characteristic farmers.

"... Garfield had in mind the characteristic farmer, when he warned political parties against ignoring the silent men who give no sign, but who do their own thinking, reach their own conclusions, and quietly cast their ballots in accordance therewith."

OUR FOREIGN POLICY.

HON. HENRY CABOT LODGE'S article in the *Forum* on "Our Blundering Foreign Policy," meaning that of the present administration, is especially noteworthy for its interpretation of the foreign policy of the United States as declared by Washington, Hamilton and Adams and for the definite policy which Mr. Lodge himself outlines for our Government to pursue in the future:

"It is time to recall what we have been tending to forget: that we have always had and that we have now a foreign policy which is of great importance to our national well-being. The foundation of that policy was Washington's doctrine of neutrality. To him and to Hamilton we owe the principle that it was not the business of the United States to meddle in the affairs of Europe. When this policy was declared, it fell with a shock upon the Americans of that day, for we were still colonists in habits of thought and could not realize that the struggles of Europe did not concern us. Yet the establishment of the neutrality policy was one of the greatest services which Washington and Hamilton rendered to the cause of American nationality. The corollary of Washington's policy was the Monroe doctrine, the work of John Quincy Adams, a much greater man than the President whose name it bears. Washington declared that it was not the business of the United States to meddle in the affairs of Europe, and John Quincy Adams added that Europe must not meddle in the Western hemisphere. As I have seen it solemnly stated recently that the annexation of Hawaii would be a violation of the Monroe doctrine, it is perhaps not out of place to say that the Monroe doctrine has no bearing on the extension of the United States, but simply holds that no European power shall establish itself in the Americas or interfere with American governments.

WE MUST ADVANCE.

"The neutrality policy and the Monroe doctrine are the two great principles established at the outset

by far-seeing statesmen in regard to the foreign relations of the United States. But it would be a fatal mistake to suppose that our foreign policy stopped there, or that these fundamental propositions in any way fettered the march of the American people. Washington withdrew us from the affairs of Europe, but at the same time he pointed out that our true line of advance was to the west. He never for an instant thought that we were to remain stationary and cease to move forward. He saw, with prophetic vision, as did no other man of his time, the true course for the American people. He could not himself enter into the promised land, but he showed it to his people, stretching from the Blue Ridge to the Pacific Ocean. We have followed the teachings of Washington. We have taken the great valley of the Mississippi and pressed on beyond the Sierras. We have a record of conquest, colonization, and territorial expansion unequaled by any people in the nineteenth century. We are not to be curbed now by the doctrines of the Manchester school which have never been observed in England, and which, as an importation, are even more absurdly out of place here than in their native land. It is not the policy of the United States to enter, as England has done, upon the general acquisition of distant possession in all parts of the world. Our Government is not adapted to such a policy, and we have no need of it, for we have an ample field at home; but at the same time it must be remembered that while in the United States themselves we hold the citadel of our power and greatness as a nation, there are outworks essential to the defense of that citadel which must neither be neglected nor abandoned.

ONE FLAG FROM RIO GRANDE TO THE ARCTIC.

"There is a very definite policy for American statesmen to pursue in this respect if they would prove themselves worthy inheritors of the principles of Washington and Adams. We desire no extension to the south, for neither the population nor the lands of Central and South America would be desirable additions to the United States. But from the Rio Grande to the Arctic Ocean there should be but one flag and one country. Neither race nor climate forbids this extension and every consideration of national growth and national welfare demands it. In the interests of our commerce and of our fullest development we should build the Nicaragua Canal, and for the protection of that canal and for the sake of our commercial supremacy in the Pacific we should control the Hawaiian Islands and maintain our influence in Samoa. England has studded the West Indies with strong places which are a standing menace to our Atlantic seaboard. We should have among those islands at least one strong naval station, and when the Nicaragua canal is built, the island of Cuba, still sparsely settled and of almost unbounded fertility, will become to us a necessity. Commerce follows the flag, and we should build up a navy strong enough to give protection to Americans in every quarter of the

globe and sufficiently powerful to put our coasts beyond the possibility of successful attack."

WHAT MR. CARNEGIE WOULD DO WITH THE TARIFF.

MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE sums up his article in the *Forum* on the subject, "What Would I Do With the Tariff?" as follows:

"First: Duties should be collected chiefly from foreign luxuries used by the extravagant rich class without regard to free trade or protection, but primarily for revenue. These luxuries embrace two-thirds of all tariff revenue.

"Second: There should be no income tax in a time of peace.

"Third: Established industries should not be subjected frequently to violent changes, but should be given time to adjust themselves to new conditions. A reduction of more than one-half of the duty at one time upon an article is inexpedient and even dangerous.

"Fourth: Reciprocity, judging from what has already been done, is the best step that can be taken to extend our foreign trade, and the policy should be restored.

"Fifth: The bounty upon home-grown sugar should not yet be abandoned, for it is not yet proved conclusively that the growth of beet and sorghum sugar cannot finally be developed sufficiently to give us a home supply upon favorable terms.

"Sixth: Such wool as we cannot produce at home, yet is required for mixture, should be free of duty.

"Seventh: Art of all kinds should be free because art treasures inevitably flow into public institutions sooner or later.

"Eighth: The tariff once settled, there should be tariff legislation only in the second year after each census, except in an emergency like the present when a deficiency in the national revenues and sound policy require additional sums to be collected from such imports as are luxuries of the extravagant rich, and not the necessities of life of the frugal poor.

"Such would be a tariff in favor of the toiling masses, and for those who live frugal and unostentatious lives. Neither protectionist nor free trader, as such, could claim it, because it would be framed in the interest of neither idea, but primarily with a view to revenue, and upon the theory that to raise this from the foreign luxuries of the extravagant rich class is best for the people in general. Under such a policy, the tariff would be substantially taken out of politics and treated as a business question, and if periods of ten years' rest from tariff legislation are permitted, I believe the country would soon rally and begin its march toward the state of prosperity—as far as tariff policy can be made to accelerate that longed for march—which characterized the decade between 1880 and 1890, during which its most marvelous development took place—a decade which is probably to rank as the Golden Age of the Republic, as far as material prosperity is concerned."

THE COMMERCIAL VALUE OF WEATHER FORECASTS.

SERGEANT ELIAS B. DUNN, of the United States Weather Bureau, who takes observations for the coast district represented by the port of New York, has an article in the *Engineering Magazine* for April on "The Commercial Value of Weather Forecasts." Although it has been less than twenty-five years since forecasts of the weather were attempted in this country—"probabilities" as they were for a long time scoffingly called—to-day they hold first place in the daily press. They are read far and wide, and men, women and children make calculations accordingly. Such accuracy has been attained that the verifications have now reached 90 per cent. When forecasts were first made, they were general and for large sections of the country. For instance, the entire Atlantic coast was divided into three sections, the New England, Middle and South Atlantic States. To-day forecasts are made for states and parts of states and for commercial and business centres.

TIMELY WARNINGS.

"The lives, property and money saved by the timely warning to our merchants of one severe storm or cold wave more than compensates the Government for the maintenance of this important bureau. As soon as the approach of a storm is observed, or the development of one at any point with sufficient force to warrant apprehension of danger, warnings of its position, probable course, force, severity and duration are telegraphed from the main office at Washington and the stations throughout the country in the path of the storm to all places and persons within the line of danger. The information is given to the press, bulletined in all post-offices, railway stations, exchanges and many public and conspicuous places—in fact, the warnings are disseminated in the best possible manner. For the benefit of mariners signals of warning—flags during the day and lanterns at night—are displayed along the Atlantic coast and on the great lakes. Mariners on the lakes, if not in a position to obtain information relative to storms, may apply by telegraph at government expense—if on Lakes Erie or Ontario, to observer at Buffalo; if on Lakes Michigan, Huron or Superior, to observer at Chicago. Weather maps showing the daily atmospheric conditions, with storms and cold and warm waves outlined, are issued from all the larger stations throughout the country. Their appreciation may best be understood from the remarks of a captain of a Pacific mail steamship, who said: 'I would as soon leave port without my clothing as without my weather map.'

"On the approach of the great West Indian cyclone which swept northward along the Atlantic Coast on February 12 and 13, 1894, special warnings were scattered far and wide; the press associations and daily newspapers heralded the news so thoroughly that for twenty-four hours in advance the shipping interests along the coast from Florida to Maine were actively seeking a harbor of refuge, and for the first time on record not a vessel, not even the

ocean liners, left port, so thoroughly was confidence placed in the warnings.

"During the storm of September 27-30, 1894, there were held at anchor in the harbor of New York not less than two hundred and fifty vessels of all classes, from fishing smacks to the large ocean liners. But two made any attempt to leave port after the warning of the coming storm was given. When they reached Sandy Hook, one found she could not withstand the gale and returned to Sandy Hook bay; the other, unfortunately, was in charge of a foolhardy commander, willing to risk the lives of all on board and take all chances on the foundering of his vessel. He proceeded on his course only to suffer great damage. The decks of his vessel were swept, the mainmast was carried away, the second mate and one seaman washed overboard and lost, and the vessel arrived at its destination five days over due, in a most crippled condition, while the vessels remaining in port in safety until after the storm put out to sea two days late, but had the assurance of a safe and comfortable passage. The filing of vessels out of port after the storm was an unusual and beautiful sight, which was commented upon in the daily press.

"The railroad companies of the country are kept fully informed of the approach of heavy snow storms, sleet and cold and warm waves. These conditions especially apply in their cases. If warning of heavy snow is given four or six hours in advance, they are enabled to get out and hold in readiness their snow-plows and crews; heavy trains are divided—especially soft coal trains, the coal absorbing an unusual amount of moisture and increasing the weight; shoots and switches are looked after to prevent them from freezing and being blocked with snow; perishable freight is run under cover or hastened to its destination or held over; in fact, the advantages which the railroads enjoy by advance warnings are too numerous to recite.

"Year by year, through the agency of the press and the various magazines, the general public have become enlightened as to the value of the Weather Bureau work. The daily observations showing weather conditions at all hours of the day or night form the basis of important evidence in many cases tried before the higher courts of the country. The Supreme Court of the United States decided in a case on appeal that the records of the Weather Bureau are competent evidence when produced in court or testified to by the observer in charge of records.

"To further enhance the value of general warnings, one of the largest railroads of this country has in contemplation a system whereby it intends to co-operate with the United States Weather Bureau by having daily observations taken all along the line of its road. The utility of such a course has been pointed out by myself. In such a case the expense would be merely nominal in comparison to the advantages to be derived; for then the general atmospheric conditions, supplemented by the local observations, would enable the road to determine the advance of all atmospheric changes and keep track of the movement and passage of storms hour by hour;

there would be fewer accidents through carelessness of engineers, for the accurate reports of wind velocity and pressure along the road would deprive such engineers of some of the false excuses which they now put forward. It could be readily determined whether or not a train destined for a certain point with perishable freight could accomplish the journey before being overtaken by the cold or storm, and whether it would be safe to start trains out on the approach of a storm. The road's entire system would be under complete control, and its managers would know just what to do and when to act in order to successfully combat the elements."

Sergeant Dunn expects to see before many years every railroad taking systematic observations, and co-operating with the United States Weather Bureau in this valuable work. It needs but a test, he says, to make it a prominent feature of railroading.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY DEBTS.

MR. RICHARD T. COLBURN contributes to the *Annals of the American Academy*, for March, a timely paper on the maturing "Pacific Railway Debts." On January 16 last there matured the first installment of bonds issued to the Central Pacific Railroad for the first piece of road built and accepted under the act, and during the next five years the other installments fall due, amounting in all to over \$84,500,000. But if there be added to the principal the arrearages of interest also advanced and only in part reimbursed by transportation services or provided for by sinking fund accumulations, the total amount may be estimated at \$70,000,000 for Central Pacific, and \$55,000,000 for the Union, or \$125,000,000 in all.

Says Mr. Colburn: "The legal status of this debt is that of a book account, the security for which is, or rather was, a statutory lien on the aided portions of the road and the corresponding equipment. Even if recourse to foreclosure could fairly be claimed, or were sustained by the higher courts, it can readily be shown to be a barren remedy. As a punishment aimed at transgressors it would miss the mark and injure only innocent third parties who are already sufficiently victims. Except for the decorum and its terror to underlying claims, the second mortgage theory might as well be abandoned and all thought of proceeding on that line. Of the three courses open to Congress, but one has any serious claim to attention. These three courses are:

"1. Relinquishment of the debt, except as repaid by current services.

"2. Attempted foreclosure and possession, followed by transfer to new owners or lessees, or by operation for Government account.

"3. Extension of the debt at such rate of interest as the earnings will justify after providing for necessary prior fixed charges."

After showing the practical impossibility of adopting either of the first two plans he takes up the third.

"The Government would seem to be shut up to the third remedy. Compulsory or pursuing legislation

is at best futile; the sovereign authority cannot be resorted to except as an extraordinary or war power; assignment of the stockholders' rights is hardly practicable, because it is but a first step in an untried policy looking far beyond the recovery of the debts. There remains the alternative of mutual accommodation. Valuable as are these lines of railway, with their affiliated connections, in the hands of their owners, the co-operation of stockholders is necessary to meet these onerous claims. The margin between solvency and insolvency is too narrow to tolerate clashing or forcible measures. The nation being a large customer of the roads is enabled to get some current return upon its outlay, the equivalent of a low rate of interest. By simply withholding the compensation for transport, it gets, taking a series of years together, a rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the new debt (or 3 per cent. on the old); or taking the corporations separately, about 2 per cent. from the eastern and 1 per cent. from the western, the disparity being caused by the double volume of public service accruing to the Union Company. An insurrection, or foreign war, might carry the yield much higher. In view of the equitable considerations above named, and the fact that whatever the amounts demanded, and time granted, the payments must be a tax upon the local traffic, is not this enough and a fair basis for commutation of interest?

"Mr. Charles Francis Adams, while president of the Union Pacific Railway Company, not long ago, stated to a committee of Congress that he expected to repay the Government advances at maturity. He probably did not refer to the arrears of interest, but to the principal only. In less than two years his company was pledging all its treasury assets (a hundred millions face value) as security for a loan of twenty millions to meet floating debt, and soon afterward passed into the hands of receivers as a bad insolvent. In finance the optimist, however delightful as a man, is a great danger to himself and especially to his friends—witness the examples of M. de Lesseps, the Barings abroad, and Messrs. Jay Cooke, Henry Villard and others at home. The mistake arose in overestimating these treasury assets, stocks and bonds on tributary lines.

PROPOSED EXTENSION.

"How about the repayment of the principal? Some inducement should be provided for its early liquidation. The majority of a fraction of the subsidy bonds does not alter the moral, nor seriously the legal status of the parties. It is the duty of the nation to help the credit of its debtor where its own claims are not prejudiced thereby. It can grant an extension of time, a long time, without sacrifice, and as it can do nothing practicable but that, that should be done willingly and helpfully. This extension need not be as great as some of the bills before Congress provided—viz., a fixed period of fifty or a hundred years, all of which is to be consumed in the process, but ought to be a maximum period of a hundred years, with an inducement to shorten the time. . . .

"For the sake of simplicity it would be preferable to have the amount of new indebtedness, when

ascertained, cut up into one hundred annual (or preferably two hundred semi-annual) installments of the principal sum, one of which shall become payable each six months, together with the interest on all deferred payments. It is possible, of course, to add the whole interest at once to the principal and then divide this into two hundred equal payments; but this only excites distrust, and nearly the same uniformity of requirements can be reached by a graded rate of interest, commencing at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the first ten years, with a gradual increase toward 6 per cent. for the last decennium, with a proviso that in the event of unlooked-for prosperity the remainder may be canceled at any time at the then prevailing rate. This would create a powerful inducement to extinguish the Government claim at the earliest rather than the latest date. . . .

"It would not be difficult to frame a much-needed section or two in amendment of the pending bills which should secure these salutary ends: 1, To enhance the borrowing power of the debtors; 2, to provide for an anticipation of the subsidy debt in advance of the prior liens; 3, to promote a consolidation, and at the same time dispense with the cumbersome supervision of directors, bureau and commission; 4, to shield the local traffic from undue oppression; 5, to encourage the construction of certain great permanent structures, and to insure the maintenance of a superior roadway; 6, to prohibit payment of dividends by lessor or lessee companies without the consent of the Secretary of the Interior, or in excess of 2 per centum per annum, so long as one-half of the obligations delivered to the United States, together with the interest accrued thereon, remain unredeemed."

WHY OHIO IS CALLED THE "BUCKEYE" STATE.

MR. EDGAR B. KINHEAD, of the Columbus bar, contributes to *The Green Bag* the following account of the origin of the sobriquet "Buckeye" as applied to the State of Ohio.

"It is recorded in history that the opening of the first court at Marietta was an event of great moment, and attended with display and ceremony. It was on the second day of September, 1788, when the vicinity of the little pioneer settlement was a barren wilderness, and Indians were plentiful. Despite the fact that there was not sufficient cleared space to hold a procession, the sturdy and proud old settlers did not propose to be thwarted in their purpose. They cut a path through the forest to Campus Martius Hall, where the court was held, through which the procession of proud settlers marched. It consisted of the high sheriff with drawn sword, citizens, members of the bar, supreme judges and common pleas judges. The Indians were interested spectators of this wonderful incident, and were so much pleased with the appearance of the high sheriff with his drawn sword that they called him 'Hetuck,' meaning in their language the eye of a buck, which was reversed, calling it 'Buckeye.'"

NOTES ON JAPANESE MILITARY AND HOME LIFE.

A NEW Japanese monthly, the *Sun*, announcing itself as "the largest magazine ever published in Japan," has just appeared from the Hakubunkwan press, Tokyo. The current number contains over two hundred pages of articles, written by specialists, on subjects of living interest in the fields of politics, economics, science, literature and art. This new periodical recommends itself to the English-reading public on account of the department in English, which deals especially with the military and political life of the Japanese. The following quotations are from this department in the February number:

The Japanese Troops in Winter Quarters.

A letter contributed by a soldier quartered near Chinchow affords an idea of the hardships the Japanese soldiers have undergone during the winter campaign.

"We are now stationed at a place (we have to withhold its name for the present) between Newchang and Chinchow. The climate in this region has been so intensely severe that the thermometer sometimes registers 12 degrees below zero, causing thereby all streams and rivers to freeze to their very bottom. All water being frozen, we have been compelled to use warm water for everything. We at first apprehended a lack of fuel, but by pulling down unoccupied buildings we shall be able to secure fuel to last at least a month or two yet. Exposed to such freezing weather, the sufferings of our sentinels surpass description. Because of a deficiency in the supply of stockings we have to attend to our duties barefooted. At midnight, say between two and three o'clock, the thermometer often falls to 20 degrees below zero. There has been a snowfall only once since we came here, but the biting wind is almost unbearable, young and vigorous as we are. All the fuel we have is corn husks. The supply of beef, pork and chickens is about exhausted. The daily unchangeable menu is: "Breakfast,—Rice, pickled vegetables, onions, pickled plums. Dinner,—Rice, corned beef, pickled vegetables, onions. Supper,—Rice, boiled *tofu*, sliced seaweed, onions. We are still wearing the same clothes we put on at the time of our departure from Japan, which have been soiled much to our discomfort. But as we were provided with blankets we expected to enjoy a good sleep from night to night. Such luxuries as tea and cakes are beyond our reach, but we enjoy the occasional refreshment of hot water and parched beans, which are by no means wholesome. From time to time we have been treated to *sake* and cigarettes by the Commissariat Department. At Chinchow these 'dainties' are easily procurable, but in this isolated place we have to put up with all sorts of inconveniences and privations. We are using empty cans as kettles, dried shells of the *hyotan* [gourd] as ladles, and *daikon* [a kind of radish] of over an inch in diameter, in which we insert a wick made of threads soaked in grease, as candles. The beds

we sleep in are overcoats or our tent canvas laid over corn husks thrown purposely on the ground. Only four or five buildings exist in the whole village, and there are only a few trees at its outskirts."

The Life of the Emperor at Military Headquarters.

No wonder the Japanese fight with spirit in their Emperor's cause, having such a man to rule over them as is described in the following quotation from the *Tokyo Sun*: "Since the beginning of the war H. I. M. the Emperor has been very much concerned on account of the privations that his loyal armies have been suffering. Since his arrival at the general headquarters in Hiroshima, he has been attending from morning till late at night to the onerous duty of conducting military operations in Corea and China. He does not waste a moment, denying himself even exercise after meals; in this way has he been sharing the sufferings of his soldiers in the field. It is said that on January 1, when the nobles and high officials waited on him to present their New Year's congratulations, His Majesty ordered one of the chamberlains to bring him a suit of clothes similar to that worn by the soldiers of second rank. This he put on himself, and thus attired walked about the garden for some hours until he felt almost frozen." Turning round to his attendants he said, 'The sufferings of our loyal armies are beyond our imagination. May every effort be made to lighten their hardships.' These words may convey an idea of no deep significance to other nationalities, but to the Japanese such heartfelt words of sympathy from the throne are enough to redouble the spirit of patriotism and the enthusiasm to fight in their Emperor's cause. Love of country plus the feeling of loyalty constitute true Japanese patriotism."

"Li Port."

The following note on Port Arthur is interesting: "Port Arthur, which has lately fallen into the hand of Japan, was one of the most important ports of China and is a military port of world-wide reputation. It was named after an English naval officer called Arthur, who upon his arrival there about thirty years ago prophesied that it would be made the greatest military port in the Celestial Empire. With the development of the Chinese navy the importance of establishing a strongly fortified port at this place came to be more and more appreciated, until in 1882 the great work was commenced under the superintendence of a renowned French engineer. Neither money nor labor was spared in completing the work, and in 1890 Port Arthur, as it is to-day, came into existence. Sometimes it is called Li Port, probably because it was Li Hung Chang who brought the work to consummation.

"Some years ago a certain nobleman from the West on his tour through China met Li Hung Chang. Their conversation happening to fall upon the subject of Port Arthur, the nobleman asked the age of the Viceroy. Being told that he was born in 1821, the year Napoleon died, he made a happy compliment to

Li Hung Chang by observing, 'Heaven loathes to leave the world without a hero. The moment he took Napoleon away from the West, he gave to the East Li Hung Chang.' Much delighted at this high compliment the Viceroy answered, 'Port Li takes care of the entrance of the Gulf of Pechili; the Great Walls exist to gaze upon the world with telescope.'"

Corean Reforms.

As one of the results of Count Inoue's plan of reforming Corean affairs the King took a solemn oath on January 7, says the *Sun*:

1. To abandon the thought of courting China's protection, and to strengthen the basis of national foundation.
2. To clearly distinguish between the royal line of succession and its branches.
3. To himself personally administer the government, taking the advice of his cabinet ministers, and to exclude the Queen and her relatives from interference in state affairs.
4. To separate the royal household from state affairs.
5. To define the duties of the cabinet and the various departments of the Government.
6. To levy taxes in conformity with law.
7. To relegate the control of the revenue and expenditure of the state to the finance department.
8. To make retrenchment in the expenditure of the royal household, so as to make it an example to all branches of Government.
9. To make annual estimates of state income and expenditure.
10. To reform the system of provincial administration.
11. To send promising young men abroad for study.
12. To establish the foundation of a military organization.
13. To enact codes of laws for the protection of the life and property of the people.
14. To appoint to office men of talent without regard to birth.

The Mother of Count Okuma.

Mrs. Miye Okuma, the mother of Count Okuma, died January 1, at the age of ninety. A writer in the *Tokyo Sun* says: "She was known throughout Japan as an exemplary mother without whose hearty co-operation and noble inspiration Count Okuma would have found it extremely difficult to realize his cherished object in life. She lived long enough to see her son reach the acme of honor and glory, enjoying the deepest regard and respect of his contemporaries. Having passed through the stormy period of the Meiji revolution, Mrs. Okuma spent her closing years in the present bright epoch of the Meiji era, just when Japan has been enrolled in the honored list of the civilized powers of the world. Love and purity characterized her whole career, and her death is deeply mourned by all. The newspapers have devoted many columns to the narration of interesting anecdotes concerning her. Two or three of these may not prove unworthy of attention here.

"When Count Okuma was yet only twenty-four or five years old, just when the Meiji revolution occurred, he became known as a stout advocate of the overthrow of the Shogunate. His mother was no less patriotic than he and did everything in her

power to further his project. In order to furnish him with necessary means she even disposed of her dresses, jewelry and everything that could be turned into money. She would have endured any privation or hardship on behalf of her son.

"It is said that she was extremely fond of doves, and cranes, and greatly admired Mount Fuji, as emblems of love, purity and loftiness. In lonely hours she was often found meditating with the pictures of these before her, and the furniture and utensils about her were exclusively decorated with the same favorite subjects.

"Mrs. Okuma was noted for her deep piety. Morning and night she never failed to offer prayers to the Unseen. Nearly all prominent churches and temples of the country shared her bounteous donations. Count Okuma is said to have never acted contrary to his mother's will. He is but a poor penman, so he once made an oath that he would never take up a pen himself; only once so far in his life has he written an autograph letter, and this was to his mother, whose wish he dared not ignore."

THE TRUTH ABOUT PORT ARTHUR.

SO many contradictory reports of the Port Arthur incident have appeared in the daily press that one feels thankful at last to learn the truth, as the account in the *North American Review* must be, coming as it does from none other than that veteran war correspondent Frederic Villiers, who was present during the occupation of the town by the Japanese. It was indeed a massacre, Villiers tells us. Some little justification might be found for the first day's work of frenzy, but not for the cold blooded butchery of the second and third days.

"In the face of their previous good behavior, I think, as a sincere friend of Japan, that the truth should be known about Port Arthur. She would not suffer half as much in the eyes of her European friends if she were to admit frankly the excess of her troops and acknowledge her little outburst of barbarism, punish the officers who did not seek to control the men, and shoot a few of the men who were most prominent in the butchery. But no. The Japanese are yet young in the ways of civilization and on occasion can be exceedingly cruel; but, like most young children, they are very sensitive on being found out, and will tell the most deliberate and unblushing falsehoods to shield themselves.

WANTON MURDER.

"In the Port Arthur affair their behavior has been exceedingly childlike. They have absolutely denied that any butchery took place after the first day's shooting, in spite of statements to the contrary made by the three military *attachés* who were with the army for the express purpose of reporting the acts of the troops to their respective governments.

"The Port Arthur outburst was a childish frenzy and love of killing. There was no apparent reason for the three days' slaughter. There had been easy

victories everywhere, small casualties and no opposition in the town. The great sixteen-fort stronghold of China had fallen after a few hours' struggle. There was some provocation for the first day's work, for when the men of the Second Regiment were ordered by the direct command of Field Marshal Oyama to occupy the town, they saw, on passing over the first bridge, the mutilated heads of their comrades who had been captured in a skirmish with the enemy on November 18. Two or three were hanging by a string passed through their lips to a sapling by the roadside. Further on, attached to the eaves of a house, two more were strung together. The soldiers, presumably maddened by the ghastly sight, lost touch with their officers and commenced shooting every living thing they met in the streets. Captain Du Boulay, Colonel Taylor and Lieutenant O'Brien, with three correspondents, watched this firing from a height overlooking the town, from which every street and alley lay as in a map before them. These gentlemen saw no opposition to the troops, nor were there any shots fired from the houses on Oyama's soldiers. The French military *attaché* with the two French correspondents were with the Field Marshal some distance in the rear.

THE SURPRISE OF THE CHINESE.

"The unfortunate shopkeepers and citizens, standing at their doors, by virtue of Oyama's pacific proclamations, ready to receive the soldiers with expressions of welcome, were ruthlessly shot down on their very thresholds. On chatting with Colonel Taylor, an old Indian campaigner, over the sad affair, we came to the conclusion that it must have been difficult, under the circumstances of the mutilated heads, to keep even the best of disciplined troops from showing temper. What occurred during the three days subsequent to the entry of the town troubled even the minds of the headquarters staff. On the third evening of the butchery Mr. Ariga, a gentleman attached to the Field Marshal as an adviser on international law and an excellent English scholar, called on the war correspondents at the Yamen, in Port Arthur. We were smoking around a charcoal brasier in the middle of the room. When Mr. Ariga was seated, he turned to me and said: 'Mr. Villiers, please speak without any hesitation. Would you call the trouble of the last three days a massacre?' It was a startling question coming from a Japanese official. I looked at my colleagues, Messrs. Creelman, Cowen and Hart, who were also much astonished at the question, and then I answered: 'Well, Mr. Ariga, that expression was one that might not quite apply to the case.' I told him that the first day's provocation was almost an excuse for the conduct of the troops, but that the last two days' work might carry another term. Luckily, Mr. Ariga did not ask me what that might be, but I had contemplated, and eventually called it a cold-blooded butchery.

"The citizens of Port Arthur, in virtue of Oyama's proclamation, were looking forward to the occupation of the town with equanimity. Shop keepers were

killed in the act of kow-towing. Their stiffened bodies still stooped in death. The smile of welcome yet lingered on their pallid faces. Mr. Hart, of Reuter's Agency, who was captured when the town was taken, was instrumental in allaying the fears of many of the inhabitants, and persuading them to remain in the city, for he had heard of the merciful treatment of unarmed people by the Japanese. But the cutting and carving craze had seized the troops and no mercy was shown. Not only the soldiers, but the armed coolies took a share in the bloody work. These gentlemen were all of the famous Samuri sect and practically the Bashi Bazouks of the army. The order of the Mikado that the Samuri, or two-handed sword men, were not to serve in the army for fear of excesses had been evaded by these gentlemen enlisting as coolies. With every baggage train one met Samuri dressed in the humble garb of the coolie, but with their long katangs slung across their shoulders, carefully swathed in rags to protect the lacquer scabbard and to keep the precious blade free from dust and rust, pretending to assist their lower grade brethren in pushing a cart along. If these gentlemen could not, for the moment, whet their well-tempered steel in the blood of a Chinaman, they would try their ancient blades on the pigs or dogs of the country. It was a piteous sight, in passing through the Manchu villages, to see a number of badly wounded pigs, some with their heads nearly severed, but still with sufficient life within them to drag themselves along. Any Chinaman seen in the town seemed to be fair game for soldier or coolie."

HAS THE MISSING LINK BEEN FOUND?

ONE Eugene Dubois, a surgeon in the Dutch army stationed in Java, has dug up a fossil which may prove to be the "missing link." Dr. Dubois describes his find in a pamphlet of forty pages, published in Bavaria.

"This noteworthy essay," says Dr. D. G. Brinton in *Science*, "contains the detailed description of three fragments of three skeletons which have been found in the early pleistocene strata of Java, and which introduce to us a new species, which is also a new genus and a new family, of the order of primates, placed between the *Simiidae* and *Hominidae*—in other words, apparently supplying the 'missing link' between man and the higher apes which has so long and so anxiously been awaited.

"The material is sufficient for a close osteological comparison. The cubical capacity of the skull is about two-thirds that of the human average. It is distinctly dolichocephalic—about 70°—and its *norma verticalis* astonishingly like that of the famous Neanderthal skull. The dental apparatus is still of the simian type, but less markedly so than in other apes. The femora are singularly human. They prove beyond doubt that this creature walked constantly on two legs, and when erect was quite equal in height to the average human male. Of the various differences which separate it from the highest apes and the lowest

men, it may be said that they bring it closer to the latter than to the former."

The *American Antiquarian* reprints these comments of Dr. Brinton, and adds that "the discovery has an interesting bearing upon the original birth-place of the human race. The author believes that the steps in the immediate genealogy of our species, as shown by the find, indicate the southern aspects of the great Himalayan chain as the region in which our race first came into being. This accords with the traditional view that Asia is the cradle of mankind, and by no means contradicts the Biblical story. Still it is placing a good deal of independence on a few bones when it is stated that 'the missing link' has been discovered."

THE DEVIL'S DUE.

IN the *New World*, Mr. Carroll Everett, of Harvard University, who has evidently made a special study of devil lore, writes a scholarly article upon the evil spirit as conceived and pictured by different races of men from the earliest days. He has even discovered that our old arch-enemy possesses at least one virtue—that of fidelity.

Mr. Everett says: "So far as my memory goes, the devil could always be trusted to keep a bargain. This was true of Ahriman, who held fast to an agreement that he made with Ormuzd as to the conduct of the war between them, though it led to his defeat. In all the stories that I recall in which a pact was made with the devil, it was not he who tried to squirm out of it. We all remember the many questionable methods which have been adopted by those who had sold themselves, or others, to him to escape making the delivery by some technical subterfuge, even after they had received the price. In all these transactions it has not been the devil that has appeared at the greatest disadvantage. So far as I can recall the various narratives, if the devil makes a promise he always keeps it, even to his own loss. The serpent in the Garden was, as we have seen, not the devil, but he was performing the part of one, and may illustrate, at least, this trait of the devilish nature. By eating the forbidden fruit men did become as gods so far, at least, as the knowledge of good and evil is concerned; and this is all that was promised. We have, indeed, high authority for the saying that the devil is 'a liar and the father thereof.' What I have claimed may be true without practically contradicting this statement. The devil could change the truth into a lie. His words could have the effect of falsehood, and still remain, so far as the letter was concerned, true. The fruit that he promised might prove to be 'apples of Gomorrah,' but it would certainly be delivered. The same is more largely true than moralists are sometimes willing to grant of the wages offered by sin, of which the devil is the personification. Jesus said of hypocrites, 'Verily I say unto you they have received their reward.'"

Mr. Everett also asserts that the devil has been a potent element in the moral development of the

world: "We can hardly realize how the abstraction and personification of evil has tended to produce a profound recognition of sin. When the devil has not been known, men have been in a state of comparative innocence; and so far as they have done wrong they have been like disobedient children. When the devil is recognized as a hostile force over against the power of the good, what was before simply disobedience has become the act of a traitor.

"Furthermore, sins in general are simply concrete. They are the yielding to this passion, the failing to yield to that impulse. So soon as their common element of sinfulness is abstracted, is put over against the separate acts and embodied in a real person, then the idea of sin, as such, is aroused as it could not be under other circumstances. See, for example, how different our thought of the world is since we have reached the idea of matter which is become mechanical as it never was before. Spirit being recognized as the element of life, we speak of matter as dead. As the abstraction of matter brings to consciousness the material aspect of the world, so the abstraction of sin, in the form of the devil, brings to consciousness the sinfulness of the world.

"The influence of the devil in the development of man may be illustrated from another point of view. In the struggle with sin there is a certain help in having power of sin set over against the spirit. To have an enemy to deal with gives point to the struggle and definiteness to the blow. While sometimes the indolent soul has been glad to throw off its responsibility for evil and put it on the shoulder of the adversary of souls, the struggles of many another against sin have been helped by having a real and concrete foe to deal with. I have no doubt that after Luther had flung his inkstand at the devil, though the wall was stained, his soul was the cleaner.

"The evil one is gone," said Mephistopheles, "but the evil ones remain." Well will it be for the men and women of a more enlightened age if they fight the battle of righteousness with anything of the vigor which their forefathers showed in their warfare with the devil."

—

THERE is a very interesting article in the *Strand Magazine* by W. G. Fitzgerald under the heading *Curiosities of Modern Photography*. It is chiefly based on the use made by Dr. Jeserich, of Berlin, of the photograph as a means of detection in criminal cases. Some extraordinary stories are told as to the evidence which the camera has been able to afford as to the guilt of murderers by the photographing of human hair and human blood. Among the photographs which are reproduced in this article there is one representing the letter R, which was photographed in the eye of a dead beetle. The eye was placed in glycerine on the slide of a microscope, and the microscope was then directed toward a pane of the window on which the letter R was pasted. In the photograph the window and the letter R were plainly seen, while a church is seen outside.

THE HUGEST CATAclysm SINCE THE DELUGE.

IN the April *Cosmopolitan* Mr. J. T. Van Gestel gives a vivid account of the fearful catastrophe which in May, 1893, overtook the islands of Java and Sumatra, and brought to a horrible death no less than two hundred thousand people. This writer is probably the only eye-witness who has described the great eruption of the Krakatoa volcano and the tidal wave that followed it. All through the summer of that year these islands had been shaken by powerful earthquakes and the volcano had been spouting forth fire and smoke and pumice stone. People had almost become used to the sensation, and patiently waited for the monster to be appeased when the subterranean fires should have burned themselves out.

AN ILL-FATED CITY.

"In the mean time," says Mr. Van Gestel, "I had taken up my residence in the city of Anjer, on the Strait of Sunda, west of Batavia. It had, with its surroundings from Merak Point to Podjenegaro, about sixty thousand inhabitants. I lived in a villa, a mile back of the city, up the mountain slope. The city lay along the margin of the sea, the houses, of brick and bamboo, being nearly all one story high. Along the coast, at each side of the city, clustered groups of fishermen's huts and their fishing boats by the score lay at anchor a short distance from shore. Over the low roofs of the city I could see far out over the strait to where the Krakatoa monster, thirty miles away, was belching out his awful and never-ending eruption.

"It was Sunday morning. I was sitting on the veranda of my house smoking a cigar and taking my morning cup of tea. The scene was a perfect one. Across the roofs of the native houses I could see the fishing smacks lying in the bay at anchor, the fishermen themselves being on shore at rest, as they did not work on that day. The birds were singing in the grove at my back, and a moment before I had heard one of the servants moving around in the cottage. As my gaze rested on the masts of the little boats, of which there were several score in sight, I became suddenly aware of the fact that they were all moving in one direction. In an instant, to my intense surprise, they all disappeared.

THE SEA YAWNS OPEN.

"I ran out of the house, back, up higher, to where I could command a better view, and looked out far into sea. Instantly a great glare of fire right in the midst of the water caught my eyes, and all the way across the bay and the strait, and in a straight line of flame to the very island of Krakatoa itself, the bottom of the sea seemed to have cracked open so that the subterranean fires were belching forth. On either side of this wall of flames, down into this subaqueous chasm, the waters of the strait were pouring with a tremendous hissing sound, which seemed at every moment as if the flames would be extinguished; but they were not. There were twin cataracts, and between the two cataracts rose a great crackling wall of fire hemmed in by clouds of steam of the same

cottony appearance which I have spoken of before. It was in this abyss that the fishing boats were disappearing even as I looked, whirling down the hissing precipice, the roar of which was already calling out excited crowds in the city of Anjer at my feet.

"The sight was such an extraordinary one that it took away the power of reason, and without attempting in any way to explain to myself what it was, I turned and beckoned to some one, any human being, to a servant we will say, to come and see it. Then in a moment, while my eyes were turned, came an immense deafening explosion which was greater than any we had heard as yet proceeding from Krakatoa. It stunned me, and it was a minute or two before I realized that when once more I turned my eyes toward the bay I could see nothing. Darkness had instantly shrouded the world. Through this darkness, which was punctuated by distant cries and groans, the falling of heavy bodies and the creaking disruption of masses of brick and timber, most of all, the roaring and crashing of breakers on the ocean, were audible. The city of Anjer, with all its sixty thousand people in and about it, had been blotted out, and if any living being save myself remained, I did not find it out then. One of those deafening explosions followed another as some new submerged area was suddenly heaved up by the volcanic fire below and the sea admitted to the hollow depths where that fire had raged in vain for centuries.

THE COAST LINE CHANGED.

"The awful surge of the maddened ocean as it rushed landward terrified me. I feared I would be engulfed. Mechanically I ran back up the mountain side. My subsequent observations convinced me that at the first explosion the ocean had burst a new crater under Krakatoa. At the second explosion, the big island, Dwers-in-de-Weg, had been split in two, so that a great strait separated what were the two halves. The island of Legundi, northwest of Krakatoa, disappeared at the same time, and all the west coast of Java, for fifteen or twenty miles, was wrenched loose. Many new islands were formed in that throe, which afterward disappeared. A map which I made not long afterward shows the change of the configuration of that part of the world.

"I waded on inland in a dazed condition, which seemed to last for hours. The high road from Anjer to the city of Serang was white and smooth and easy to follow, and I felt my way along it in the darkness. Soon after I began this singular journey, I met the native postman coming down the mountain toward Anjer with his two-wheeled mail-cart. This carrier's vehicle was an iron box on an axle, running on two wheels, pulled by four ponies. I told the man what had happened, and tried to get him to turn back, but he would not. I reached the city of Serang about four or five o'clock that afternoon, after having made one stop at a house on the way.

"This residence loomed up on the side of the road, offering me, apparently, a welcome refuge. I rushed in, thinking to find a relief from the intense heat

under the shelter of its roof, but through the tiles of the flooring little blue flames were flickering as I entered, and the house itself seemed like a furnace. The subterranean fires were at work even there, on the side of the mountain. Under the mass of flooring or masonry, I could not distinguish which, I saw the body of a woman in native garments. I rushed out horrified from this burning tomb. It was the residence, I learned afterward, of Controller Frankel, an officer of the Government ranking immediately after the Governor himself.

"I staggered blindly on my way. When I reached Serang I was taken into the garrison and nursed for two days. I was supposed to be a lunatic. I started up in my sleep a half-dozen times in the first night, uttering cries of terror. I was soothed by drugs, and enabled on the third day to go to Batavia. Even then the extent of the calamity was not known in Serang. At Batavia I took the steamer for Singapore."

TWO ETERNAL TYPES IN FICTION.

MR. HAMILTON W. MABIE writes in the *Forum* on "The Two Eternal Types in Fiction," the hero and the adventurer. His article, though evidently not written as a reply to Mr. Boyesen's, in the previous number on "The Great Realists and the Empty Story Tellers," is, nevertheless, an answer, at least to the extent of showing that the novel of romance and adventure has not lived to stir men's souls these thousands of years now, or ever, to be cast aside for something new. It is not dependent for life upon the exclusion from the field of literature of other forms of fiction, but finds its reason for existence in the love for conquest and adventure which springs eternal in the human heart. Between the lines Mr. Mabie lets it be seen that he has but little patience with critics who cannot recognize the good in all forms of fiction, whether realistic, romantic, or what else.

"If there had ever been any doubt about the reappearance of the old-time story of romance and adventure, it has certainly been set at rest during the last two or three years. For, within the boundaries of our own language, the most obvious phenomenon in recent literature has been the advent, in rapid succession, of a group of writers whose special characteristic is the treatment of life from the romantic, picturesque and adventurous sides.

THE NEW GROUP OF ROMANTICISTS.

"Mr. Hall Caine, Mr. Du Maurier, Mrs. Ward, Mr. Barrie, Mr. Weyman, Mr. Crockett, Mr. Conan Doyle, Mr. Quiller Couch, Mr. Hawkins and Mr. Zangwill have secured wide reading on both sides of the Atlantic; Miss Jane Barlow and Mrs. Kate Tynan Hinkson may serve as representatives of a new group of Irish writers of similar tendencies; Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Black, Mr. Hardy, Mr. Meredith, Mr. Blackmore were already in the field; while Mr. Crawford is distinctly the most popular novelist of the day in this country. The rapidity of the rise into popular favor of this new generation of writers of fiction, and the

zest with which their multiplying volumes are being read, show clearly enough that the craving for this kind of fiction was keen and widespread, and hint at the vital relation between the unexpressed desire of the reader and the activity of the writer. It is evident that certain deep instincts are reasserting themselves; and it is also evident that the reappearance of the novel of romance and adventure has the justification, not to say the necessity, of a healthful craving of human nature behind it. For this widespread popularity of what is sometimes called the old-fashioned novel can hardly be a matter of accident, nor can the advent of a large group of writers of this novel be a matter of chance. Popular taste, it is true, often appears to be capricious, and art often takes unexpected directions; but the caprice and unexpectedness arise from our ignorance of the capacity and needs of human nature. The apparent capriciousness of the weather at sea is due mainly to human inability to watch the play and interplay of the elements over so vast a surface. If the novel of romance and adventure has reappeared, not sporadically here and there, but in large numbers, and at the hands of many writers of gift and power, it has reappeared in obedience to that prime instinct of human nature which sooner or later brings every faculty into action and makes contact with every form of experience imperative.

THE FIELD WILL BE DIVIDED.

"It is easy to say now, with this new impulse in the air, that realism has had its day; and many of the realists have been so aggressive in their assertion of infallibility, and so insolent in their attitude toward novelists of the other schools, that they will have no reason for complaint if the curses they have so freely launched during the last two decades return to them. But realism will always have its day; it is as necessary to the complete expression of human nature and human life as idealism and romanticism, and no more. . . ."

It is safe to assume, continues Mr. Mabie, that the "immense preponderance of the highest skill and the truest insight on the side of the novel of plot, romance, incident and adventure is conclusive evidence of the reality and persistence of the creative impulse behind this novel. The novel of realism will continue to be written, read and enjoyed, but so will the older novel which at one time it was confidently declared to have driven from the field. Romance, adventure, plot and incident will not hold the field entirely for themselves, but there can hardly remain any question about their right to remain in the field and their ability to hold their own in it.

"The aspirations, dreams, devotions and sacrifices of men are as real as their response to self-interest or their tendency to the conventional and the commonplace; and they are, in the long run, a great deal more influential. They have wider play; they are more compelling; and they are of the very highest significance because they spring out of that which is deepest and most distinctive in human nature. A host of men never give these higher impulses, these

spiritual aptitudes and possibilities, full play; but they are in all men, and all men recognize them and crave an expression of them. Nothing is truer, on the lowest and most practical plane, than the old declaration that men do not live by bread alone; they sometimes exist on bread because nothing better is to be had for the moment; but they live only in the full and free play of all their activities, in the complete expression not only of what is most pressing in interest and importance at a given time, but of that which is potential and possible at all times.

THE HERO AND THE WANDERER.

"The novel of romance and adventure has had a long history, and the elements of which it is compounded are recognizable long before they took the form of fiction. Two figures appear and reappear in the mythology of every poetic people: the hero and the wanderer; the man who achieves and the man who experiences; the man who masters life by superiority of soul or body and the man who masters it by completeness of knowledge. It is interesting and pathetic to find how universally these two figures held the attention and stirred the hearts of primitive men; how infinitely varied are their tasks, their perils and their vicissitudes. They wear so many guises, they bear so many names, they travel so far and compass so much experience that it is impossible, in any interpretation of mythology, to escape the conviction that they were the dominant types in thought of the myth-makers. And these earliest story makers were not idle dreamers, entertaining themselves by endless manufacture of imaginary incidents, conditions and persons. They were, on the contrary, the observers, the students, the scientists of their period; their endeavor was not to create a fiction but to explain the world and themselves.

"When primitive men looked into their hearts and their experience they found their deepest hopes, longings and possibilities bound up and worked out in two careers—the career of the hero and the career of the wanderer.

TYPES OF HUMAN EXPERIENCE.

"These two figures became the commanding types of all the nobler mythologies because they symbolized what was best, deepest and most real in human nature and life. They represent the possible reach and the occasional achievement of the human soul; they stand for that which is potential as well as for that which is actual in human experience. Few men achieve or experience on a great scale, but these few are typical and are, therefore, transcendent in interest. The average commonplace man fills great space in contemporary history, as in the history of all times, and his character and career are well worth the closest study and the finest art of the writer; but the average man, who never achieves greatly and to whom no striking or dramatic experience comes, has all the possibilities of action and suffering in his nature and is profoundly interested in these more impressive aspects of life. Truth to fact is essential to all sound art, but absolute veracity involves the whole truth: the truth of the exceptional as well as of the average

experience; the truth of the imagination as well as of observation.

"The hero and the wanderer are still and always will be the great human types; and they are, therefore, the types which will continue to dominate fiction; disappearing at times from the stage which they may have occupied too exclusively, but always reappearing in due season; the hero in the novel of romance; the wanderer in the novel of adventure.

"Achievement and adventure, action and experience, are not only as great a part of human life as ever, but they cast as deep a spell on the imagination. They are real and enduring in fiction because they are real and enduring in life. We shall always have the fact with us, and the more clearly we see and comprehend it the sounder will be our life and our art. But we shall always have in ourselves the need of what Matthew Arnold calls 'the revolt against the tyranny of the fact.'"

DR. ROBERTSON NICOLL.

THE first number of the Americanized *Bookman* contains a short character sketch by S. R. Crockett, the Scotch novelist, of Dr. W. Robertson Nicoll, English editor of the *Bookman*. Dr. Nicoll is now everywhere known as the critic who, writing over the signature "Claudius Clear" in the *British Weekly*, was the first to herald to the world J. M. Barrie, Jane Barlow, S. R. Crockett and "Ian Maclaren."

Mr. Crockett's own account of how he was discovered by Dr. Nicoll possesses special interest: "Some years ago a young and perfectly unknown writer was writing a series of sketches which were copied into various colonial papers. The author was (at that time) modest, and thought no more of them after he had scribbled them, writing them, as he did easily, as one might write a letter to a friend on a wet forenoon, and chiefly for the sake of the small resultant tale of shillings.

"Arrives one day at a country village a letter from a great London editor, asking if by any chance it might be that this young writer was the author or the sketches which had been reprinted in the *Sydney Presbyterian*. 'My intentions are honorable,' remarked the editor; and they were. He was too courteous to ask the author to leave his original paper for another. He simply, out of the kindness of his heart, advised the young author to collect his tales and print them. He prophesied a future for them such as even the fond heart of their parent could not believe in. No kinder or more chivalrous thing was ever done to an unknown author. Now, as to the sequel. Though that collection of sketches saw the light but eighteen months ago, copies have been observed marked 'eighth edition.' Now, as the portly gentleman who has been asked to address the Sunday-school of his native village remarks when he comes to the part about the half-crown with which he set out, 'I was that boy.' Which, of course, everybody knew from the beginning."

Mr. Crockett declares that there is no man who knows the literature of the early Victorian period as Dr. Nicoll knows it, and urges him to at once set about putting this knowledge in permanent form: "From 1830 to the present day, he has not only a general, but a minute particular knowledge of every fact, date and publication. He knows the lives of the authors, and in many cases, as in that of the Brontë sisters, he has material collected at enormous pains, which has never been published. It is a duty that Dr. Nicoll owes to his country—a lien upon his genius—that he should write the standard "History of Literature in the Victorian Age." He alone could write it so that experts would read it with delight, while others might have some guide-book through the tangled and unexplored wilderness of literary production which lies between 1830 and 1870."

The following is an extract from the letter in which "Claudius Clear" discovered to the world Mr. Crockett.

To the Editor of the *British Weekly*:

SIR: The "Stickit Minister and Some Common Men" is a book of extraordinary merit. It is a series of swift, bright sketches, whose subjects are nearly all taken from Scotch ecclesiastical life, and they are done with such ease, spirit, and fidelity as to give Mr. Crockett a very high place among his fellow-artists. English readers may be assured that they will find this book entertaining and racy beyond almost any other of its kind. This is high praise; those who have attempted similar work best know how high. Such work seems very easy till you try it. You have some good stories, which by a little spinning out could be made into articles; or there are a few strongly marked characters in your mind that others might be made to see as clearly as you see them. But when you sit down to begin the sketch the pencil soon swerves; you have missed that curve, that nameless turn of line without which there is no likeness, and if you have the sense to see it, you lay the sheet on the coals. If this kind of work is not convincing, it should not be done at all. Mr. Crockett never, or hardly ever, quite misses the mark. He is sympathetic and high-spirited—I had almost written genial, but genial does not apply. Nobody can be genial till after forty. Geniality is the result of a casting-up of accounts. "A Stickit Minister" is certainly the work of a man under forty.

There is no difficulty in saying so much as this, and it is a sufficient criticism of perhaps three-fourths of the book. The remaining fourth, however, has puzzled me very much. It is so good that one is tempted to say without more ado that Mr. Crockett is a man of genius. There is something in it beyond journalism; whether it is genius I cannot decide. Let us approach the problem by considering the work of the recognized masters, Mr. Barrie and Mr. Hardy. . . . Mr. Crockett shrinks from direct encounter with tragedy, though he often glances at it. He does not lead us into the room where the heart tastes the first bitterness of bereavement, failure, desertion, or shame. "Accepted of the Beasts" is clever, but not convincing. In one sketch, however, "The Heather Lintie: Being a Review of the Poems of Janet Balchrystie of Barbrax," he achieves what I cannot but think a veritable triumph. Mr. Barrie or Miss Wilkins might have been proud to sign it. Another very strong point is that with a few strokes he can set before you a lovable woman.

WHAT DR. HOLMES DID FOR US.

DR. T. T. MUNGER in *The New World* gives an appreciative estimate of the services to the world of the late Oliver Wendell Holmes, from which we quote the following paragraphs:

"Here is the main thing to be commemorated and to be thankful for in the man. There is scarcely anything that the mass of English-speaking people need so much as the proper kind of amusement. We are a sad race, thoughtful, brooding, severe; our ancestors were bred under cloudy skies and on the shores of rainy seas, and the clouds and mists infold us still. If we break away from this inwrought sadness and go after pleasure, which is the natural food of human nature, we are apt to run to extremes and to bring up in drink and sensuous excess. Natural, rational pleasure is a great necessity, but hard to get. Dr. Holmes has done more to supply it than any writer of the century. It is not only pure and within proper limits in all ways, but it is so associated with other things that it has permanent power. An educated person does not care for pleasure by itself; it must have wisdom and purpose and truth along with it.

HIS CHARM OF WIT.

"The charm and power of Holmes' wit are that while it gives us present pleasure—often to the point of irrepressible laughter—it carries with it something for thought, something for feeling, something for conduct; thus we are pleased all the way through, and the pleasure never dies out. The jests of the daily papers fade away with the moment, but a humorous page of Holmes is never forgotten. I would not say that the 'Autocrat' is as well worth rereading as the 'Essays' of Emerson; but I do not hesitate to say to the hard-working average American, whether a toiler with hands or brain, that for healthful relaxation of spirit, for getting the kinks and stiffness out of the brain, there is nothing better than the pages of Holmes. While one is amused, one is also all the while coming across passages full of food for reflection worthy of Bacon, advice that would be the making of a man if followed, tender lessons in charity, deep openings into human nature and everywhere a profound sense of law and its operation.

"It is not probable that Holmes will ever be ranked among the great men of the world, but he has this rare distinction: he was a man of science and also a man of sentiment; the law of science and the law of poetry were both imprinted on him, and he wrote under their combined influence. Hence there is a certain authoritative character in whatever he says; his sentiment is backed up by science and his wisdom rests on facts. It is this that makes his opinions so valuable. As a poet simply, a long immortality cannot be expected for him—except for the fact that the writer of a good hymn stands the best chance for remembrance of all who ever speak in this world—but it is probable that he will grow in critical estimate as a thoughtful observer of men and things, his genius embalming his wisdom."

HOW ALMA TADEMA PAINTS.

BARONESS VON ZEDLITZ, writing in the *Woman at Home*, describes in a copiously illustrated paper a visit which she paid to Mr. Alma Tadema's beautiful house in Grove End Road, St. John's Wood. She finds an eminently Dutch style in his method of house decoration, and expresses her admiration of the immense quantity of fine iron and brass work with which it abounds. The painter's study is strictly carried out in Pompeian style, with a marble fountain ever playing. There is not a superfluous room in the house. There is no drawing-room or mere fancy apartment. In the conversation Mr. Tadema told his interviewer that he was born in Friesland in 1836. It was intended that he should follow the law, but his taste for drawing was so firmly rooted that he got up early every morning in order to study it. His early life was one of severe struggle, and a fortunate illness, which led his guardians to believe that he could not live long, induced them to waive their objection to his devoting his life to art. He simply slaved, and soon succeeded in achieving results which satisfied every one that he had a natural vocation to be an artist. He owed much to his earnest study of Leonardo di Vinci's book on "How to Become a Painter." He painted his first Egyptian picture in 1863, and soon afterward got an order for twenty-four pictures from a German picture dealer. He chose Egypt, because the original source of art was to be found in Egypt and Assyria.

HIS METHODS.

As to his methods, he says: "I generally make a slight sketch of the picture I am going to paint," said Mr. Alma-Tadema, "directly on the respective canvas or panel, as it is most essential that the composition should be well posed. So as to direct the attention of the spectator to the chief object in the scene, I arrange and alter the positions of my group many, many times until I am absolutely satisfied with the composing of the *tout ensemble*.

"Not until the scene is complete and the canvas is covered with a thin oil color, so as to do away with the disturbing whiteness of the material, does the real work begin. Then I give untiring attention to the perspective of the different parts of the scenery in the picture and accessories, for nothing is more bewildering than an inaccurate delineation in the outset of a painting, especially when the introduction of elaborate architecture or decorative structures is contemplated.

"Do you use many paints, Mr. Tadema?"

"No, siennas and ochres of the simpler and more old-fashioned kinds are those I prefer, and colors should not be mixed on the palette; that is to say, only those composed of entirely mineral or entirely vegetable substances should be employed. A mixture of the two kinds might prove calamitous to the work in later years."

Mr. Tadema expressed his regret that students

were no longer allowed to work on their masters' paintings. He said he had built his house and decorated it with the express purpose of obtaining from some part of it suggestions in color and form which would make him wish to paint. Hence his pleasure in his work diminishes whenever he is away from home, and he is never quite satisfied with the results. He never trusts to his memory in flower painting, but invariably paints from Nature, getting flowers from Italy and Algiers as well as from English hot-houses. His next large picture is to have as its subject the Christian martyrs being led to the Colosseum.

DU MAURIER AT HOME.

IT is not without its significance that the first article in the April *McClure's* is headed "The Author of Trilby," and twelve months back, doubtless, no one would have been more amused at such an idea than Mr. Du Maurier himself. But the title is entirely right, now; for the sixty-five millions of Americans at large it is decidedly the year-old "author of Trilby" whom Mr. R. H. Sherard interviews, and Du Maurier, the artist of a quarter century's fame, is quite a secondary matter.

WHERE TRILBY CAME TO LIFE.

"Du Maurier's house is in a quiet little street that leads from the open heath down to the township of Hampstead, a street of few houses and of high walls, with trees everywhere, and an air of seclusion and quiet over all. The house stands on the left hand as one walks away from the heath, and is in the angle formed by the quiet street and a lane which leads down to the high road. It is a house of bricks overgrown with ivy, with angles and protrusions, and in the little garden which is to the left of the entrance door stands a large tree. The front door, which opens straight on to the street, is painted white, and is fitted with brass knockers of polished brilliance. As one enters the house, one notices on the wall to the left, just after the threshold is crossed, the original of one of Du Maurier's drawings in 'Punch,' a drawing concerning two 'millionairesses,' with the text written beneath the picture in careful, almost lithographic penmanship.

"That was where I received my training in literature," said Du Maurier. "So Anstey pointed out to me the other day, when I told him how surprised I was at the success of my books, considering that I had never written before. 'Never written!' he cried out. 'Why, my dear Du Maurier, you have been writing all your life, and the best of writing-practice at that. Those little dialogues of yours, which week after week you have fitted to your drawings in *Punch* have prepared you admirably. It was *précis* writing, and gave you conciseness and repartee and appositeness, and the best qualities of the writer of fiction.' 'And,' added Du Maurier, 'I believe Anstey was quite right, now that I come to think of it.

A POOR SCHOLAR.

"Yes, I am ashamed to say that I did not distinguish myself at school. I shall write my school life in my new novel 'The Martians.' At the age of seventeen I went up for my *bachot*, my baccalaureate degree, at the Sorbonne, and was plucked for my written Latin version. It is true that my nose began to bleed during the examination, and that upset me, and, besides, the professor who was in charge of the room had got an idea into his head that I had smuggled a 'crib' in, and kept watching me so carefully that I got nervous and flurried. My poor mother was very vexed with me for my failure, for we were very poor at that time, and it was important that I should do well. My father was then in England, and shortly after my discomfiture he wrote for me to join him there. We had not informed him of my failure, and I felt very miserable as I crossed, because I thought that he would be very angry with me. He met me at the landing at London Bridge, and, at the sight of my utterly woe-begone face, guessed the truth, and burst out into a roar of laughter. I think that this roar of laughter gave me the greatest pleasure I ever experienced in all my life.

HE BECOMES AN ARTIST.

"My poor father died in 1856, and at the age of twenty-two I returned to Paris and went to live with my mother in the Rue Paradis-Poissonnière. We were very poor, and very dull and dismal it was. However, it was not long before I entered upon what was the best time of my life. That is when, having decided to follow art as a profession, I entered Gleyre's studio to study drawing and painting. Those were my joyous Quartier Latin days, spent in the charming society of Poynter, Whistler, Armstrong, Lamont and others. I have described Gleyre's studio in 'Trilby.' For Gleyre I had a great admiration, and at that time thought his 'Illusions Perdues' a venerable masterpiece, though I hardly think so now.

"My happy Quartier Latin life lasted only one year, for in 1857 we went to Antwerp, and here I worked at the Antwerp Academy under De Keyser and Van Lierus. And it was on a day in Van Lierus' studio that the great tragedy of my life occurred.'

THE TRAGEDY IN HIS LIFE.

"The voice of Du Maurier, who till then had been chatting with animation, suddenly fell, and over the face came an indefinable expression of mingled terror and anger and sorrow.

"I was drawing from a model, when suddenly the girl's head seemed to me to dwindle to the size of a walnut. I clapped my hand over my left eye. Had I been mistaken? I could see as well as ever. But when in its turn I covered my right eye, I learned what had happened. My left eye had failed me; it might be altogether lost. It was so sudden a blow that I was as thunderstruck. Seeing my dismay, Van Lierus came up and asked me what might be the matter; and when I told him, he said that it was

nothing, that he had had that himself, and so on. And a doctor whom I anxiously consulted that same day comforted me and said that the accident was a passing one. However, my eye grew worse and worse, and the fear of total blindness beset me constantly.

HOW "TRILBY" CAME TO BE.

" 'Nobody more than myself was surprised at the great success of my novels. I never expected anything of the sort. I did not know that I could write. I had no idea that I had had any experiences worth recording. The circumstances under which I came to write are curious. I was walking one evening with Henry James up and down the High street in Bayswater—I had made James' acquaintance much in the same way as I have made yours. James said that he had great difficulty in finding plots for his stories. 'Plots!' I exclaimed, 'I am full of plots;' and I went on to tell him the plot of 'Trilby.' 'But you ought to write that story,' cried James. 'I can't write,' I said, 'I have never written. If you like the plot so much you may take it.' But James would not take it; he said it was too valuable a present, and that I must write the story myself.

" 'Well, on reaching home that night I set to work, and by the next morning I had written the first two numbers of 'Peter Ibbetson.' It seemed all to flow from my pen, without effort, in a full stream. But I thought it must be poor stuff, and I determined to look for an omen to learn whether any success would attend this new departure. So I walked out into the garden, and the very first thing that I saw was a large wheelbarrow, and that comforted me and reassured me; for, as you will remember, there is a wheelbarrow in the first chapter of 'Peter Ibbetson.'

" 'Some time later I was dining with Osgood, and he said, 'I hear, Du Maurier, that you are writing stories,' and asked me to let him see something. So 'Peter Ibbetson' was sent over to America and was accepted at once. Then 'Trilby' followed, and the 'boom' came, a 'boom' which surprised me immensely, for I never took myself *au sérieux* as a novelist. Indeed, this 'boom' rather distresses me when I reflect that Thackeray never had a 'boom.' And I hold that a 'boom' means nothing as a sign of literary excellence, nothing but money.'

DU MAURIER'S DAILY ROUND.

"Du Maurier writes at irregular intervals, and in such moments as he can snatch from his *Punch* work. 'For,' he says, 'I am taking more pains than ever over my drawing.' And so saying, he fetched an album in which he showed me the elaborate preparation, in the way of studies and sketches, for a cartoon which was to appear in a week or two in his paper. One figure, from a female model, had been drawn several times. There was here the infinite capacity for taking pains. 'I usually write on the top of the piano, standing, and I never look at my manuscript as I write, partly to spare my eyes, and partly because the writing seems literally to flow from my pen. My best time is just after lunch. My

writing is frequently interrupted, and I walk about the studio and smoke, and then back to the manuscript once more. Afterward I revise, very carefully now, for I am taking great pains with my new book. 'The Martians' is to be a very good book, and I cannot say when it will be finished.'

QUEEN VICTORIA AND HER CHILDREN.

ARTICLES in the March and April *Chautauquan* by S. Parkes Cadman contain fresh information about England's royal family. The writer does what he can to dispel the notion, prevalent in this country, that the Queen has nothing to do. "She is an early riser, a hard worker, and has great capacity for business." "The Queen does much work which never appears to public view. In one year she has read not less than twenty-eight thousand dispatches. Every day the sealed boxes are brought to her wherever she is, boxes filled with government documents and the daily report of the prime minister. These duties constrain Her Majesty to follow strictly her own routine, from which she is loth to deviate. She is in constant communication with her cabinet ministers, and as Melbourne, Palmerston, Disraeli, and Gladstone have often proved, she displays rare ability and discriminating tact in the handling of the most delicate and important matters of public business.

EMPERESS FREDERICK.

"The eldest child of the Queen, Victoria Adelaide, princess royal of England, and widow of Frederick the Noble, Emperor of Germany, was born in November, 1840, and is therefore fifty-five years of age this year. When her husband was a youth of twenty-four, he ascended the hills of Balmoral with her, and plucking a piece of white heather, the emblem of good luck, he offered her the throne of Prussia and, though then they knew it not, the imperial crown of Germany. An informal engagement was entered upon. The marriage followed two years later. Empress Frederick is an abler woman than her mother or any of her sisters. Bismarck and a bigoted Prussian following could not crush this gifted iron-willed little woman, whose husband worshiped her and believed her to be his guiding star in all things.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

"The sweet and gracious Princess of Wales is more popular in England, her adopted country, than any of the Queen's children. Her husband is next to the Queen and his wife in popularity and social influence. He has a fascinating personality, of which Charles Kingsley wrote enthusiastically many years ago, and which enables him to adapt himself to all conditions of men, to talk theology with a bishop, statecraft with Mr. Gladstone, and pugilism with one of 'the fancy;' a facility which is a little too facile to be recommended.

"There are reasons why darker phases exist in his life, phases the more dark because of their contrast to the pure exaltation of his father's career and

labors. For thirty years the Prince has been the titled, flattered social functionary of the British Empire. His royal mother during all those years has steadily refused to leave her sombre retreats, but she has jealously reserved to herself her governmental privileges, and the nation has been even more careful than the Queen concerning the reservation. Thus the Prince's aims and sympathies are so limited that unless he had been possessed of true native dignity and weight, he could not have been other than he is. If there be any truth in hereditary law he had a large amount of original sin laid up to his credit by his mother's ancestors."

In the April *Chautauquan* Mr. Cadman continues his interesting gossip about the different members of the royal household, and concludes with some reflections on the place of royalty in the British frame of government.

"The Royal Family of England is large. Its manifold branches mean great cost, and some of its numerous members add to the expense without increasing the glory. The fact that royal duties are largely social and not administrative helps the English monarchy, since the reigning sovereign undertakes no risks attendant upon administration, and constitutionally the ministers of the Crown are alone responsible.

"The Queen is in the fifty-seventh year of her reign and every day of that time has only served to strengthen the throne. The Prince of Wales is more democratic than his mother. He smiles with contempt at the absolutism of his shouting nephew, William of Germany, and this, not because of his inherent laziness, but because of his genuine breadth.

ROYALTY'S POPULARITY.

"Through a process of evolution England has secured something like a republican form of government under the mask of monarchy. She has compelled antiquated things to subserve progress and her resources are not at an end. In all probability the House of Lords will be treated upon the basis of a gradual development of reform, the main trend of which will perpetuate the House itself by destroying its hereditary principle. This is England's precise strength of procedure, she keeps the title and disowns heredity as its sufficient cause. The chances are equal that England will become a republic when America becomes a monarchy. I say this not because I sympathize with monarchy as an institution, but because after twenty-four years' residence in England, among the very classes with whom kings and queens are not reputed to be in high feather, I can state no other conclusion. Facts, unless my observation and experience are hopelessly wrong, facts demand that this should be said. Many will doubtless remark that Victoria's personal popularity accounts for the present propitious aspect of affairs and that with her death changes will ensue.

"Upon what basis is that opinion founded?

"The Princess of Wales is nearly as popular as the Queen, and Princess May, her daughter-in-law, won

all hearts from the beginning. Any measure or innovation which injured these ladies would be resented by the majority of Englishmen.

THE MUTUAL AID SOCIETY OF THE SENSES.

D. R. S. MILLINGTON MILLER, in an article in the *Popular Science Monthly* which he entitles "The Mutual Aid Society of the Senses," shows by numerous facts and incidents that when one of the senses is lost by accident, or when it is congenitally absent, the other senses, in persons otherwise normally constituted, become preternaturally keen, and in this way compensate in some degree for the loss of power in the disabled or absent sense. We quote from his article the following remarkable instances of deaf persons who are practicing professions and depend entirely upon lip-reading for their understanding of conversation:

"A Columbus paper has published some accounts of the stone-deaf Ohio lawyer, in full practice, who depends absolutely upon lip-reading, and who has tried cases in Columbus courts. For twelve years now, Mr. N. B. Lutes, of Tiffin, Ohio, has depended entirely upon lip-reading to do all that any lawyer does for his clients in court and in every phase of the practice of the law.

"The latest issue of the *Missouri Deaf-Mute Record* gives an account of a lady who reads the lips of ministers and public speakers. Mr. Alexander Hunter, of the United States Land Office, in Washington, D. C., is 'deaf as an adder.' Though far from perfect in lip-reading, he has read one hundred and fifty words 'given out' from the dictionary without making a mistake. He has read the lips of Beecher and Booth almost faultlessly, and has greatly enjoyed pulpit and platform orators and some of the great actors, the chief drawback in reading their lips being the shifting of their positions on the stage, so that their lips were at times invisible.

"Mitchell, the chemist, an examiner in the United States Patent Office, graduated from the Clarke Institute, Northampton, Mass., and, though a poor lip-reader, graduated from the Worcester (Mass.) Polytechnic School as an analytical chemist.

"For many years a totally deaf man has occupied a place in the United States Civil Service, receiving his first appointment on the strength of admirable papers in the civil-service examination. Notwithstanding his infirmity, thanks to his lip-reading, he took the regular course at a great university, recited with his classmates, attended lectures and secured his degree. I doubt if president or professor knew that he was a deaf man. Certainly some of his classmates did not know it. For business reasons his deafness is kept secret, and a keen newspaper man went through the office in which he was employed a few years ago in search of a deaf clerk, and failed to find such a man or any one who knew of the existence of such a case in that department."

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

HARPER'S.

COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION W. T. HARRIS has a paper in the April *Harper's* on "Recent Progress in the Public Schools" which we have quoted from among the Leading Articles.

Mr. Charles Dudley Warner is never averse to a chance for a good-natured fling, from the door of the "Editor's Study," at the questionable views that have come to be with the New Woman in some phases of her newness. This time he interrogates her as to her attitude on the social standing of such of her sisters as are professional school teachers.

"She is the arbiter of social matters. It is she, and not the man, who makes the position of the governess in the house—the person intrusted with the most important duty in life, the education of children—humiliating and uncomfortable. It is she who says of her sister, both in England and America, 'She is nothing but a school-marm,' and puts her below 'the salt.' There is scarcely anywhere a whit of a girl who is not taught at home to look down upon her teacher as a social inferior, though the teacher may be more charming as a woman in every way than she or any of her relations. Is the New Woman going to have any sense of justice in matters social? Not long ago a woman wrote to the *London Times* that she had had a well-paid and excellent position in an elementary government school. The labor was not excessive for the pay, and this profession seemed a good career for intelligent, well-born and educated women. She became, after a year of study, a London head certificated school-mistress. But she married, and went with her husband, an English village country gentleman, to his country residence. She was cut, socially ostracized; she had absolutely no social position in the county with those she was entitled to visit and receive, and simply because she had been a teacher in a government school. What was there in this, in the opinion of the New Woman, to degrade her? She had earned her living; but other ladies in the county may have added to their income by writing books for Mudie. At any rate, it is not man, the Tyrant, who has done this thing; it is woman ruling in her own sphere; and if this is a specimen of the justice she will exhibit in the other spheres when she ousts the man from them, the men had better hire some Jeremiah to prophesy the gloomy times ahead of them."

Mr. Josiah Flynt, who has reported so many curious and instructive things of the tramps, whom he lived with to make his studies, contributes an article on "Club Life Among Outcasts," in which he tells what he has learned as an eye-witness, and often as a member in good standing, of these social aggregations of "bummers." The tramp is far from being without a sense of humor, even outside of the funny newspaper paragraphs, and the aims and methods of his clubs have much to excite our sympathy in the infrequent cases when drunkenness and thieving are not essentials. The valuable portion of Mr. Flynt's paper, as far as reformers and economists are concerned, is his conclusion that there is little opportunity for any but the sternest methods in dealing with these loafers.

"To think of enticing such men into decent clubs is absurd; the only respectable place they ever enter is a read-

ing room—and then not to read. No, indeed! Watch them in Cooper Union. Half the time their newspapers are upside down and they are dozing. One eye is always on the alert, and the minute they think you are watching they grip the newspaper afresh, fairly pawing the print with their greasy fingers in their eagerness to carry out the rôle they have assumed. One day, in such a place, I scraped acquaintance with one of them, and, as if to show that it was the literary attraction which brought him there, he suddenly asked me in a most confidential tone what I thought of Tennyson. Of course I thought a good deal of him, and said so, but I had hardly finished before the old fellow querulously remarked:

"Don'cher think the best thing he ever did was that air charge of the seventeen hundred?"

THE CENTURY.

IN the April *Century* there is a paper by Dr. Lyman Abbott on "Religious Teaching in the Public Schools," which we have quoted in another department.

Molly Elliot Seawell makes an exciting chapter out of the career of Paul Jones, whom she ardently defends from charges of piracy and brutality. Indeed, in her hands, he quite fulfills the anticipation aroused in us by the patriotic boys' histories that gloat over the action of the *Serapis* and the *Bonhomme Richard*. The dauntless sea captain is described by this admirer as follows:

"On December 22, 1775, was made the beginning of the American navy; and from this point the true history of Paul Jones begins. He was then twenty-eight years old, of the middle height, his figure slight, but graceful, and of 'a dashing and officer-like appearance.' His complexion was dark and weather-beaten; his black eyes very expressive, but melancholy. His manners were easy and dignified with the great, and he was without doubt fascinating to women. He often fancied himself in love, and, like Washington, sometimes even wrote bad verses to ladies; but it is unlikely that any woman ever had the real mastery of his heart. He was not deterred by the greatness of 'the Fair,' as he called them when they pleased him, and made love to very great ladies quite as boldly as when with the wretched *Bonhomme Richard* he laid aboard the stout *Serapis*. He had a peculiarly persuasive way with sailors as with women; and if he wished to enlist a sailor would walk up and down the pier with him by the hour, and he never failed to get his man. He was a tireless letter-writer, and when Paul Jones wrote as Paul Jones spoke, nothing could exceed the force and simplicity of his style. But he was subject to attacks of the literary devil, and his productions then were intolerably fine. He wrote and spoke French respectably, and his handwriting, grammar and spelling are all much above the average of his day."

There is a timeliness of anything but a cheerful nature about the article by T. C. Martin on some of Tesla's latest discoveries in that wonderful laboratory which was burned last month—a loss to the world which simply cannot be repaired. Mr. Martin is chiefly occupied in telling of Tesla's oscillator which has produced such radical improvements in the dynamo. The article is illustrated from numerous large photographs of important electric experiments. The essential new principle of

the oscillator is given, as well as it can be in a short paragraph, as follows:

"If one watches any dynamo, it will be seen that the coils constituting the 'armature' are swung around in front of magnets, very much as a turnstile revolves inside the barricading posts; and the current that goes out to do work on the line circuit is generated inductively in the coils, because they cut lines of influence emanating from the ends of the magnets, and forming what has been known since Faraday's time as the 'field of force.' In the Tesla oscillator, the rotary motion of the coils is entirely abandoned, and they are simply darted to and fro at a high speed in front of the magnets, thus cutting the lines of the 'field of force' by shooting in and out of them very rapidly, shuttle-fashion. The great object of cutting as many lines of an intense field of force as swiftly, smoothly, regularly, and economically as possible is thus accomplished in a new and, Mr. Tesla believes, altogether better way."

SCRIBNER'S.

FROM the April *Scribner's* we have selected Mr. Robert Grant's article on "Education" to quote from among the "Leading Articles."

The second chapter of Pres. E. Benjamin Andrews' "History of the Last Quarter Century" is somewhat remarkable for the attitude it takes in estimating the famous Credit Mobilier operations. President Andrews accepts the facts of the acceptance of the Union Pacific stock by members of Congress, as, indeed, any one must, since Oakes Ames made no pretense of concealing the transaction. But this historian is inclined to see a great deal in Ames' argument for the propriety of such a proceeding. Of the so-called "scandals," President Andrews says:

"But we now know that they comprised partly gross fabrications and partly gross exaggerations. Mr. Ames' motive was laudable—the completion of a great national work, which has long since paid the country many times its cost. He knew that the Pacific Railway had bitter enemies in Congress and outside, most of them not public spirited but the blackmailer servants of Durant, who stood ready, should opportunity offer, to work its ruin. He wished to be fortified. His method certainly carried him to the verge of propriety, and perhaps beyond; but, everything considered, the evidence shows little ground for the peculiar execration visited upon him. The Poland Committee of the House, reporting on February 18, 1873, declared that Ames had acted with 'intent to influence the votes of members.' In the sense that he sought to interest men in the enterprise and to prevent them from sacrificing it through apathy or spite, this was probably true. That it was true in any other sense is at least not proved."

A writer in "The Point of View" draws attention to the great inherent beauty of Scotch words, and the advantage that writers of them possess over all other writers—an argument which has a special interest in these days of the brilliant school of Scotch story tellers and essayists. "There are such delightful words in that language; words that sing on the printed page wherever their employer happens to drop them in; words that rustle; words that skirl, and words that clash and thump. It is their gain, I believe, that not many of us who know the sounds of them have an accurate notion of their meanings. Do you know what a brae is? After thirty years of familiarity with that word, I am still a little

dubious about it, and cannot be sure whether the idea it conveys contains underbrush or is open field, and if the latter, whether there is an implication of heather. Perhaps sheep graze on braes. I could not be sure, and if a well-informed person insisted that Scotch nosegays had braes in them I could not contradict him with much confidence. But for all that

"Ye banks and braes of Bonny Doon"

conveys an image as delightful to my mind's eye as to the actual ear, and what uncertainty there may be about the dimensions and ingredients of the braes in it merely operates to give the imagination greater scope. I can aver that at least one habitual reader of English finds his attention curiously and agreeably quickened by Scotch words and idioms that are familiar enough not to be troublesome, and unfamiliar enough to give the ear a gentle fillip. A brook sparkles brighter for the moment for being a burn; 'gone gyte' makes a prompter conveyance of its significance than 'gone crazy'; brogues and lugs and bairns fit better into many sentences than shoes, and ears, and children. 'A wheen blethers' fills the mouth like a spoonful of oatmeal; 'twine' is a better word than 'separate'; 'will can' beats 'will be able,' and the verb to ken in all its uses is fit to stir the envy of the English writer. A French word dragged into English writing is an offense which is only tolerable when a master hand commits it and the excuse is adequate, but the Scotch words of Scotchmen vary the tongue that harbors them only to enrich it, and stand among their English cousins with all the confiding assurance of blood relations."

MUNSEY'S.

VALERIAN GRIBAYÉDOFF, writing in the April *Munsey's* on "The Modern War Correspondent," gives a sketch of James Creelman, the gentleman who has been conducting the accusing side of the recent heated disputes about Japanese atrocities on the field of battle. Mr. Creelman was the *World* representative, while his opponent, A. B. de Guerville, was employed by the *Herald*. "Creelman is made of the clay from which spring crusaders, reformers and martyrs. His judgment may often be open to question; his good faith, sincerity, loyalty, perseverance and manliness never. Barely thirty-four years of age, Creelman has passed through more experiences than ninety-nine-hundredths of his fellow craftsmen. He began work for the *Herald* during his teens, accompanied Boynton on a floating trip down the Mississippi, took part in several ballooning expeditions, obtained a taste of cowboy life in the West, and went through the entire routine of a city reporter before the age of twenty-seven. After that he was sent to Europe by Mr. James Gordon Bennett, and as special correspondent has visited every European capital, and interviewed many of the leading celebrities of the day, from the Pope to Count Tolstoi. He then returned to this country only to be packed off to Hayti, where he met the redoubtable Hippolyte."

Anna Leach contributes a series of paragraphic sketches which she calls "Literary Workers in the South," and some very wretched portraits of Dixie's representative *littérateurs* are interspersed. She estimates the leading lights to be Amelie Rives, G. W. Cable, Joel Chandler Harris, Grace King, Eliza J. Nicholson, of the New Orleans *Picayune*, Thomas Nelson Page, Charles Egbert Craddock, Ruth McEnery Stuart, Francis Lynde, Molly Elliot Seawell, Richard Malcolm Johnston, and James Lane Allen.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

THE most striking feature of the April *Cosmopolitan* is the illustration of Miss Gertrude Hall's story, "The Late Returning," drawn by the Spanish artist José Cabrinety. The Florentine figures there are depicted with a vitality and sensuous grace that make a welcome variation on the types unchangingly selected by our own "star" illustrators. We have quoted in another department from the description, by an eye-witness, of the dreadful eruption of Krakatoa.

Mr. George Frederick Seward, who is no mean authority on the perplexing political problems of the Orient, writes on "China and Japan," and clearly inclines to defend the great weak giant who has been getting rather the worst of the struggle with his plucky and wiry little neighbor. Mr. Seward does not think that China has threatened the integrity of Corea; and he reminds us that however much we may sympathize with Japan for her open hospitality to western civilization, we must credit China with a very effective devotion to orderly ways and a polity under which many hundred millions of people have lived peacefully for centuries.

"I make no effort to foretell the results of this war. I know that the power of China has not yet been touched, and that less of her territory has been occupied by Japan than would be represented by a single county of a Western state. I know that Japan is fighting beyond a sea, in a country strange to her armies, and at an enormous expense. I know that China, always indisposed to war, is seeking for peace. I suspect that Japan, counting the cost, and content with the prestige gained, may be looking now to the same end. And I believe that a long war cannot be conducted by Japan without danger of internal dissensions more serious than those which have clouded her recent history."

Mr. Andrew Lang has a word to say of Stevenson in his report of "The Month in England." He says:

"I had not only the honor of Mr. Stevenson's acquaintance for many years (and to know him was to love and esteem him), but he was, to my taste, by far the most sympathetic of our living writers. He is missed and lamented by the whole of literary England, and, I doubt not, by all of literary America, where he had many friends. For us, the death of no contemporary could make such a blank. The world is no longer the same place without him, and his loss is felt the more keenly because, unlike Tennyson and Browning, he was comparatively young. But the ceaseless and gallant battle against ill health, which would have paralyzed any other genius, had worn out his bodily power while his intellect was in its prime. The man is at least as much mourned as the author, for to all he seemed (as a lady said to Scott) 'such a friendly sort of writer.'"

"It may, perhaps, be observed in America, that like Thackeray, he never criticised, still less reviled, the country where he was kindly received. He was too true a gentleman to criticise his hosts. Indeed, unfavorable criticism of any sort was an art in which he never indulged, nor would have indulged, even if, as Mr. Weller suggested to Mr. Pickwick, he could have made his fortune by it. In spite of constant weakness and malady, so fretting to a spirit as eager and adventurous as his, courage made his life happy, as lives of mortals go. He never had a tinge of the popularity he deserved, at least in England, but he had fame enough, and praise to which he could not be indifferent. He sensibly aided the cause of our language, by writing well, and he reopened the long-closed portals of romance."

MCCLURE'S.

"MCCLURES" presents in its April number another excellent collection of articles and stories, the latter by Stanley J. Weyman and A. Conan Doyle. Of the former, we have quoted from Mr. R. H. Sherard's interview with Du Maurier.

Madam Adam contributes a highly eulogistic sketch of Lieutenant Julien Viaud, much better known to the world as Pierre Loti. Her account of the home of the brilliant young Frenchman, his tastes and habits, quite exceed, in the impression they give of an ultra-refinement and sensibility, even the anticipations of a reader of the "Book of Pity and Death." Loti is a highly accomplished naval officer, adored by his men; a magnificent athlete and acrobat; a lover of flowers, of theatricals, of tapestries, of all the arts, and of cats; a musician and a singer; a tireless seeker of sensations and an unerring analyst; and above all a novelist. Madam Adam makes this description of a "fancy ball" entertainment given by Loti, at which she "assisted," and it reads curiously enough to a more frugal, less sensitive and rather busy Western world:

"It was for the inauguration of this admirable apartment that Loti gave to forty selected guests a *fête* Louis XI, which we can never forget.

"He had written or given verbally to us all the design and color of our costumes, so that each of us might contribute to the perfect harmony of the general effect which he had planned.

"The viands and drinks had been the subjects of much research; the former had been frequently essayed during a long period of time, and the latter were carefully made ready in advance, that they might most perfectly reproduce the sensations enjoyed by our ancestors.

"Loti had discovered in an isle of La Charente two old musicians who played airs of that by-gone time. One of them was more than eighty years old, and he died of the joyous excitement of the occasion, a few days after his triumph. In the anteroom, as we entered, we saw the body of a man swinging from a gallows. Scarcely were we seated at the tables when the sound of trumpets announced the arrival of a troop of Saracenic prisoners. Since we were in *joye et festin*, we bestowed pardon on them, and they seated themselves in our company. It was a surprise that wrung cries of terror from me, to feel a trap-door rising under my feet, and to see thus admitted a band of acrobats, who proceeded to execute most curious feats of strength and agility. Meantime we continued to feast; foods and drinks were set before us in long succession; it would take a volume to describe it all. Adrien Marie, a friend of ours, had come from Paris with a tall greyhound which never left his side, and he had put on the disguise of a fool. He was one of the most amusing features of the evening. I will speak only of the ceremonious entry of a superb roast peacock, with tail spread, carried on the shoulders of four squires and preceded by a band of musicians playing the traditional peacock's march.

"After dinner there was a dance that was especially applauded — the torch dance — in which young girls wrapped in long muslin veils, and young men, danced the dance of the torches. The smoking flames flitting about the white draperies, outlining the intricacies of the figures of the dance, kept us in constant fear of danger; and, at the same time, the sensation of witnessing a sacred dance, revived after the lapse of centuries of neglect, aroused our enthusiasm."

Mr. E. J. Edwards records the growth of Tammany

Hall since its organization in 1789. There is some humor and a good deal of human nature in this speech of Bourke Cockran that Mr. Edwards draws attention to:

"At the centennial celebration of Tammany Hall, on July 4, 1889, that organization seemed to be the finest, most perfect flower that had ever come from the development of bodies of men acting from a common political purpose. Its discipline was greater than that of an army, for it seldom knew deserters. It controlled nearly a hundred and twenty thousand citizens, who obeyed without a murmur the command of that one who was in authority. It controlled, with a single exception, every department of New York City. Mr. Bourke Cockran was the orator of the day, and among the truths which he uttered was this: 'If corruption prevails among the people, liberty will become a blighting curse, subversive of order.' Among those who applauded with vigor this sentiment were men then doing corrupt acts which five years later were exposed as part of an all-pervasive system that had corroded the department of police."

THE ATLANTIC.

THERE is in the April number a suggestive and pleasant paper by Albert H. Tolman, entitled "The Expressive Power of English Sounds," in which the writer analyzes some of the many artifices which our poets utilize to aid and increase their effects. He finds at least three different kinds of word expression, viz: Muscular imitation—"an approximate imitation by the muscles employed in articulation of some shape or some motion." A pretty example of this is in Milton's lines:

"Come, and trip it as you go
On the light fantastic toe."

"Much more common than this is what we may call muscular analogy, or muscular symbolism;" as in Pope's verses:

"When Ajax strives some rock's vast weight to throw,
The line too labors, and the words move slow."

"The action of the organs of articulation as they pronounce the troublesome consonant combinations in the first of these lines is not an imitation of the muscular effort of Ajax as he tugs at the mighty stone, but the struggle in the mouth is analogous to the striving of the hero, and is highly expressive."

The third kind of expression is the more widely recognized onomatopoeia, or sound imitation, like the words *whippoorwill*, *cuckoo*, and the famous line of Tennyson's—

"And murmuring of innumerable bees."

Mr. Tolman believes that "every English sound has some special expressive force," and that each sound may have several natural expressions.

There is an excellent paper on Robert Louis Stevenson, by C. T. Copeland, written avowedly from the point of view of the literary critic rather than as a eulogistic obituary. While thoroughly appreciative, and in full recognition of the fact that Stevenson died at an age which had not brought Scott, Dickens or Thomas Hardy to their best work—still Mr. Copeland thinks that the novelist had given us pretty fairly his measure; "and from Stevenson we were entitled to expect perfect form and continued variety of subject, rather than a measurable dynamic gain."

"Stevenson himself, it would appear, clearly saw the limits within which his talent would best exhibit itself. He never, for a good example, attempted the historical novel, so favorite a field with most romancers."

THE NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

THE April *New England Magazine* contains an article entitled "Joseph Jefferson at Home," which gives an endearingly intimate view of the great comedian's every-day life. Mr. Jefferson has made a fortune, and does not need to earn more money; so he makes his seasons as short as he chooses and only plays in the cities that he likes, and where there are comfortable hotels and theatres. He has a beautiful summer house on Buzzard's Bay, with the homes of his children and grandchildren clustered round, and he owns a great plantation of 80,000 acres in Louisiana to which he wends his way every winter. He is a very talented painter, but will only pose as an amateur, nor will he accept money for his lectures. "Jefferson is a true disciple of Izaak Walton. His genuine love of nature finds vent in frequent excursions to some of the ponds in the vicinity of Buzzard's Bay, or on the bay itself. He is an expert angler, patient and painstaking, and in the company of congenial spirits he passes many an hour in his boats. He is very abstemious in his habits. He enjoys a quiet glass of wine, but is not 'fond of his cups.' He eats lightly, and is sometimes lectured by his intimates for his carelessness in regard to his food."

Professor Arthur Reed Kimball writes on "The Changing Character of Commencement." He traces the evolution of the day from a scholastic occasion of great importance to the present situation, where the event of the day is the alumni dinner with its witty speeches. "At Yale this year, for the first time in almost two hundred years, commencement is not simply to be omitted—as has before happened on occasion—but it is to be surrendered absolutely, never to be revived. The valedictorian and salutatorian and their fellow orators of various designations are no longer to be heard in the Old Center Church on New Haven's historic green. They are to be relegated to the land of half-forgotten memories called tradition. In place of their performances, the marvel of many generations of admiring families and friends, is to be substituted a ceremonial modeled on commemoration day at Oxford."

LIPPINCOTT'S.

THE much adored prima donna, Nellie Melba, has a slight article in the April *Lippincott's* on "Grand Opera," a subject which she should certainly know something about. Of the prevailing high prices for operatic "stars" she has a word to say:

"Even at the best the career of the vocalist is brief. The great lawyer or physician often touches his zenith at threescore; or perhaps threescore and ten; a Gladstone retires only from choice at eighty-five; a Bismarck is never greater than in old age; but what of the singer when inexorable time attacks the vocal organs? The actor may indeed wrestle with the pitiless years, and gradually accommodate declining forces to the complaisant rôles which dramatists provide for older artists, but these havens of refuge are denied to the singer. He or she must make hay while the sun shines. One cannot always be an Amina, a Marguerite, a Carmen, an Edgardo, or a Rhadames; and when the fateful hour of dismissal sounds, it is forbidden to lag superfluously on the stage. There is, then, nothing improper or ungraceful in the plan that the singer should sell his or her voice at the topmost price that it will bring in the market. One thing is certain, no manager is going to pay more than it is worth. The measure of value is fixed by the box offices, and these are the only standards that managers

can be, and as a matter of fact are, guided by. This does not prove that art is mercenary. The laborer everywhere is worthy of his hire."

Alvan F. Sanborn writes with a great deal of enthusiasm about "Cheap Living in Paris," and explains with careful detail how it is possible to live in the Latin Quarter, with a due regard to esthetics, amusements and recreation, on about \$18 per month. In fact, out of the 60 cents a day of total expenditure, Mr. Sanborn spent 10 cents on amusements, and from his list he got quite his share of grand opera and of the best dramatic performances.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

ELSEWHERE we have quoted from Mr. Cadman's articles on Queen Victoria and the Royal Family, appearing in the April *Chautauquan*.

Professor Raleigh, of All Souls College, Oxford, writes on "Politics as a Career in England." From his account it appears that the youthful M.P. is encouraged to "make a record" for hard work. "Let him choose some difficult subject, such as Indian finance or the Irish land acts, and master it thoroughly; he will then be able to make useful suggestions in committee, and perhaps to save the House from blundering at critical moments. The speeches which make the most permanent impression are those which are full of special knowledge, but free from the pedantry which insists on setting forth all the steps of an argument. When Mr. Fowler speaks on local taxation, or Sir Charles Dilke on the navy, every hearer feels that he is listening to a man who has spent months and years in accumulating information on an important subject. If a new member makes a pointed and amusing speech, men say, 'He may have a career before him; we shall see;' but if he makes a weighty speech he is at once recognized as a promising candidate for office."

THE BOOKMAN.

THE first two numbers of the American *Bookman* fully justify the modest demands of its projectors on the attention of our reading public. "The busy man's literary journal" the *Bookman* aspires to be, and already is. The February number was partly devoted to an introduction of the English editor of the *Bookman*, Dr. W. Robertson Nicoll, to such American readers as had not already formed his acquaintance. The regular departments of the American edition are "News Notes," "Poetry," "New Writers," "The Reader" (contributed articles by literary experts), "Reviews of New Books," "Novel Notes," "Bookman's Table," "Bibliography," and "The Bookmart." This list of headings serves to show the range of the periodical, and when we add that each department is edited freshly for American readers, that such men as Hamilton Mabie and Prof. H. H. Boyesen are among the regular contributors, while Prof. Harry Thurston Peck and James McArthur act as editors, and that the reviews of new books are signed by specialists, we have said enough to explain the cordial welcome accorded this new candidate for favor among American magazine readers. "Jan Maclaren at Home," "The Editor of the 'Yellow Book,'" and "The Old Booksellers of New York," are among the typically interesting articles of the March number. We have quoted elsewhere from the articles about Dr. Nicoll in the February number. The American *Bookman* is issued on the fifteenth of each month.

THE ENGINEERING MAGAZINE.

THE article by Sergeant Dunn on "The Commercial Value of Weather Forecasts" is reviewed in another department.

The general quality of the April *Magazine* is fully up to the high standard of that periodical. Several articles are devoted to the question of municipal control of public corporations; the writers oppose such control. An important regular feature of the *Engineering Magazine* is the department styled "Review of the Industrial Press," in which all the important engineering articles of the preceding month are classified, digested, and indexed. Not only the technical journals, but general periodicals, newspapers, and indeed every form of ephemeral literary product is made to contribute to this excellent summary of the world's progress in the engineering arts. The sociological side of industrial topics is not neglected, and in its narrower field the department does for the *Magazine's* readers what the REVIEW OF REVIEWS tries to do for the general reader.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE answers of Congressmen to the question, "Is an Extra Session Needed?" Lord Playfair's article on "A New Departure in English Taxation," "The Truth About Port Arthur," by Frederic Villiers, and "The Future of Silver," by the Hon. R. P. Bland, have been reviewed in another department.

Senator Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota, writes on "Two Years of Democratic Diplomacy;" his point of view is similar to that of Senator Lodge, who deals with the same topic in the *Forum*.

Bishop Foss, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, passes suggestive comment on the article by the Rev. H. R. Haweis on "The New Pulpit" in the February *North American*.

Mark Twain's controversy with Paul Bourget has led Max O'Rell to take a hand in the latter's behalf, and in this bandying of international criticism the honors are now about even between France and America.

Dr. Cyrus Edson probably knew very well that his paper on "Nagging Women" in the January *North American* would not be permitted to go long unanswered. Lady Henry Somerset calls attention to the undisputed fact that the increasing prevalence of outdoor life is diminishing the nervousness of women. Harriet Prescott Spofford says, "You're another." "Two wrongs truly do not make one right; but why speak as if the wrong were all on one side? In reality there is no sex in nagging. A husband may make his wife as wretched as a wife may make her husband. And I have even known a man who at the table stared his children out of countenance, gazing at them with great, cruel eyes till their own eyes fell, and they were unable to swallow in his presence."

Marion Harland denies that the majority of women in the Christian homes of the land are naggers in any true sense.

Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, in advocating a return to the use of the cat-o'-nine-tails for the punishment of certain classes of offenses, advances an economic argument for the passage of such a measure for the restoration of corporal punishment as the bill now before the New York Legislature.

"While it is true that it is the object of society to reform the criminal, it is not the policy of the State to encourage imprisonment, because, as a matter of political economy, that involves expense to the State. Every fresh convict imprisoned costs something to maintain and keep,

and the State which could entirely obviate the necessity of a state prison would reap an enormous accession to its coffers by avoiding a correspondingly large outlay and expense. It is a question worth considering, then, not simply as a deterrent of crime, but as a question of political economy, whether, in addition to imprisonment, some other means may not be judiciously resorted to which would tend, at all events, to lessen and diminish the commission of crime even if it were ineffectual to absolutely suppress it."

THE FORUM.

SENATOR LODGE'S criticisms of our foreign policy, Andrew Carnegie's tariff programme, and Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie's essay on "The Two Eternal Types in Fiction" have been reviewed in our department of "Leading Articles of the Month."

In "The Business World vs. The Politicians," Comptroller Eckels sets forth some of the dangers to our national credit and financial stability resulting from the present uncertainty relative to the currency. He finds the chief cause of the general stagnation in the legal-tender issues and compulsory reissues by the Government.

Frederic Harrison, in one of his admirable "Studies of the Great Victorian Writers," characterizes the work of the writer of "Jane Eyre." "Scott and Thackeray—even Jane Austen and Maria Edgeworth—paint the world, or part of the world, as it is, crowded with men and women of various characters. Charlotte Brontë painted not the world, hardly a corner of the world, but the very soul of one proud and loving girl. That is enough: we need ask no more. It was done with consummate power. We feel that we know her life, from ill-used childhood to her proud matronhood; we know her home, her school, her professional duties, her loves and hates, her agonies and her joys, with that intense familiarity and certainty of vision with which our own personal memories are graven on our brain. With all its faults, its narrowness of range, its occasional extravagances, 'Jane Eyre' will long be remembered as one of the most creative influences of the Victorian literature, one of the most poetic pieces of English romance, and among the most vivid masterpieces in the rare order of literary 'Confessions.'"

Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman discusses the constitutionality and the justice of the income tax from the modern economist's point of view. As to the constitutionality of the tax, the question which is just now before the Supreme Court, Professor Seligman argues affirmatively. He admits that the law as enacted has many defects, and as an administrative measure he is by no means sanguine of its success, but of its general justice he is thoroughly convinced. "It is in line with the democratic trend throughout the world. It seeks to correct the growing conviction among all masses of the population that our present tax system largely exempts those that are best able to pay. It is an honest effort to rectify abuses and to secure a truer equality."

Prof. Frank W. Blackmar, of Kansas State University, gives the results of an investigation of the methods of profit-sharing adopted by two large employers of labor—the N. O. Nelson Manufacturing Company, of St. Louis, and the Proctor & Gamble Company, of Ivorydale, Ohio. In each instance Professor Blackmar makes a satisfactory report.

Mr. Henry Holt continues his suggestions relative to the prevailing social discontent and the proposed remedies for it, promising for a future article a more detailed

discussion of the economic education demanded by the times.

Of a somewhat more practical turn are the articles by Jacob A. Riis ("The Tenement the Real Problem of Civilization") and B. G. Northrop ("The Work of Village Improvement Societies"). Both papers propose definite reforms calculated to improve the conditions, respectively, of city and country life.

The conclusions reached by Dr. L. Emmett Holt relative to the anti-toxine treatment of diphtheria are on the whole decidedly favorable. His knowledge of the treatment, he states, is derived from reports furnished by children's hospitals in Europe and from personal observation in two American institutions.

THE ARENA.

FROM Miss Willard's article on temperance instruction in the schools, and from Professor Will's suggestions on the formation of Unions for Practical Progress, we have quoted at some length in another department.

Prof. James T. Bixby writes on "Mohammed and the Koran;" he does not regard Mohammedanism as a religion adapted to the fostering of the highest civilization, nor does he consider it the final faith of humanity of the best type, but he dwells on its peculiar qualifications to meet the wants of barbaric and semi-civilized peoples. He looks on Islam as the teacher that will finally lead the great Eastern nations to Christ.

Richard Linthicum sketches very briefly the public career of Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois, who served in the United States Senate during the Civil War and Reconstruction eras as chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and after a retirement of many years reappeared in politics last fall as the champion of the Populist cause in Chicago.

Helen Gregory-Flesher draws this pen portrait of Joaquin Miller as he appears at his California home: "The genial host possesses a gift lacking in too many writers—he is a brilliant conversationalist with a limitless fund of anecdote. His accent is singularly pure; his voice full and pleasant; and as he discusses some congenial theme his thoughts rove from early pioneer days when as a boy in the diggers' camp he cooked their unvaried fare of salt pork and boiled beans, allotted to each man his share of the gold dust, and in his spare hours wrote and cultivated that divine faculty that later brought him fame. His appearance is striking and his face beams with intelligence. He usually wears long boots into the tops of which his trousers are tucked. His hair, streaked here and there with silver, hangs almost to his shoulders, and is inclined to curl, as is also his beard."

Several papers in the *March Arena* are devoted to psychic philosophy. Margaret B. Peeke defines "True Occultism, Its Place and Use;" T. E. Allen enunciates "A Theory of Telepathy;" Mr. Flower, the editor, describes certain "Prophetic Dreams," and Henry Wood discusses "Auto-Suggestion and Concentration."

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

NUMA DROZ has an extremely interesting and well-informed article descriptive of the working of the Initiative and the Referendum in Switzerland. M. Droz, although an enthusiastic admirer of the Referendum, recognizes frankly that its success does not justify the inference that it will succeed everywhere else equally well. He says: "Adapted to a people fundamentally

democratic, like the Swiss, the referendum is unquestionably one of the best forms of government ever attempted. The net result has been a great tranquilizing of public life. The debates which precede and accompany a referendary movement are a normal manifestation of the popular life. And when the ballot has pronounced, everybody accepts the result. The referendum and the initiative in Switzerland form part of a system of government of which all the pieces hang together. It appears to me very doubtful whether it would be possible to introduce these two institutions elsewhere without at the same time introducing a mechanism of government similar to that of which they have become part and parcel here."

WHY NOT TEACH THE EGYPTIANS ENGLISH?

"A Cairene" has an interesting article under the title "The English Failure in Egypt." The gist of it is that as long as the Egyptians talk French, they will never learn to think in English, and so the English occupation will have to be protracted until the crack of doom. He says: "But unless the younger generation of natives is taught to read English books and papers, and so to assimilate English modes of thought and moral and political principles, she will have to remain there till doomsday. English reforms, as things are at present, would all vanish on the day of the departure of the British army, and on the day following they would be replaced by the exact contrary. About this there ought to be no mistake. We cannot really influence the mind and *morale* of a people except through the language in which they are taught to think and feel, and as long as England neglects to educate the Egyptian in English modes of thought and action, the edifice of reform she has been slowly and painfully building up in the valley of the Nile will prove to be a mere house of cards."

AN EPITAPH ON THE MANCHESTER SCHOOL.

Mr. Goldwin Smith, writing on the "Manchester School," produces what may be called an obituary notice of that admirable and useful political association. As is the custom of epitaph makers, he says nothing of the dead but what is good, and concludes his paper with a hint that he is not without the hope of its joyful resurrection: "Society, as we said before, may be at the opening of a new era and on the eve of a complete reconstruction. Even in that case it may be hoped that the champions of free trade, retrenchment, religious equality, peace, and 'a government squared to the maxims of common sense and a plain morality,' will be held to have done not badly in their brief day. How it will fare with our belief in liberty and property remains to be seen. If coercion and confiscation gain the day and make the world happy, our principles will lie forever in the grave of extinct superstitions. Otherwise, *Resurgemus*."

THE VALUE OF EMERSON.

Vernon Lee, writing of "Emerson, Transcendentalist and Unitarian," mentions that "the vital, vitalizing intuition in Emerson is a dualism, closely connected: the intuition of the worthlessness of unreality for our happiness and progress; and the intuition of the supreme power, for our happiness and progress, of that portion which we call soul, but these vital thoughts were defaced, hampered and compressed, by a cheap transcendentalism: the metaphysics of Germany adulterated by the shoddy science, the cheap mysticism of America."

Still, she regards Emerson as a valuable guide. She says: "Those who should deliberately follow Emerson's

counsels, omitting from their lives not merely what he directly advises *should* be omitted, but also what his whole system logically leads us to reject, would be surprised to find how much space they had left themselves, how much energy for the real life, the life of enjoyment and utility.

THE NEW REVIEW.

MR. KEARY continues his "Impressions of India," but says nothing notable, excepting the passage in which he describes the high honors paid to Nicholson, whom he regards, with some justification, as the hero of the suppression of the mutiny. Nicholson's mission was to carry out Lawrence's idea of enrolling the Sikhs and Afghans in the force which crushed the rebel sepoys. "The providential man of this new departure was Nicholson, a paladin of strength, beauty, courage, and, above all, overmastering will. Bereft of his personality, Lawrence's great plan would have failed. The Sikhs and Afghans hesitated: they both thought our power might fall—for who had known, even in historical memory, any long-lived central power? But their hesitations and uncertainty were overborne: they themselves were carried away by a stronger will than their own; even as at all times in history the Oriental populace has been carried onward, and has, in a moment, out of a formless, lawless mass, been forged into a conquering race fit for the greatest enterprises. Lawrence and Montgomery took their decisive measures for disarming the native troops: Nicholson organized from out the frontier races the flying column which was to descend upon Delhi. Afghans and Sikhs came flocking to join our colors. Nicholson, I say, who came before long to command this new army, gave to this policy a personality, a visible symbol: and it is for this reason that he has become in tradition something more than a man, even a semi-divine figure."

THE EVOLUTION OF THE CYCLE.

Mr. Starley in a brief but interesting paper describes the revolution in the cycle which he was chiefly instrumental in bringing about. He dwells upon the achievement with pardonable pride, but evidently no longer thinks that there is any likelihood of a similar beneficent revolution. He says: "Cycle making has reached a point at which improvement seems difficult. Most makers use the finest materials, and twelve to thirteen stone men now race without fear of breakage at a rate of from twenty-five to thirty miles an hour on machines that weigh about twenty pounds, which is less than two pounds of material for each stone weight of rider."

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

Mr. Whiteway, discussing politics in Newfoundland, declares that: "All that is needed now is that Lord Ripon should make a timely and an honest statement, setting forth the terms upon which Great Britain will take over Newfoundland's debts and liabilities, to the end that her offer and Canada's may be compared. It is the present hope of Newfoundland that her troubles may so affect Great Britain that a properly chosen Commission may be appointed forthwith, which shall devise a means of removing her interests from the control of, on the one hand, a pedantic and exclusive service, and, on the other, a body of politicians 'whose main object of adoration is patronage.'"

OTHER ARTICLES.

George Wyndham writes on "The Poetry of the Prison," dealing with the prison poets of the Middle

Ages. Mr. Whibley, writing on "Two Thieves," contrasts Jack Sheppard with Cartouche, and Mr. A. Clerk has an interesting and ingenious article "In Praise of Convention."

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

IN another department we have quoted copiously from several of the more important articles.

DEBATERS FROM THE REPORTERS' POINT OF VIEW.

Mr. MacDonagh, in a paper entitled "A Night in the Reporters' Gallery," gives some interesting particulars as to how various Parliamentarians are estimated from the reporters' point of view:

"Statesmen like Bright, Disraeli and Gladstone—to mention three who were masters of different styles of the fine art of oratory—always spoke slowly, deliberately and impressively, and the average reporter never had any difficulty in taking them.

"Of all our leading Parliamentarians Mr. Chamberlain is the easiest to report. His average rate of speaking is 140 words a minute, and, besides, he possesses, in the highest degree perhaps, the qualities of lucidity of thought and distinctness of utterance.

"Now that Lord Randolph Churchill has passed away, Mr. Balfour is, after Sir R. Webster and Mr. Matthews, probably the most difficult speaker on the front Opposition bench. He is generally easy to take when he makes an important speech, but latterly in discussions in committee he has developed a very rapid style of speaking. A change for the worse, in the reportorial sense, has also come over Sir William Harcourt.

"Of the men in the front rank Mr. Asquith is the most difficult to report. He is clear and distinct in utterance, but he is excessively rapid. A reporter following him on a 'verbatim note' has very little breathing time. He never pauses in the course of a speech. His clear-cut sentences—long, rotund and full-bodied—come flowing uninterruptedly from his lips at a steady pitiless rate of between 160 and 176 words per minute."

COMPULSORY CONCILIATION.

The Duke of Devonshire writes a prefatory note to an article by Mr. Bernard Holland upon the "Legal Disabilities of British Trades Unions." At present they cannot enter into a binding contract with their employers. The Duke strongly urged before the Royal Commission that this disability should be removed, and Mr. Holland supports this plea by quoting the action which has been taken in South Australia in the same direction. It seems that some such legalization of trades unions is indispensable before anything can be done in the way of industrial arbitration by the state:

"The principal disputes on which such tribunals would be called upon to decide are disputes, not between individual employers and their workmen, but between organized bodies of each. These organizations have, however, no legal corporate existence, and they are expressly prohibited by the law from entering into contracts binding their members. The real parties to the dispute would, therefore, come before the court with no recognized legal position, and with no power to enter into a contract, legally binding on their members, either to accept or to abide by the award. Such a position of the principal parties, between whom they would have to arbitrate, would seem seriously to impair the authority of the courts themselves, and it is doubtful whether their establishment would constitute any considerable advance on the system of voluntary boards now in existence."

In South Australia the new law not only legalizes

trades unions, as the Duke proposes, but gives power "to the governor of the colony, acting upon the recommendation of the president of the state board, to refer to 'compulsory conciliation' any dispute which should arise between two registered organizations."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Kebbel discourses commonplaces concerning the good sense of the English people; the Hon. Emily Lawless tells a gorgeous story of an Irish saint who built the round towers, and who seems as a wonder-worker to have thrown Madame Blavatsky and all the Mahatmas into the shade; the Earl of Airlie writes on "Officers' Expenses in the Cavalry;" Mr. Adams contributes an article on the Chinese drama, and the Rev. Canon Teigumouth Shore replies to Mr. Carter on the question, "What is Church Authority?"

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THE *Westminster Review* is as strenuous as ever, and assumes on the part of its readers a higher level of intelligence and of earnestness than any of the other English reviews.

AN OPTIMIST INDEED.

The first place in the review is devoted to a paper by a writer whose cheery optimism and robust faith in the progress of the world are refreshing. It is not often that we meet writers of articles in modern reviews who make such an uncompromising assertion as this: "The whole history of the human race is a record of constant though varying advance. The world is working toward an end of self-realization; to this all is tending. Every revolution, every reformation, every change is a necessary step to this end. It is our destiny that impels us. The world to-day has reached a position never hitherto attained. Our standards and conceptions of morality are higher and truer, and our methods surer."

NEW ZEALAND AS A PLAYGROUND.

Mr. W. C. Macgregor has a very pleasant and brightly-written article on New Zealand, which, he declares, is an ideal playground for the British Empire. Nor is it the Empire alone which will benefit by this wonderful land of the Antipodes: "The essentials of an ideal playground for grown-up children of Anglo-Saxon parentage would appear to be four in number: 1, It must be blessed with what is known as a 'healthy' climate; 2, its scenery must be picturesque; 3, it must provide within its boundaries outdoor sports both British and novel; and, 4, it must possess special attraction for the curious and the dilettante. All those conditions New Zealand fulfills in a marked degree. Here in this little colony we have at once the chosen home of the invalid, the joy of the searcher after the beautiful in nature, the happy hunting-ground of the sportsman, and the haunt of the naturalist and the ethnologist."

HISTORY IN THE "ARABIAN NIGHTS."

Mr. J. F. Hewitt has an article on the "History of the Arabian Nights." After going on for several pages, massing together proofs of what he contends lies behind the stories of the "Arabian Nights," he says: "I hope I have shown by these proofs, which might be multiplied many times over, that the 'Arabian Nights' is not only a living picture of Eastern Mohammedan life, but a storehouse of the unwritten archives of primeval history derived from the tribal traditions and customs of northern and southern nations."

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

NO article in this number of the *Fortnightly* calls for special attention.

THE CRISIS IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Rev. W. Greswell describes the present lamentable condition of England's oldest colony. Of the two alternatives before Newfoundland—annexation to Canada or reconstruction as a Crown colony—Mr. Greswell shows an undisguised preference for the latter. "Strategically there is no place on the face of the globe that boasts such a commanding position as Newfoundland, lying, as it does, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and holding the gateway to Canada and the West; and there is no place in the whole of our colonial dominions where we could less afford to lose influence and power. But we might lay the greatest stress first and foremost upon the opportunities we possess in gaining there a few recruits for our navy. We possess in Newfoundland a seafaring population no whit inferior to the best material that goes to man the French war ships; there is a fleet of 1,800 vessels in Newfoundland, giving occupation to 30,000 able-bodied seamen."

WHY THE FRENCH PRESIDENT FELL.

The first place in the magazine is devoted to an article (translated) by Augustin Filon, entitled "Presidents and Politics in France." M. Filon is evidently a warm partisan of M. Casimir-Périer. The message announcing his resignation he declares was one of the most serious, most conclusive, and most heart-stirring of historical documents. The gist of his paper is that the French ministry practically ignored the President:

"Many of the deputies, whose votes had raised him to the President's chair, voted for the admission of Gérault-Richard, who had insulted him. The Minister of Foreign Affairs is said to have met his request for certain pieces of diplomatic intelligence with a refusal or an evasion. The Minister of Finance deposited a budget scheme on the table of the Chamber in M. Casimir-Périer's name when this scheme had not yet been submitted to M.

Casimir Périer. Finally—and here the Ministry of the Interior is in question—a list of decorations and a change of prefects appeared in the papers before either had been communicated to the President, or submitted for his approval. If all these facts are true—and, unfortunately, the matter hardly admits of doubt—if MM. Dupuy, Poincaré, and Hanotaux were really and of deliberate purpose guilty of such unconstitutional tricks, they have violated both the letter and spirit of the law, and they have failed to show decent respect to the man for whom they ought to have secured the respect of all. Up to a point they have been accomplices of the anonymous correspondents who sent threatening letters to M. Périer's daughter. It is they who are the traitors and deserters. They placed this man in the midst of a murderous faction; they gave him a forlorn hope to defend and not a cartridge to defend it with; and then they shot him in the back."

HOW NATURAL SELECTION HOLDS THE FIELD.

Mr. A. R. Wallace finishes his papers on the "Method of Organic Evolution" by declaring that natural selection holds the field: "I have now, I think, shown that the two most recent efforts to establish new methods of organic evolution, as either complete or partial substitutes for natural selection—that is, for the survival of the fittest among the individual variations annually produced—have completely failed to establish themselves as having any relation to the actual facts of nature. Mr. Bateson's discontinuous variations were long ago rejected by Darwin as having no important part in the formation of new species, while recent and ever-growing proofs of the generality and the magnitude of individual variability render these larger and rarer kinds of variation of even less importance than in his time. Mr. Galton's theory of organic stability, which is essential to the success of discontinuous variations, has been shown to be founded upon a comparison of things of a totally dissimilar nature, and, further, to be absolutely unintelligible and powerless unless in strict subordination to natural selection."

THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

BOTH February numbers of this *Revue* are good all-round numbers.

A BATTALION OF INFANTS.

A paper upon Spain by M. René Bazin relates a trip to the northern province of Spain, and describes a review of the Infant Battalion, got together to please the little King, composed of boys between the ages of ten and fifteen, with a little girl of twelve, Constantia Serfo, for their cantinière. This troop is armed with small Mauser guns, and is accurately drilled. It contains four hundred soldiers, reckoning officers, corporals, and troops of the line, and the children are drawn from families of every rank. From St. Sebastian, M. Bazin went to the country of Ignatius Loyola, and also visited a splendid college named Densto, which may be termed "a free university," from which the students go up to Salamanca for their degrees. Here he met the "novel-writing Jesuit," Father Colonna, whose literary fame had already been spread in France by M. Marcel Prévost.

THE REIGN OF MONEY.

In the *Revue* for February 15 M. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu devotes his fourth article on "The Reign of Money" to

the great financial companies, considered in their relation to the state and to Collectivist theories. He thinks that, so far from preparing the way for any form of socialism, "their rôle is really to defend us against a selfish oligarchy of plutocrats, or a coarse democratic collectivity." Without these companies, built up by innumerable private shareholders, he believes that France would be practically enslaved on the one side or the other. The author also discusses the financial temptations of public men, the difficulty of metropolitan life to provincial deputies, the scandals of the Italian banks and the career of Cornelius Herz. He concludes in favor of private enterprise as opposed to state control.

THE FALL OF NAPOLEON III.

In his third article on "The End of the Second Empire," M. Etienne Lamy describes September 3, 1870, the day on which the Emperor telegraphed, "The army is defeated and taken captive, and I am a prisoner." It was then that for a short space the Imperial counsellors thought that the Empire might still be continued in a Regency; they were soon undeceived. Of troops but a small number remained in Paris, of regulars not more than four or five thousand. "The Municipal Guard and the police were

more numerous, but in the evening, when at seven o'clock the population heard the news of Sedan, it fell like water on an empty boiler, and an explosion was the result. In an instant the streets were filled by the mob and the chance of the republicans had come. The Chamber of Deputies sat till one in the morning, uselessly trying to come to some decision. M. Jules Favre proposed the deposition of the Imperial power. He was heard in lugubrious silence. The next day, September 4, was a Sunday; it was then that the mob invaded the parliament, and that the Empress left the Tuileries, accompanied by one lady, her reader, and MM. Metternich and Nigra, both foreigners. She passed down the galleries of the Louvre to the Place St. Germain l'Auxerrois. The two women mounted a hired vehicle, carrying with them the flag which had floated from the dome of the Tuileries during the Imperial residence. The Empire disappeared noiselessly, leaving no trace behind."

THE CULTURE OF POLITENESS.

M. Brunetière, of the French Academy, contributes an article on "Education and Instruction," in which he makes remarks worth quoting, to the effect that the first interest of the French community being to endure and to continue on the same lines, the treatment of the young must be to a certain extent subordinate to this general theory and not wholly based on the individual development of the boy and girl. French politeness, for instance, is an integral attribute of France as we have always known her, and has partly molded her literary expressions, and contributed to the wide diffusion of her language. "Thus the well-bred man is he who controls himself in the interest of others. The idea of a certain amount of constraint is still at the base of Continental education. . . . To breed up or train a child is to habituate it to repress such of its movements, to restrain such of its moods, to keep to itself such of its sentiments as might annoy or alarm others. The general interest, which in the sphere of manners is the interest of the 'world,' is therefore recognized as superior to that of the individual, and as sufficiently important to require each of us to subordinate, to submit, to bend his own nature, and so we come to the formula of individual constraint in favor of a social gain. . . ."

THE REVUE DE PARIS.

PERHAPS the most interesting contribution in the two February numbers of our French contemporary is that sent by Monsignor Boéglin, the French prelate who, in his character of editor of the papal *Roman Monitor*, was lately expelled by Signor Crispi from Italy. The article, which deals with the future Conclave, is written in an extremely liberal spirit, and may be said to be an unofficial special pleading in favor of Leo XIII and his recent encyclicals. The writer is evidently animated with strong personal devotion to the Pope. "God," he observes, "has gifted him with all the talents that go to make a legislator; he is largely and fully cultured, has always been on the side of right, possesses an incorruptible conscience, and has a subtle intuition of all that is going on in modern life." He adds that latter-day Rome is nothing if not cosmopolitan, and declares that this is almost entirely owing to the present ruler of the Vatican. Proceeding to give but a few instances, he points out that Anderledy, the late General of the Jesuits, was Swiss by nationality, while his successor, Father Martin, who was the Papal candidate, was a Spaniard; the head of the Capuchin order comes from Mount Gothard; the General of the Dominicans, Fruhwirth, is an Austrian, and so on.

Monsignor Boéglin says positively that had Cardinal Lavigerie lived long enough he would undoubtedly have become Leo XIII's successor; he seems to think that now Cardinal Gibbons has an extremely good chance, especially if the future Conclave is held anywhere but at Rome. In Italy local traditions are strong, and a foreign Cardinal has but a small chance of being elected Pope. Yet very soon the Sacred College will have a representative of every nationality in the world within its fold, "and when this occurs," concludes the French prelate triumphantly, "all small and wretched intrigues will come to nothing."

AMERICA VERSUS EUROPE.

America and American institutions have always had a fascination for the French. The Marquis de Laubat, in a few shrewdly written pages, deals with the labor problems of America, and seems to note with satisfaction that as in the Old, so in the New World, economical and political crises are by no means unknown. But he believes that America will probably find it more easy to cope with future difficulties than will the governments of Europe, and he gives the following reasons: Firstly, he observed that the cost of living, whatever may have been said to the contrary, is no greater in the States for the working classes than on this side of the Atlantic, and that, on the other hand, there the salaries are undoubtedly larger; secondly, the American citizen has not ever before his eyes the spectre of past revolutions and wars. The "Budget of Destruction," for so the Marquis styles all military and naval estimates, is in America absurdly small; in Europe it is eating the citizen of each country out of house and home; America's standing army consists of thirty thousand men; that collectively produced by Europe is three millions and a half. Unlike most recent visitors to the States, the Marquis considers that in America is now found the maximum of individual freedom and liberty. He noticed that in an American town each citizen is free to knock another about if he chooses, that the tramways are crowded to suffocation, that the railway stations are guardless, and that every man shifts for himself in the land of Freedom.

LETTERS FROM MAZZINI.

Mazzini's "Letters to Thomas Emery" will be found of considerable interest, for they were written during a critical period of his life in the five years, 1838 to 1843, which he spent in London. Notwithstanding his English pseudonym, Thomas Emery was no other than Luigi Amadeo Malegari, a friend of Garibaldi, Albera and the whole of the Italian patriot group, but who remained all through the movement, and until the end of his life, ardently Catholic, a fact which says much both for his own and Mazzini's tolerance and broad-mindedness. It is curious to note that the exile, in his letters to his friend, says little or nothing of the world in which he was then living; he speaks with bitterness of the English press, for during these years Mazzini earned a precarious livelihood by "pot boiling" for London reviews and papers, instead of writing only on those subjects dear to his heart. The letters were addressed from York Buildings, King's road, Chelsea.

Very different from the first burning epistles, but, as before, of extreme value from many points of view, is another installment of Balzac's letters to Madame Hanska. In one of them he tells her incidentally that he has just completed "Le Père Goriot" in twenty-five days, in order that he may be with her somewhat sooner than he otherwise could be.

THE NEW BOOKS

RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

SOCIOLOGY, ECONOMICS AND HISTORY.

The Armenian Crisis in Turkey. By Frederick Davis Greene, M.A. With Introduction by Rev. Josiah Strong, D.D. Octavo, pp. 174. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1. (Paper edition, 60 cents.)

The REVIEW OF REVIEWS for January contained an article on the Armenian crisis which at once aroused a widespread interest in the subject. The writer of that article, it is now permissible to state, was Mr. Frederick D. Greene, who was born in Turkey and served nearly four years as a missionary of the American Board in Van, the centre of Armenia. Mr. Greene has since prepared a comprehensive volume on the subject of the massacre of 1894, its antecedents and significance. He reproduces the authenticated narratives of witnesses who, as he truly states, can have no possible motive for misrepresenting the facts, while, on the other hand, each writer subjected himself to personal danger by making such statements. Taken all in all, Mr. Greene's book forms the most conclusive summing-up of the case against Turkey that has yet appeared. It cannot fail to profoundly influence public opinion in both hemispheres.

Popular Control of the Liquor Traffic. By E. R. L. Gould. 12mo, pp. 102. Baltimore: Published by the Author.

Dr. Gould is known as perhaps the leading advocate in this country of the so-called Gothenburg, or Scandinavian, system of controlling the liquor traffic. His articles in the reviews and magazines, as well as his official reports on the subject, have been largely drawn upon from time to time by the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, and we commend to our readers this little book as giving in epitome the results of Dr. Gould's very faithful and scientifically conducted investigations abroad. In this book he discusses the legal basis and practical results of the Scandinavian system, and gives his reasons for thinking the company system the best method of control.

Comparative Summary and Index of State Legislation in 1894 (State Library Bulletin of Legislation No. 5). Paper, octavo, pp. 90. Albany: University of the State of New York. 20 cents.

Many of our readers have doubtless familiarized themselves with previous numbers of this useful bulletin, the chief features of which are succinct paragraphs summing up the important laws of general interest passed by the various legislatures in session during the year, and a carefully prepared alphabetical index to the same; each paragraph is followed by full citations to the state or territorial statutes thus summarized. No other publication attempts to do this work, which is of the greatest importance not only to the professional lawyer but to persons interested in the different state and national reform movements of the day, to students of economics, and to many other classes of citizens.

The Christian State; a Political Vision of Christ. By George D. Herron. 12mo, pp. 216. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents.

The religious world has noted the appearance, from time to time, of Dr. Herron's well-known books in the department of Christian sociology. The present volume is a course of six lectures delivered in various churches for the purpose of inducing a more general acceptance of that conception of social Christianity for which the lecturer stands. Dr. Herron disclaims any "attempt to contribute to political, social or theological science." As in all his former works, he appeals to the moral consciousness of the community, and to that alone. This book should be read by those critics of Dr. Herron who have judged him largely from newspaper reports of his lectures. It appears that these reports have, in some cases, misrepresented him. He does not assert, for example, that social regeneration must precede individual regeneration; but he emphasizes the fact that all religious development of the individual must be hampered by the imperfect development of society.

Municipal Reform Movements in the United States. By William Howe Tolman, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 219. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$1.

This little volume is packed with information which to the worker in the cause of civic regeneration is simply indispensable. Much of the information, possibly, might be ob-

tained in other ways, but they would be tedious and devious ways indeed, and merely as a saver of time and correspondence Dr. Tolman's manual is a real desideratum. Besides the succinct summaries of the aims and methods of some seventy-five reform organizations all over the country, there is a more detailed account of the work of the City Vigilance League, of New York City, with which the author is thoroughly acquainted, and which he rightly considers a useful object lesson to like organizations everywhere. Such a book should by all means have been provided with an index, especially since the arrangement of the material relating to the various clubs bears no relation to the towns to which the clubs belong. Thus the Civic Club, of Beloit, Wis., finds a place between the City Reform Club, of New York, and the Civic Federation, of Chicago.

Trusts; or, Industrial Combinations and Coalitions in the United States. By Ernst von Halle. 12mo, pp. 366. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

This is a study of American industrial conditions from the point of view of an intelligent, observant, and thoroughly scientific foreigner who has investigated both facts and theories without bias. Dr. von Halle has enjoyed exceptional facilities for the prosecution of his researches, and has had access to the most important materials for such a study. All classes in the community who had information on any phase of the trust question seem to have aided him in his task of ascertaining the truth. The REVIEW OF REVIEWS hopes to present its readers at some future time with some of the more important results of Dr. von Halle's very scholarly work. No more useful contribution to our knowledge of our own institutions has been made by any foreigner since the appearance of Mr. Bryce's epoch-making work.

History of the People of Israel, from the Rule of the Persians to that of the Greeks. By Ernest Renan. Octavo, pp. 354. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$2.50.

The fourth volume of M. Renan's History begins with the return to Jerusalem from Babylon and brings the narrative of Israel's experiences down to about 150 B.C. The story is told in these pages of the transference from Persian to Greek rule. The period covered embraces an obscure chapter in Jewish history—"the deep sleep of Israel," Renan calls it—continuing through the fourth and third centuries B.C. Little need be added to previous commendations of Renan's abilities as a chronicler and general merits as a writer. Venturing into a field in which much had already been attempted, and much achieved, in the way of scholarly research, he has essayed his own peculiar task with rare power of discrimination and has presented the results of his labors with a freshness and charm of statement which insure his work a rank among the historical masterpieces of the century.

Proceedings of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, at the twenty-first annual session, held in Nashville, Tenn., May 23-29, 1894. Octavo, pp. 402. Boston: Geo. H. Ellis. \$1.50.

Among the more noteworthy papers appearing in this volume of the proceedings are those on "Training Schools for Nurses," "The Duty of the State to the Insane," "Provision for Epileptics," and "Instruction in Sociology in Institutions of Learning." In the brief reports from the field of charity organization in our great cities there is much of interest relative to the special efforts to provide relief by work during the stress of the hard times in 1893-94.

History for Ready Reference. By J. N. Larned. Five volumes, Vol. IV—Nicaea to Tunis. Quarto, pp. 770. Springfield, Mass.: C. A. Nichols Co.

Among the important topics treated in this volume are "Papacy," "Rome," "Russia," "Scotland," "Slavery," "Social Movements," "Spain," and "Tariff Legislation." As in the preceding volumes of the work, admirable judgment has been shown in the selection of the authorities quoted under each head. In most cases only recognized specialists have been chosen. The material is also noteworthy for its freshness and late revision. Periodical literature has been drawn on when necessary to bring the narrative down to date. The maps and plans which have a place in the work are excellent from every point of view.

Mutiny of the Bounty, and Story of Pitcairn Island, 1790-1804. By Rosalind Amelia Young. 16mo, pp. 254. Oakland, Cal.: Pacific Press Publishing Company. \$1.

Hitherto most writing upon the history and conditions of life on Pitcairn Island has been done by those having no very intimate knowledge of the subjects. Miss Young was born on the island and has spent her life there. Her father was a grandson of John Adams, one of the mutineers of the *Bounty*. She gives a simple and interesting narrative of the affairs of the Pitcairn community from its foundation down to the year 1894. The present inhabitants number about one hundred and thirty. Miss Young's account is necessarily composed of details of small significance to the general history of the world, but this fact does not make her record less readable. The twenty-five half-tone engravings in the book, from original photographs, are helpful, though not of the highest artistic excellence.

Government of the Colony of South Carolina. By Edson L. Whitney, Ph.D. Paper, Octavo, pp. 121. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press. 75 cents.

The writer of this monograph has followed the topical rather than the chronological method of treatment, taking up successively the powers and functions of the Governor, Council and Assembly; the land system, the organization of the parish, the judiciary, the militia, taxation and currency. The study is systematically conducted, and numerous references to original authorities are appended.

Select Chapters and Passages from the Wealth of Nations of Adam Smith, 1776. 16mo, pp. 297. New York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

These "Select Chapters and Passages" of the great classic of modern political economy are from the text of the first edition (1776). The additions and omissions in the edition of 1784 are also noted. The portions chosen for this reprint, comprising altogether nearly a fifth of the book, give in small compass a view of Adam Smith's economic philosophy in its entirety. Thus for the student's purpose the book is really more serviceable than the complete work, since the process of elimination of irrelevant chapters has been wisely completed for him. A brief sketch of Smith is prefixed. The series of "Economic Classics," of which this and the two texts noticed below form the first three volumes, is edited by Prof. W. J. Ashley, of Harvard, whose erudition in this special field is the highest possible guarantee of the scholarly accuracy of his work.

The First Six Chapters of the Principles of Political Economy and Taxation of David Ricardo, 1817. 16mo, pp. 130. New York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

Only the first six chapters of Ricardo's most important work appear in this reprint, but these chapters hold the essence of his economic doctrine. The texts, both of the first and of the third edition (1817 and 1821) are reproduced. There is also a brief preliminary account of the economist's life and labors.

Parallel Chapters from the First and Second Editions of An Essay on the Principle of Population as it Affects the Future Improvement of Society. By T. R. Malthus, 1798-1803. 16mo, pp. 153. New York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

This is an exact reprint, following the original spelling and punctuation, of the most important chapters in the first and second editions of the famous "Essay on Population." The substance of the doctrine first enunciated by Malthus in 1798 is set forth in these selected passages, although they comprise but a fourth part of the first edition and a twentieth of the second. Some interesting bibliographical notes on the work of Malthus preface the reprinted chapters.

Honest Money. By Arthur I. Fonda. 12mo, pp. 221. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

The writer's aim in this work is to propose in outline a new monetary system suited to the commercial and industrial needs of the time. The main features of his plan are the establishment by the government of a multiple standard of value (composed of a large number of commodities in common use) and the issuing of currency notes based on this approved standard and redeemable in any commodity at its current market price, the government pledging itself to so control the amount of this currency in circulation that its actual purchasing power will conform to the standard on which it is based. The rise and fall of prices, as determined by statisticians from day to day, would govern the action of the government in adding to or withdrawing from the volume of circulation.

A Scientific Solution of the Money Question. By Arthur Kitson. 12mo, pp. 418. Boston: Arena Publishing Company. \$1.25.

Still another "solution" of the money question is offered by Mr. Kitson, who wishes the government to abandon the function of regulating the currency to private enterprise. He believes that our present ills are mainly due to governmental restriction. He would abolish what he terms commodity and interest-bearing money; but holds that since free coinage would greatly augment the volume of the currency, it would afford relief, and on that ground is to be desired.

The Income-Tax Law and Treasury Regulations Relative to Its Collection. Together with Senator Hill's Speech. Paper, 16mo, pp. 90. New York: Brentano's. 10 cents.

Of the various compendiums and manuals on the new income tax, none is likely to be of more direct use to the ordinary citizen than this little pamphlet. It discusses the different provisions of the law in their practical bearings.

BIOGRAPHY.

Great Men and Famous Women. A Series of Pen and Pencil Sketches of Prominent Personages in History. Edited by Charles F. Horne. Quarto. 68 parts. New York: Selmar Hess. Each part, 25 cents.

This series of biographical sketches constitutes a work of a popular nature, and as such it is worthy of high commendation. The parts are to be bound in eight volumes, of which we have received the first four. Volumes I and II contain brief biographies of about seventy "Soldiers and Sailors," arranged in chronological order from the days of Nebuchadnezzar to those of Grant, Farragut and Count von Moltke. These sketches are by competent English and American writers and very many of them were prepared especially for this work. They give reliable information while still remaining bright and rich in anecdote. Volumes III and IV present "Statesmen and Sages" from Moses to President Cleveland. Each of the four volumes is illustrated by from five to eleven fine photographs (mostly by Goupil and Company) and from thirteen to twenty-two wood engravings and typogravures. All of these are full-page and make a very important attraction of the work. There are also numerous minor illustrations in the text. Typography and binding are of high excellence.

The Life and Adventures of George Augustus Sala. Written by himself. Two vols., Octavo, pp. 398, 392. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$5.

The versatile London journalist has compressed within two handsome volumes a wealth of anecdote and personal reminiscence which will be read with keenest interest in both hemispheres. No one needs to be told that Mr. Sala excels in the journalist's art of putting things, and his long-extended acquaintance with the men and manners of modern Europe has given him something to tell that is well worth the telling. Mr. Sala has been a great traveler and has fallen in with all kinds of people; but his chief adventures have had to do with European wars of the past half century, and the professions with which he has been most in contact have been the military, the histrionic and his own.

The Life of Daniel Defoe. By Thomas Wright. Octavo, pp. 461. New York: A. D. F. Randolph & Co. \$3.75.

Probably this will be generally accepted as the most valuable biography of the author of "Robinson Crusoe." The writer adopts the theory that the latter was really, as Defoe himself affirmed, an allegory of the famous story-teller's own life. It seems strange that the details of that life should so long have eluded the hot pursuit of antiquaries whose chief concern has been to gather an accurate bibliographical knowledge of Defoe. Principal Wright is attracted rather by the personality of the man than by his works, but he makes use of the works as a key to the personality. The typography and illustrations of his book are in keeping with its solidly creditable character.

The Diary of Samuel Pepys, M.A., F.R.S. Edited, with Additions, by Henry B. Wheatley, F.S.A. Vol. V. 12mo, pp. 424. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

Previous volumes of this edition of Pepys' Diary have been noticed in the Review from time to time. Volume V contains the entries from July 1, 1665, to the close of September, 1666. The three full-page illustrations show "Mrs. Pepys as Saint Katharine," Sir William Penn (from the painting by Lely at Greenwich Hospital) and a fac-simile of the first page of manuscript in the Pepys collection—this being music and words of a song, "Beauty Retire."

Half a Century with Judges and Lawyers. By Joseph A. Willard. 16mo, pp. 371. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

A volume of reminiscences of the Massachusetts bar, by the clerk of the Superior Court. Mr. Willard has made allusions to a great number of lawyers and judges by name, but in some instances, through "a just regard for the feelings of those living," he refrains from the mention of names. To the members of the Massachusetts legal fraternity his anecdotes will have a peculiar interest.

The People's Life of William Ewart Gladstone. 16mo, pp. 182. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. 75 cents.

A convenient short biography of England's "Grand Old Man." For so condensed a sketch a very fair proportion has been observed in the narrative, which is almost wholly devoted to Mr. Gladstone's public career. The portraits and other illustrations, while not of superior excellence, are suited to a popular work of this kind. Most of the great Commoner's great contemporaries are represented.

Forty Years in South China: The Life of Rev. John Van Nest Talmage, D.D. By Rev. John Gerardus Fagg. 12mo, pp. 301. New York: A. D. F. Randolph & Co. \$1.25.

Dr. John Van Nest Talmage, a brother of Thomas De Witt Talmage, was a missionary of the American Reformed (Dutch) Church in China from 1847 to 1889. His life was a laborious and useful one, and its record will interest those concerned with the details of a modern missionary existence. Mr. Fagg's book contains thirty pages of memorial notices by various people and a sermon by Thomas De Witt Talmage commemorative of his father. The main portion of the work is based largely upon the missionary's letters and diaries. The dozen illustrations show something of Chinese scenery and Chinese life.

RELIGION AND ETHICS.

The Psalmist and the Scientist; or, Modern Value of the Religious Sentiment. By George Matheson, M.A., D.D. 12mo, pp. 332. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. \$1.75.

This is the third edition of a worthy, intelligent contribution to that extensive literature which endeavors to discover the relation of religion to the great ideas of modern science. The author examines the Book of Psalms not as an authority, but because of its typical value—as the "repository of the religious sentiment in its largest and most comprehensive form." The views of the Psalmist upon the existence of God, on the "Origin of Life," "Human Insignificance," "Ground of Religious Confidence," "Principle of Survival," "Sin," "Optimism," etc., are compared with the dominant scientific conceptions of our day regarding these subjects. The conclusion is reached that the "missionary interest of religion is the same as the missionary interest of science; and that the study of the laws of Nature will prove identical with the study of the laws of God." The "religion" which Dr. Matheson considers is that instinctive human one which lies below any creed or any particular religious institution. The thought of the book moves upon a high plane and the language is clear.

Doctor Judas: A Portrayal of the Opium Habit. By William Rosser Cobbe. 12mo, pp. 320. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. \$1.50.

Mr. Cobbe opens his first chapter with the statement, "Inexorable duty, and that alone, has urged the writer to the painful task of recording the terrible story of a nine years' slavery to opium." He describes in an impressive way the physical and mental effects of the use of the drug in his own experience, and criticises De Quincey's "Confessions of an English Opium Eater" as showing much untrustworthy coloring. Mr. Cobbe relates the details of some dreams horrible indeed to the dreamer but nevertheless entertaining to the undrugged reader. The book is of serious import as a contribution to practical moral reform, but its style is such as to give it, to some extent, the character of a work in *belles-lettres*.

The Ministry of the Spirit. By A. J. Gordon, D.D. 12mo, pp. 225. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. \$1.

Dr. Gordon conceives of the third person of the Trinity as having a special "ministry in time," beginning with the New Testament Pentecost and continuing in the history of the Christian Church since that event. He considers, rather as a student of the Bible than as a theologian, such topics as "The Naming of the Spirit," "The Communion of the

Spirit," "The Administration of the Spirit," etc., etc. These chapters are written in clear style and from a distinctly evangelical standpoint. In addition to a general index there is an index of scriptural references.

Life Power; or, Character, Culture and Conduct. By Arthur T. Pierson, D.D. 12mo, pp. 214. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$1.

In this book Dr. Pierson writes of "The Elements and Secrets of Power," "The Power of a Presiding Purpose," "The Use and Abuse of Books," "The Genius of Industry," "The Ethics of Amusement," and "The Inspiration of Ideals." These familiar topics are presented in a definite, stimulating way, with a deep moral conviction of the worth of life. The precepts are enforced by many apt anecdotes and quotations. The book is an excellent one to place in the hands of young people.

Heavenly Trade Winds. By Rev. Louis Albert Banks, D.D. 12mo, pp. 351. Cincinnati: Cranston & Curtis. \$1.25.

This volume contains twenty-two sermons recently preached in the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. They exhibit the same qualities—vigor, clear utterance, apt anecdote, practical application, religious faith, etc., noted in an earlier volume of Mr. Banks' sermons mentioned in the REVIEW a few months ago.

He Being Dead Yet Speaketh, and Other Sermons. By the late Alexander Gardiner Mercer, D.D. 12mo, pp. 327. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. \$1.50.

The thirty-six sermons of this volume are quiet, simple and of practical religious application. They are distinctly Christian in tone; spiritual far more than theological or even Biblical. They evidence a calm faith in the great truths of the Gospel teaching, interpreted by individual experience.

Lamps of the Temple: Choice Examples of the Eloquence of the Modern Pulpit. Compiled by Thomas W. Handford. 12mo, pp. 374. Chicago: Laird & Lee. 50 cents.

A compilation of brief representative extracts from men of prominence in the English and American pulpit—Spurgeon, Theodore Parker, Edward Everett Hale, Rabbi Hirsch, Theodore Cuyler, Bishop Newman, Cardinal Manning, and many others. There are several fair portraits.

ESSAYS, CRITICISM AND BELLES-LETTRES.

American Literature. By Mildred Cabell Watkins. 32mo, pp. 224. New York: American Book Company. 35 cents.

This little volume belongs to the well-known series of "Literature Primers." The author has written in a simple, familiar style suitable for quite young readers, and one of her objects has been to furnish a text-book for pupils in our elementary schools. Her account of our literature is free from burdensome details and dates; considerable attention is given to biographical matters, and the criticisms are clear and brief. The mature student may be sorry to see that all the literary activity of our people from the settlement of Plymouth to the rise of the "Knickerbocker School" has been passed over in twenty pages. Anne Bradstreet, Freneau, Franklin, Barlow, Jonathan Edwards and other early writers are of course mentioned, but the author has taken the usual view that our real literature began only with the present century. She has accepted the spirit of Richardson's history rather than that of Tyler's. The *Federalist* is given slight attention, and Faine's "Age of Reason" is said to be "now regarded as low and vulgar and without influence." There is no mention of Alexander Wilson, of Joseph Dennie and *The Portfolio*. But of our standard novelists, poets, essayists, historians, orators and critics, a fair account is given in an interesting way, and "summaries" at the close of chapters give dates, lists of works, and brief representative extracts. The dialect writers in various parts of the country who occupy so much attention to-day receive notice. It must be said that this primer follows the conventional conceptions of our literature; yet it is a carefully prepared little manual and will undoubtedly be found highly useful in the school-room if supplemented by the teacher's own knowledge and opinions.

Latin Poetry. By R. Y. Tyrrell. 12mo, pp. 346. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.

In 1893 Professor Tyrrell, of the University of Dublin, gave the third course of lectures on the Percy Turnbull Memorial foundation at Johns Hopkins University, and after some revision sends them out in book form. In the first chapter

a rapid survey of the entire course of Latin poetry is taken; the following chapters treat respectively of "Early Latin Poetry," "Lucretius and Epicureanism," "Catullus and the Transition to the Augustan Age," "Virgil," "Horace," "Latin Satire," and the poetry of the decline. The chapter upon Horace is the longest, and Professor Tyrrell therein offers some considerations not in accord with traditional English views of Horatian verse. The volume devotes more attention to analysis and critical discussion than to matters of merely historical or biographical bearing. It may be read with profit by the serious student of poetry, whether a student of Latin or not. It is, however, naturally less popular in style than Mr. Edmund Clarence Stedman's "Nature and Elements of Poetry," which embodied the first course of lectures upon the Percy Turnbull Memorial foundation (1891).

A History of the Novel Previous to the Seventeenth Century. By F. M. Warren. 12mo, pp. 373. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.75.

During the past decade or so English criticism has been active in examination of the origin and development of the various forms of fiction. Mr. F. M. Warren, who holds a professorship in Western Reserve University (Cleveland), sends out a book which is intended in part to serve as introduction to Körtling's "History of the French Novel in the Seventeenth Century." After an introduction of twenty pages he devotes two chapters to the ancient Greek novel and its influence. He then considers the romances of chivalry, paying detailed attention to "Amadis of Gaul" and its sequels, "The Italian Pastoral," "Montemayor's Diana," "The Picaresque Novel in Spain," and "Other Kinds of Spanish Novels." The English novel and the Chinese novel are also given brief examination. Mr. Warren has made his study in the spirit of a thorough scholarship. The easy, natural style and much of the matter in the book, however, will attract a good many readers who are not specialists in the history of literary developments. There are references to numerous authorities, but no complete bibliography.

The Book-Bills of Narcissus. By Richard Le Gallienne. 12mo, pp. 173. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.

Of late Mr. Le Gallienne has attained an enviable position as writer of a refined and original English prose. The "Book-Bills of Narcissus" has passed to a third edition, revised and with one new chapter. In "The Religion of a Literary Man" Mr. Le Gallienne gave the reader his views upon present-day pessimism, world weariness, atheism, etc., in the bookish realm; in this work upon "Narcissus" he describes the love affairs—idyllic and serious—the books which have helped, the traits of mind and habits of life of a supposed young poet friend of the author. These chapters are written in a remarkably easy and genial style, reflective, leisurely, remote from the turmoil of our industrious days. The lover of pure, transparent English devoted to companionable ideas can scarcely fail to find this little book enjoyable.

Meditations in Motley. By Walter Blackburn Hart. 16mo, pp. 224. Boston: Arena Publishing Company.

The first of Mr. Hart's six papers—"On Certain Satisfaction of Prejudice"—is reprinted from the *Arena*. The subjects of the others are "Jacobitism in Boston," "Critics and Criticism," "Some Masks and Faces of Literature," "The Fascination of New Books" and "A Rhapsody on Music." Mr. Hart is a journalist of experience, who appears in the essay-writing world, however, with rather severe denunciation of our typical modern newspaper. He says something, in an original, spicy, occasionally whimsical yet withal sensible manner, about the relations of literature and our industrial civilization to a free, sane, intellectual life. There is considerable suggestive thought in his quiet essays.

Five Lectures on Shakespeare. By Bernhard Ten Brink. 16mo, pp. 248. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.25.

These lectures by the distinguished German student of our English literature are popular in nature and do not enter into any very detailed questions of scholarship or criticism. Shakespeare is given an exceedingly high rank, but he is not made a divinity. The subjects considered are "The Poet and the Man," in which Professor Ten Brink stamps the Bacon heresy as a "mere curiosity, a morbid phenomenon of the time," "The Chronology of Shakespeare's Works" and Shakespeare as "Dramatist," "Comic Poet" and "Tragic Writer." In this translation the language is remarkably clear and simple.

FICTION.

Stories of the Foot-Hills. By Margaret Collier Graham. 16mo, pp. 202. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

Seven stories of present-day life in rural California are brought together in this volume; the first one occupying more than one hundred pages, the others being much shorter.

They deal with typical characters in humble circumstances and are told largely in dialect, after the manner of the short realistic stories of New England furnished us so abundantly during the past decade. The longest piece—"The Withrow Water Right"—tells of the pitiable, unrequited love of an uneducated country girl for a young civil engineer whom fate brings into her life. The other sketches are also mostly grave in tone, though there is an infusion of humor. The author has devoted herself closely to the study of human character, and has painted the background of nature with somewhat less distinctness than many writers of "local fiction." Her work is of high grade and makes genuinely entertaining reading.

The Woman Who Did. By Grant Allen. 16mo, pp. 223. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.

This is a late issue in the "Keynote Series" and, like other volumes we have noted in that series, is distinctly modern in tone. Mr. Allen tells the tragical history of a young and highly cultured English woman who is a victim—or a martyr, if one prefers—to the idea that marriage is a relic of barbaric slavery. The final blow comes to "The Woman Who Did" when her daughter, whom she hoped would be an apostle of the free faith, bitterly denounces both the idea and its results and her mother. Suicide is the last act of the drama. To many readers the heroine will appear to be a puppet in the hands of a theorizing author, but the book merits notice as another addition to studies of the modern woman. Though Mr. Allen's own opinion is that Hermina Barton was a "stainless soul," her family and friends did not so reason. This obstinacy of English Philistinism gives Mr. Allen unpleasant feelings, and opportunity for such observations here and there as "blank pessimism is the one creed possible for all save fools." The story is told with great clearness and directness. It has passed through several editions.

Castle Rackrent, and the Absentee. By Maria Edgeworth. 12mo, pp. 432. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

To these two famous pieces of Edgeworthian literature Anne Thackeray Ritchie has contributed an introduction in her usual charming style. Among other things it describes a personal visit to Edgeworthstown. A few terms and idiomatic phrases of "Castle Rackrent" are given comment in an appendix of twelve pages. The two stories are attractively illustrated by forty photo-engravings, many of them full-page, after drawings by Chris Hammond.

A Son of Hagar. By Hall Caine. 12mo, pp. 354. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. \$1.

This is a reissue of one of Mr. Caine's earliest works, first published nearly a decade ago. While naturally not of the high grade of his recent novels, it is worth reading in itself and will interest those who desire to trace the author's literary development. The title suggests the social position of one of the principal characters. Mr. Caine's aim in another character was to "penetrate into the soul of a bad man and lay bare the processes by which he is tempted to his fall." The scenes are laid partly in the darker regions of London and partly among the Cumberland Mountains. Particular effort is made to present in true colors something of the life of the Cumberland peasantry. This story of love, crime, mystery and moral conquest is illustrated by a portrait of the author and by ten full-page half-tones printed in blue ink.

A Man of Mark. By Anthony Hope. 32mo, pp. 281. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 75 cents.

Jack O'Doon. A Novel. By Maria Beale. 32mo, pp. 277. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 75 cents.

Both of these stories are given a place in the "Buckram Series," of which several issues have already been noticed in the REVIEW. Mr. Hope has certainly wielded a versatile pen during the past twelvemonth. In "A Man of Mark" he relates the amatory and political experiences of a young Englishman in a very small South American republic which Mr. Hope names "Aureataland." This tiny state was presided over by a native of Virginia. The financial crises and the frequent revolutionary upheavals of the "golden land" are described in a breezy, humorous manner; the whole story has an atmosphere of fantastic unreality. It is written in very easy English. "Jack O'Doon" is a tale of an entirely different character, dramatic and tragical. The scenes are laid in a little community on the North Carolina coast. The principal characters are the simple-hearted sea captain's daughter, "Mercy Blessington," and her two lovers, a young city artist and the humble sailor "Jack O'Doon." The heroic sailor sacrifices his life to save his rival, whom Mercy accepts, "feeling that she had strength to do for him all that Jack had done for her." The attractive local coloring of the story is carefully painted.

P'tit Matinée' and Other Monotones. By George Wharton Edwards. 32mo, pp. 140. New York: The Century Company. \$1.25.

A dainty, minute volume in the same general style as Mr. Edwards' "Thumb-Nail Sketches." About half the pages contain descriptions of the scenery and quaint characters of a small Atlantic Coast island. These are followed by a pathetic bit concerning the life of a New York artist and a brief story of European experience. The numerous drawings and decorations by the author and the covers in leather and gold give the book a very artistic appearance.

The Devil's Playground. A Story of the Wild Northwest By John Mackie. 32mo, pp. 246. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 75 cents.

Mr. Mackie presents the familiar trio of wife, husband and lover, but his story is cleanly written and closes without deplorable or artificially tragical events. The scenes are laid in the Canadian Northwest and the natural features and life of that remote region are well described. The "round-up," the blizzard, the prairie-fire, the mounted police, the half-breed scout and the danger of famine are employed by Mr. Mackie to heighten the interest of his chapters. There are several pleasing illustrations.

Miss Cherry Blossom, of Tokyo. By John Luther Long. 12mo, pp. 364. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.25.

The heroine of this novel is a modern young Japanese woman, daughter of a cabinet minister of the imperial government, who pursued a part of her educational career in the United States. Mr. Long presents her as a passionate, charming creature, speaking a pretty broken English. The varying but finally successful fortunes of her love for a young American secretary of legation constitute the main interest of the story. Aside from "Miss Cherry Blossom," the Japanese element is not especially prominent, though all the scenes are in Tokyo. The book is clad in a gay Japanese cover.

The Sons of Ham. A Tale of the New South. By Louis Pendleton. 12mo, pp. 328. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.50.

Readers of current fiction will remember that Louis Pendleton is the author of "The Wedding Garment" and other works. His new book is "hopefully inscribed to the African Colonization Societies of the future," and relates largely to the problems of race adjustment in the "New South." The scenes are laid in a small representative Georgia town. Various local types, including several of the negro persuasion, are portrayed, and exciting incidents of murder, race war and lynching are introduced. The book is worth reading as a study of Southern village life in the eighties. The story in itself is perhaps somewhat less interesting.

Grimm's Fairy Tales. New edition revised. Octavo, pp. 406. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. \$2.50.

In this edition the old favorites of fairyland literature are made doubly attractive by more than one hundred original full-page and lesser illustrations by Harry S. Watson. The cover of the book is gay in an appropriate design. This is a good volume to add to the children's library.

Three and Twenty. By Jennie M. Drinkwater. 12mo, pp. 354. Boston: A. I. Bradley & Co.

Another of Miss Drinkwater's wholesome stories especially appropriate for the girls' library or the family circle. The heroine is an original Maine country maiden who becomes a successful editor in New York City. The several characters are distinctly drawn and their history told in a natural way. The vicissitudes of a true love are related and the story closes with a long deferred but happy wedding.

Red Rose and Tiger Lily; or, In a Wider World. By L. F. Meade. 12mo, pp. 284. New York: Cassell Publishing Co. \$1.50.

An attractive story for girls, which deals with family life on English country estates. The moral tone is excellent. There are eight illustrations, and the cover is a cheerful one.

The Lone Inn. A Mystery. By Fergus Hume. 32mo, pp. 195. New York: Cassell Publishing Co. 50 cents.

A complicated and thrilling English tale of the detective story species, with a love affair and a supposed murder as the central threads. It ought to satisfy those numerous readers who enjoy fiction of this character.

Gallia. By Méné Muriel Dowie. Paper, 12mo, pp. 313. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 50 cents.

A Woman of Impulse. By Justin Huntly McCarthy. Paper, 12mo, pp. 314. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 50 cents.

POETRY.

A Book of Elizabethan Lyrics. Selected and Edited by Felix E. Schelling. 12mo, pp. 396. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.25.

Professor Schelling holds the chair of English literature in the University of Pennsylvania. This "Book of Elizabethan Lyrics," prepared by him is issued in the "Athenaeum Press Series," of which several volumes have been already noticed in the Review. Professor Schelling's collection covers the period from 1576 to 1625, and he has selected material from the poetical miscellanies, masques and song-books of the time, as well as from the works of individual writers. The poems are dated and placed, usually, in their chronological order. The introduction devotes thirty pages to "The Elizabethan Lyric," and about the same space to "Elizabethan Lyric Measures." There are nearly ninety pages of notes, explanatory and biographical, and three indexes, one of which partially serves the functions of a bibliography. Like other volumes in this series, Professor Schelling's work is primarily of value to the student, but serviceable also to many careful "general readers."

The Student's Chaucer: Being a Complete Edition of his Works. Edited by the Rev. Walter W. Skeat. Octavo, pp. 903. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.75.

This is a condensed version of the great Oxford Edition of Chaucer which was recently completed. Besides the entire text of Chaucer's verse and prose it contains brief introductory notice of the poet's life and character, of grammar, metre, versification and pronunciation, etc., and a glossarial index of one hundred and fifty pages. The print is necessarily fine, but it is clear, and the binding is neat and serviceable. Professor Skeat's editorial ability needs no comment.

Lyrics of the Lariat: Poems with Notes. By Nathan Kirk Griggs. 16mo, pp. 266. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$1.50.

Mr. Griggs' title suggests such subjects as he has versified in his longer poems—"The Cowboy," "Maverick Joe," "The Blizzard," "The Prairie Dog," "The Cowboy Preacher," etc. Of these he has written in unstilted metres and in the free and easy, even slangy, phraseology of the plains. Many of the shorter poems, however, are religious in nature, or lyrics of love, childhood and memory, and though not without some merit, are essentially conventional in tone. The verses are freely furnished with small illustrations.

In Woods and Fields. By Augusta Larned. 16mo, pp. 157. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.

As the title suggests, a large majority of the poems in this collection are upon out-door subjects. The first poem is an "Invocation" to Theocritus, and something of the pastoral spirit of the ancient Greek poet obtains in these pages. The versification is graceful and clear-cut. The volume is a very pleasant addition to our lighter lyrical poetry of nature.

Philoctetes, and Other Poems and Sonnets. By J. E. Nesmith. 16mo, pp. 111. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The longest poem in this collection is upon the classical theme "Philoctetes at Lemnos" and is written in rhyming couplets. The sonnets number about sixty and are mostly of a moral nature—using the adjective in the broad sense. A few poems are descriptive of natural scenery. Mr. Nesmith's verse is not of a popular cast, but it evidences a thoughtful, cultured mind, appreciative of the severer voices of the muse.

Pictures in Verse. By George Lansing Raymond, L. H. D. Octavo, pp. 44. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.

Fourteen short poems, all simple, some light, others of graver tone. Professor Raymond's title would suggest that the subjects are apt for pictorial treatment, and they have been given twenty illustrations by Maud Stumm, seven of these being full-page.

Old Ace, and Other Poems. By Fred Emerson Brooks. 16mo, pp. 214. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. \$1.

A collection of short poems in easy metres and upon popular subjects, of patriotic, humorous, pathetic or descriptive nature. A number are written in dialect. Much of Mr. Brooks' verse has an attractive swing and might be found serviceable for public recitation. His muse is a good-natured one, unpretentious and content to dwell among the common, homely affairs of everyday life and people. A portrait of the author is given.

Verses Viridescent. By Timothy and Charles J. Barrett. Paper, octavo, pp. 99. Orange, N. J. Published by the Authors.

TRAVEL.

A Satchel Guide for the Vacation Tourist in Europe. Revised for 1895. 16mo, pp. 307. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

A careful revision for 1895 of a volume which has been published annually since 1873. It describes one continuous route through Ireland, Scotland, England, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, France, Austria and Italy. The British Isles and Italy are given extended attention. The book is intended for such travelers as can spend but a few months in Europe, and especially such as wish to make the trip as cheaply as possible. The pedestrian tourist has been kept in mind. There are five good maps, a thorough index and tabular matter appropriate in such a work. In size and shape the volume is a convenient one.

Rhodesia of To-day: A Description of the Present Condition and Prospects of Matabeleland and Mashonaland. By E. F. Knight. 12mo, pp. 151. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.

Mr. Knight was recently correspondent for the London Times from the territory of the British South Africa Company. He has prepared this little book upon the basis of a considerable personal survey of Matabeleland and Mashonaland, for readers desiring accurate practical information regarding those regions which are just now attracting so many immigrants from the British Isles and America. His chapters are upon "Native Laborers," "The Climate," "Grazing and Agriculture," "Emigration to Matabeleland," "The British South Africa Company's Mining Law," "The Chartered Company's Goldfields," "Communication," and "Administration." While fostering no Utopian hopes Mr. Knight's opinion of the section he describes is an encouraging one. A sketch-map is furnished.

Travels in Three Continents. By J. M. Buckley, LL.D. Octavo, pp. 632. New York: Hunt & Eaton. \$3.50.

Dr. Buckley is wholly justified in assuming that there is room for another book of travel dealing with the lands he has visited within a few years in Europe, Asia and Africa. Not every one who travels should be encouraged to tell his experiences in books, but the reading public would sustain a real loss if it were deprived of such a record as Dr. Buckley has made for us of his journeying in foreign parts. A ready wit, a penetrating vision, and the power to make others see with him, learn with him, and laugh with him, combine to render Dr. Buckley an exceptionally attractive descriptive writer. His knowledge of history, as well as of the world of to-day, makes his book a cyclopædia in its way. Each chapter is suitably illustrated.

EDUCATION.

History of Education in Maryland. By Bernard C. Steiner. Paper, octavo, pp. 331. Washington: Government Printing Office.

The U. S. Bureau of Education has at last reached Maryland in its series of educational histories, and much interesting material has been exploited by Dr. Steiner and his collaborators. The chapter on extinct colleges contains a distinct contribution to the story of the educational undertakings of early American Methodism; for it gives a detailed account of the first and second Methodist colleges to be founded in the country or, indeed, in the world. These were Cokesbury (1784-96) and Asbury (1816-30). Among the living institutions of Maryland, Johns Hopkins University, a remarkable instance of rapid growth in recent times, is treated by President Gilman, and the co-operative method is largely followed in dealing with the other universities, colleges, and secondary schools, sketches of the institutions being generally furnished by officers or others interested. The chapters on education

in the colony and secondary education in the State were prepared by Basil Sollers.

Deutsche Gedichte. Selected with Notes and an Introduction by Camillo von Klenze, Ph.D. 16mo, pp. 344. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 90 cents.

A selection of the "best and most characteristic German literary ballads and lyrics since the dawn of the classical period," prepared for students who read German with some ease. The arrangement has been so made as to exhibit the growth of German literature during the last two hundred years, and also the development of the individual poets represented. The index of "Authors and Poems" contains the names of about fifty writers including Bürger, Eichendorff, Geibel, Lenau, Rückert and Uhland, besides the great trio Goethe, Schiller and Heine. There is also an index to the first lines of the poems. Nearly fifty pages are devoted to notes, mainly of a literary nature. There are several fair portraits and as frontispiece the Goethe-Schiller statue at Weimar is shown.

Scientific German Reader. By George Theodore Dipold, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 322. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.

The selections of this volume are intended to familiarize the student with "the order of words, the vocabulary and technical terms that are most frequently found in German scientific works." The subjects are chemistry, physics, the steam engine, geology, geometry, mineralogy, anthropology, the thermometer and the compass. About sixty pages of notes are given, and a number of exercises for translation from English to German. Some simple illustrations are included.

Les Historiens Français du XIX^{me} Siècle. By C. Fontaine, B.L., L.D. 12mo, pp. 384. New York: William R. Jenkins. \$1.25.

This volume is a continuation of the series begun by Professor Fontaine in 1889 with "*Les Poètes Français du XIX^e Siècle*" and followed by a volume upon "prose writers." Professor Fontaine has arranged short selections from French historians of this century eminent for style as well as matter—Lamartine, H. Martin, Guizot, Michelet, Thiers and others—in such manner as to present pictures of French history from 1643 to the assassination of Carnot. A considerable number of notes are placed at the bottom of the pages.

Simple Notions de Français. By Paul Bercy. Octavo, pp. 105. New York: William R. Jenkins. 75 cents.

A primer which seeks by means of large pictures and simple accompanying text to familiarize little children with French pronunciation and other first elements of the spoken language. The volume includes a considerable number of appropriate songs, with both words and music.

Lectures Faciles pour L'Etude du Français. By Paul Bercy. 12mo, pp. 256. New York: William R. Jenkins. \$1.

This volume completes the course in French begun by "*Le Français Pratique*." It contains short, simply told stories by modern authors, each followed by grammatical notes and rules in French. A list of the irregular verbs with their principal parts is given, and a model of each conjugation.

La Conversation des Enfants. By Charles P. DuCrocquet. 12mo, pp. 152. New York: William R. Jenkins. 75 cents.

Prepared for American children who do not know any French. Each of the eighty lessons centres about a model sentence and contains a vocabulary for memorizing. A number of short stories and poems are included.

Preliminary French Drill. By "Veteran." 12mo, pp. 68. New York: William R. Jenkins. 50 cents.

The arrangement of this text-book is based upon the specific recommendations of the "Committee of Ten" of the National Educational Association.

L'Art d'Intéresser en Classe. By Victor F. Bernard. Paper, 12mo, pp. 30. New York: William R. Jenkins. 30 cents.

Contains thirty-one brief "Contes," "Fables" and "Anecdotes," followed by the one-act "fantaisie," "*La Lettre Chargée*," by Labiche.

College Requirements in English. Entrance Examinations. By Rev. Arthur Wentworth Eaton, B.A. Second Series. 12mo, pp. 104. Boston: Ginn & Co.

Contains entrance examination papers in English for 1893 and 1894 at Amherst, Columbia, Princeton, Bryn Mawr, Yale, Harvard, Williams and a few other institutions, with some correlative matter.

Elementary Lessons in Electricity and Magnetism. By Silvanus P. Thompson. 12mo, pp. 643. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.40.

The first edition of this work by a British professor of physics appeared in 1881. The new edition is revised and is brought up to date in matters both of practice and of theory. The text is clearly written and is furnished with many small illustrations. A thorough index, a large number of problems and exercises, and magnetic charts for England and the United States, prepared for the epoch 1900 A.D., add to the usefulness of the volume.

State Education for the People in America, Europe, India and Australia, with Papers on the Education of Women, Technical Instruction, and Payment by Results. Octavo, pp. 184. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen. \$1.25.

A reprint of articles which appeared several years since in England. The papers are useful as affording materials for a comparative study of public education under the various civilized governments of the world.

Memorial Volume of the Commencement Week of 1894—University of Pennsylvania. Octavo, pp. 84. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.10.

Kleine Geschichten. By Richard von Volkman (Richard Leander) and others. With Vocabulary and Notes by Dr. Wilhelm Bernhard. 12mo, pp. 90. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 31 cents.

Four very easy stories furnished with vocabulary and notes, such that a grammar may be unnecessary.

SCIENCE.

The Pygmies. By A. De Quatrefages. Translated by Frederick Starr. 12mo, pp. 269. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.75.

This translation from the French of De Quatrefages is the second issue in the "Anthropological Series," the initial volume of which, Dr. Mason's "Woman's Share in Primitive Culture," was noticed in the REVIEW some months ago. The publishers have announced the titles of four other volumes in preparation. De Quatrefage's treatise is a scientific examination of the distribution and the physical, linguistic, intellectual, social and religious characteristics of the Old World pygmies. The author (who died in 1892) was very conservative, believed in the great antiquity of the human race, and never accepted the theories of evolution. This conservative tendency is discovered in his efforts to show that the pygmies are of a higher intellectual and moral order than some writers have asserted; that they offer no support to the hope of finding a "missing link." Much of the information in the book is of interest to a non-scientific reader, the closing chapter upon "The Religious Beliefs of the Hottentots and the Bushmen" being perhaps the most attractive portion. The text is furnished with thirty-one illustrations, several of them being portraits of pygmies. An extensive list of references to literature on the subject is given.

Meteorology: Weather, and the Methods of Forecasting. By Thomas Russell. Octavo, pp. 300. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$4.

The author of this treatise is an engineer in the service of our national Government. The main object of his volume is to explain the use of the "weather-map" in predicting atmospheric conditions; but the preface states that a general view is taken of "all the knowledge relating to the air commonly known as the science of meteorology." There are chapters upon "The Air," "Meteorological Instruments," "Temperature and Pressure," "Evaporation, Clouds, Rain and Snow," "Winds, Thunderstorms and Tornadoes," "Optical Appearances," "Weather-Maps," "Weather Predictions," "Rivers and Floods" and "River-Stage Predictions." The text is explained by a number of illustrations and by

twenty-two plates showing weather-maps (of the United States) and amount of rainfall before and after the conditions of each map. The work is written in a style free from difficult technical terms, and does not deal, to any considerable extent, with theory.

Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Annual Reports of the Bureau of Ethnology to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, 1888-1891. By J. W. Powell, Director. Octavo, pp. 852, 600, 790. Washington: Government Printing Office.

Routine official reports occupy a very small space in these large volumes. The first volume contains a paper of more than seven hundred pages upon the "Picture Writing of the American Indians." The second volume contains extensive studies of the Sia, a Pueblo Indian tribe, of the Hudson Bay Eskimo, and of the cults of the various tribes of the Sioux family. The last volume is almost entirely devoted to a record of mound explorations in numerous States of the Union. The very valuable matter in these papers is logically arranged, indexed and very freely illustrated. Even the citizen who knows next to nothing of ethnology as a science must note with pride the extensive work done in that field under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution.

REFERENCE AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Dictionary of Scientific Illustrations and Symbols: Moral Truths Mirrored in Scientific Facts. By a Barrister of the Honorable Society of the Inner Temple. 12mo, pp. 420. New York: Wilbur B. Ketcham. \$2.

This book has been prepared to meet the needs of writers and public speakers who wish to illustrate some moral truth by reference to a scientific fact. The topics are arranged alphabetically from "Abjectness caused by dependency" to "Young life, The need for." The scope of the book may be better understood by noting a few more of the subjects considered: "Blessings in Unexpected Places," "The Democratic Principle," "Unconscious Disseminations," "Love for Extremes," "Knowledge as a Saving Power," "Types of Matrimonial Life," "Absurdity of Passion," "Might of the Puny," "The Unscrupulous Money-Getter," "Dormant Vitality," etc. To these and several hundred other topics a paragraph of a few lines or a full page is devoted, stating some scientific fact available for purposes of illustration, symbol or analogy and frequently making a suggestive comment thereon. Two thorough indexes enable one to use the book with ease and rapidity. The binding and typography are satisfactory.

The Book of the Fair. By Hubert Howe Bancroft. Two vols., folio, pp. 1,000. Chicago and San Francisco: The Bancroft Company.

Considerable literature that originated in the last World's Fair has been noticed in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. We commended Mr. Bancroft's extensive undertaking, "The Book of the Fair," as it appeared in successive parts. The whole work is now completed and bound in two handsome folio volumes. The value of Mr. Bancroft's achievement as a well-proportioned, pleasantly-written summary of the material side of the great exposition is indisputable. It is a record of facts so forcible and clear that the reader who required comment on their significance would be dull indeed. After six chapters of an introductory nature reviewing the great international fairs of the past, the evolution of the Columbian Exposition and the city which was its hostess, etc., Mr. Bancroft gives extended account of the exhibits in each of the departments of the general display and reasonable mention of the attractions of the state and foreign exhibits and of the Midway Plaisance. The second volume closes with chapters upon "The World's Congress Auxiliary," "Results, Awards and Incidents," and a few pages devoted to the California Mid-winter Exposition. "The Book of the Fair" is enlivened by illustrations numbering many hundreds and showing, in addition to the individual displays in the various departments, portraits of persons prominently connected with the exposition, exteriors and interiors of the buildings, details of grounds, statuary, etc. The mechanical execution of these two volumes is of high excellence. They will remain for decades in all probability as the most satisfactory popular review of the "progress of mankind in all the departments of civilized life" as manifested at Chicago in 1893.

Conklin's Handy Manual of Useful Information, and World's Atlas. Revised edition for 1895. 32mo, pp. 507. Chicago: Laird & Lee. 25 cents.

CONTENTS OF REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

ARTICLES IN THE APRIL MAGAZINES.

Atlantic Monthly.—Boston. April.
A Talk Over Autographs.—I. George B. Hill.
Flower Lore of New England Children. Alice M. Earle.
The Expressive Power of English Sounds. Albert H. Tolman.
Macbeth. John F. Kirk.
The Basis of Our Educational System. James J. Greenough.
Robert Louis Stevenson. C. T. Copeland.
The City in Modern Life.
Reconstructive Criticism.

Century Magazine.—New York. April.
Life of Napoleon Bonaparte.—VI. William M. Sloane.
Madame Réjane. Justin Huntley McCarthy.
Lincoln's Re-election. Noah Brooks.
Paul Jones. Molly Elliot Sewell.
Beyond the Adriatic.—II. Harriet W. Preston.
Tesla's Oscillator and Other Inventions. Thomas C. Martin.
Old Dutch Masters: Ferdinand Bol, 1616-1680. T. Cole.
Bernhard Stavenhagen.
Religious Teaching in the Public Schools. Lyman Abbott.

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. April.
Queen Victoria and Her Children. S. P. Cadman.
What the Stars are Made of. Garrett P. Serviss.
Napoleon on the Island of Elba. Henry Houssaye.
The World's Debt to Modern Sanitary Science. J. S. Billings.
Politics as a Career in England. T. Raleigh.
The Great Tunnels of the World. Robert Jamison.
The German Forest. Sidney Whitman.
Methods of Studying Society. Albion W. Small.
How Christians Destroyed a Tribe of Indians. J. R. Spears.
Labor Bureaus. Herbert Johnson.
The Reign of Money. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu.
The Smallest Republic in the World. (San Marino.) J. L. Hurst.

Florence Nightingale. Harriet E. Banning.
Influence of the Weather on Diseases. Otto Gotthilf.
Easter, its Eggs and Legends. Keziah Shelton.
Women Among the Early Germans. Louise P. Bates.

The Cosmopolitan.—Irvington, N. Y. April.
The Nymph of the Attitudes. Mrs. Robert P. Porter.
Picturesque Papua. O. M. Spencer.
English Wood Notes. James L. Allen.
English Country-House Parties. Lady Colin Campbell.
China and Japan. George F. Seward.
The Krakatoa Eruption. Jean T. van Gestel.
The Story of a Thousand.—VIII. Albion W. Tourgee.

Demorest's Family Magazine.—New York. April.
Nileistic Reminiscences. Etta B. Donaldson.
In the Land of Lilliput. Elfriede B. Gude.
How to Play the Piano without a Teacher.
How Different Denominations Observe Easter.
Underwear Hygienically Considered. Martha J. Evans.

Engineering Magazine.—New York. April.
The Commercial Value of Weather Forecasts. E. B. Dunn.
Economy in Railway Operation. L. F. Loree.
Water Powers of the Western States. A. G. Allen.
Municipal Ownership of Public-Service Corporations. A. R. Foote.
Reducing the Cost of Electric Light. Nelson W. Perry.
Economic Possibilities of the Milling Machine. H. L. Arnold.
Recent Architecture in France.—II. Barr Ferree.
Lessons of the Elbe Disaster. Robert Gillham.
Gold Production in Colorado. W. C. Wynjoop.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—New York. April.
Easter Eggs. M. E. L. Addis.
Count Yamagata. Teiichi Yamagata.
Homes in Japan. George Donaldson.
How to Become a Prima Donna. W. de Wagstaff.
The Eisteddfod in Wales and the United States. T. L. James.
Historic Islands of the Gulf of Mexico. H. D. Smith.
New York Newsboys. Kathleen Mathew.
The World Awheel. Henry Tyrrell.
The Natural History of Cockfighting. Ernest Ingersoll.
Indian Tribesmen of the Himalayas. C. T. Drew.
Taxidermy as an Art. Frank M. Chapman.

Harper's Magazine.—New York. April.
Our National Capital. Julian Ralph.
Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc. Sieur Louis de Conte.
Paris in Mourning. Richard H. Davis.
Club Life Among Outcasts. Josiah Flint.
Venice in Easter: Impressions and Sensations. Arthur Symons.
Autumn in Japan. Alfred Parsons.
Recent Progress in the Public Schools. W. T. Harris.

Lippincott's Magazine. Philadelphia. April.
Cheap Living in Paris. Alvan F. Sanborn.
Grand Opera. Nellie Melba.
Bucolic Journalism of the West. Mary E. Stickney.
Hiram Powers in Washington.
Woman's Lot in Persia. Wolf von Schierbrand.
The Womanliness of Literary Women. J. W. Abernethy.

McClure's Magazine.—New York. April.
The Author of "Trilby." Robert H. Sherard.
Napoleon Bonaparte.—VI. Ida M. Tarbell.
Mr. Hall Caine.
Tammany.—I. E. J. Edwards.
The Bank of England. Henry J. Dam.
The Pierre Loti of Private Life. Madame Adam.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York. April.
Artists and Their Work.
Scenes from the Life of Christ.
The Modern War Correspondent.
Titled Actresses. Morris Bachelier.
Literary Workers of the South.

New England Magazine.—Boston. April.
Later Religious Painting in America. Clara E. Hunt.
Germany's Tribute to Arminius. Myron P. Sanford.
New England Butterflies. Margaret W. Leighton.
Days in Confederate Prisons. William C. Bates.
The Changing Character of Commencement. Arthur Reed Kimball.
Joseph Jefferson at Home. William E. Bryant.
Indian Education at Carlisle. O. B. Super.
New England Sectionalism. Corinne Bacon.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York. April.
Prince Charles Stuart. Andrew Lang.
A History of the Last Quarter-Century in the United States.
E. Benjamin Andrews.
American Wood Engravers. William B. Closson.
The Art of Living: Education. Robert Grant.
Who Won the Battle of New Orleans?

THE OTHER ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PERIODICALS.

(From the latest numbers received.)

American Amateur Photographer.—New York. March.
A Photographer Among the Thlinkets. Arthur Inkersley.
The Fixing of Negatives. J. C. Hegarty.
What is a Dry Plate? Max Holzberg.
Snap Shots. M. Y. Beac. W. G. Oppenheim.
Photography and Law. W. G. Oppenheim.
Beginners' Column.—XVII. Enlarging. John Clarke.

American Antiquarian.—Good Hope. (Bi-monthly.)
January.
Discovery of Chaunis Temoatan of 1586.
Comparison of the Emig-Builder with Modern Indians. S. D. Post.
Origin of the Indians. Cyrus Thomas.
Palestine Exploration Fund. Theodore F. Wright.

American Magazine of Civics.—New York. March.

Shall We Look Backward or Forward in Dealing with the Criminal? Henry S. Williams.
Money. James A. Quarles.
Socialism and a Municipal Commonwealth. Lemuel C. Barnes.
Do the Victors Own the Spoils? Ellis B. Reeves.
Energy of Legislation. Edward P. Powell.
Canada's Future, as Seen by Canadians. Helen G. Flesher.
Are American Homes Decreasing? Gilbert L. Eberhart.
That "Fallacy of the W. C. T. U." C. E. Cawthorne.
Education of the Farmer. Samuel J. Logan.
The Single Tax. R. W. Joslyn.
Shall We Nationalize the Liquor Traffic? Mrs. A. L. Cornwall.

American Naturalist.—Philadelphia. March.

In the Region of the New Fossil, *Dæmonelix*. F. C. Kenyon.
The Cold Spring Harbor Biological Laboratory. H. W. Conn.
Minor Time Divisions of the Ice Age. Warren Upham.
The Skunk as a Source of Rabies. W. Wade.
Classification of the Lepidoptera.

Annals of the American Academy.—Philadelphia. (Bimonthly.) March.

Elected or Appointed Officials. J. G. Bourinot.
Pacific Railway Debts. R. T. Colburn.
Terminology and the Sociological Conference. H. H. Powers.
A Neglected Socialist. F. C. Clark.
Organic Concept of Society. A. W. Small.
Sociology and the Abstract Sciences. F. H. Giddings.

The Arena.—Boston. March.

Japan: Its Present and Future. Midori Komatz.
Scientific Temperance Instruction in Public Schools. F. E. Willard.
Mohammed and the Koran. James T. Bixby.
Lyman Trumbull. Richard Linthicum.
The Welcome Child. Lady Henry Somerset.
The Italy of the Century of Sir Thomas Moore.—II. B. O. Flower.
Organization for Practical Progress in Villages. Thomas E. Will.
True Occultism, Its Place and Use. Margaret B. Peeke.
Open Letter to Hon. John G. Carlisle. George W. Pepperell.
A Day with Joaquin Miller. Helen E. Flesher.
John Burns: A Study. Richard Hinton.
Savans to the Rear. William J. Armstrong.
A Theory of Telepathy. T. E. Allen.
Prophetic Dreams. B. O. Flower.
The Ascent of Man. S. M. Miller.
Auto-Suggestions and Concentration. Henry Wood.

Art Amateur.—New York. March.

Drawing for Reproduction.
Figure Painting.—III. M. B. O. Fowler.
R. M. Shurtleff on Landscape Art.
Flowers in Pen-and-Ink. Elizabeth M. Hallowell.

Art Interchange.—New York. March.

On the Track of a Samovar. Philip G. Hubert, Jr.
Amateur Bookbinding. Polly King.
Church Embroidery. C. C. Clark.

Bankers' Magazine.—London. March.

The State as a Competitor in Banking.
A Central Association for British Banks.
The Monetary Crisis in America.
Agricultural Banks in Ireland.

Banker's Magazine.—New York. March.

The Gold Crisis, Nov. 14, 1894-Feb. 20, 1895.
Commerce and Industry Under Depression. W. C. Ford.
Influence of United States Notes Upon Our Currency Circulation.
Imports and Exports for Four Years.

Biblical World.—Chicago. March.

Theories of Inspiration. M. A. Wilcox.
An Introduction to the Koran. Gustav Weil.
The Teaching of Jesus.—III. George B. Stevens.
Modern Theosophy in Its Relation to Hinduism and Buddhism.

Blackwood's Magazine.—London. March.

Sir Bartle Frere.
The Salmon-Fisheries of Norway. "Snowfly."
Did Junius Commit Suicide? A. Lang.
Should Golf be Encouraged at Public Schools?
Arab Men and Arab Horses.
A Visit to the Buddhist and Taoist Monasteries on the Lo Fou San. E. A. Irving.

Francis Richard Sandford.

Habitual Offenders.
Parliamentary Session: the Rise of the Curtain.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. February 15.

Authorized Gas Undertakings.
Russian Coal Industry.
Customs Tariff of British India.

Bookman.—London. March.

The *Manchester Guardian*.
Sir Andrew Crombie Ramsay, Geologist. Prof. H. Drummond.
A. P. Watt on English Authors and American Royalties; Interview.
Mary Queen of Scots.—Continued. D. Hay Fleming.

Canadian Magazine.—Toronto. March.

The Woman's Rights Question in Rome—195 B.C. Arthur Harvey.
A Yankee in Halifax. Allan Eric.
The Politics of Japan. Charles T. Long.
The Newspapers of Newfoundland. J. F. M. Fawcett.
The Royal Military College of Canada.
An Arab Dinner. W. S. Blackstock.
The Intercolonial Railway. P. F. Cronin.
Laying a Submarine Cable. Frederic A. Hamilton.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. March.

Some Differences Between English and American Homes. Elizabeth L. Banks.
People who Face Death: Miners. A. E. Bonser.
Chatham, a Royal Dockyard. F. T. Janc.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. March.

A Twelve-Mile Transmission of Power by Electricity. T. H. Leggett.
Locomotive Cranes. Wm. L. Clements.
A Remarkable Steam Engine Performance. Charles T. Porter.
Town Refuse for Steam Raising. T. W. Baker.
The Electric Motor. F. B. Crocker.
Modern Boiler Making. William O. Webber.
An Audience with Carnot. R. H. Thurston.
Electrical Cooking and Heating. Nelson W. Perry.

Catholic World.—New York. March.

Encyclical of Leo XIII to the Bishops of the United States.
Pictures of the Galway Coast. Marguerite Moore.
The Scope of Public School Education. J. L. Spalding.
Is Infanticide Practiced in China? A. M. Clarke.
Dr. Charcot and His Work. William Seton.
Sir John Thompson: A Study. J. A. J. McKenna.
Pastoral Letter of the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Chambers's Journal.—Edinburgh. March.

Josiah Wedgwood.
Bird-Life in an Inland Parish of Southern Scotland.
War-Chests.

Charities Review.—Galesburg, Ill. February.

The Problem of Charity from Another Point of View. Fred-eric Almy.
A Review of Provident Loan Societies. Emerson W. Peet.
The Training of Volunteers. Mrs. Dunn Gardner.
Sociology in Our Larger Universities. I. W. Howerth.
The Maid-Servant in Germany. John P. Cushing.

Church at Home and Abroad.—Philadelphia. March.

Early Christian Communism.
Rev. Samuel Parker, Missionary to Oregon. H. W. Parker.

Contemporary Review.—London. March.

The House of Commons: A Plea for Action. J. Fletcher Moulton.
The County Council and the Music Halls. William Archer.
The Referendum in Switzerland. Numa Droz.
Emerson, Transcendentalist and Utilitarian. "Vernon Lee."
The Descent into Hades. Professor Percy Gardner.
The Manchester School of Politics. Prof. Goldwin Smith.
The English Failure in Egypt.
Experiences of an Anglican Catholic.
The Meaning and Measure of "Unemployment." John A. Hobson.
Religion and the State. Dr. John Clifford.

Cornhill Magazine.—London. March.

Collecting Ancestors.
The Carp and the Cat-Fish; Two Family Histories.
Marionettes: Punch's Prototypes.

Demorest's Family Magazine.—New York. March.
 Sugar Time Among the Maples.
 How to Play the Piano Without a Teacher.
 Flowers for Cutting. Eben E. Rexford.
 Digestion and Indigestion. Elizabeth Flint Wade.

The Dial.—Chicago.
 February 16.

Reading and Education.
 College Standing in Iowa. J. H. T. Main.
 Dialect in the United States. Alexander L. Bondurant.

March 1.

Poetry as Criticism in Literature.
 The Humanities and College Education.

Education.—Boston. March.

Methods in German Secondary Schools. Edward P. Drew.
 A Study of Imaginary Companions. Clara Vostrovsky.
 Military Education in Colleges. Lieut. John K. Cree.
 Gregory's Seven Laws of Teaching. John M. Richardson.
 A Remarkable History (Gen. Ely S. Parker). McD. Furman.
 Language in Elementary Schools. John Ogen.

Educational Review.—New York. March.

Report of the Committee of Fifteen :
 On the Training of Teachers.
 On the Correlation of Studies in Elementary Education.
 On the Organization of City School Systems.

Educational Review.—London. March.

The Teaching of Science. C. M. Stuart.
 The Superannuation of Headmasters. R. W. Hinton.
 In Memory of Laura Soames.
 William Brown, President of the Private Schools' Association.
 Women's Work. Mrs. Alfred Pollard.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. March.

A Butterfly Episode. Grant Allen.
 How the Agricultural Laborer Lives. H. G. Pearce.
 Lord Burton and Burton-on-Trent. Frederick Dolman.
 How I Became a Bashi-Bazouk. Edward Vizetelly.
 The Manikin Lion. Phil Robinson.

Fortnightly Review.—London. March.

Presidents and Politics in France. Augustin Filon.
 Mr. Morley and the Irish Land Bill. T. W. Russell.
 Disestablishment. H. M. Bompas.
 Acting: an Art. Henry Irving.
 Lord Randolph Churchill. T. H. S. Escott.
 William Watson and John Davidson; Two Modern Poets. H. D. Traill.
 Politics and the Poor Law. T. Mackay.
 The Method of Organic Evolution.—II. A. R. Wallace.
 Stéphane Mallarmé. Frederic Carrel.
 Biskra: an Algerian Health Resort. Major Arthur Griffiths.
 The Crisis in Newfoundland. Rev. Wm. Greswell.
 Alien Immigration. Arnold White.

The Forum.—New York. March.

The Business World vs. The Politicians. J. H. Eckels.
 Our Blundering Foreign Policy. H. C. Lodge.
 What Would I Do with the Tariff? Andrew Carnegie.
 Charlotte Brontë's Place in Literature. Frederic Harrison.
 The Two Eternal Types in Fiction. Hamilton W. Mabie.
 Is the Income Tax Constitutional? E. R. A. Seligman.
 Two Examples of Successful Profit-Sharing. F. W. Blackmar.
 The Social Discontent—Some Remedies. Henry Holt.
 The Tenement the Real Problem of Civilization. Jacob A. Riis.
 The Work of Village-Improvement Societies. B. G. Northrop.
 The Antitoxine Treatment of Diphtheria. L. Emmett Holt.
 A Week in New York Theatres. John Glimmer Speed.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. March.

The Cuckoo and the Myth of March. G. W. Murdoch.
 Kuching, Sarawak. J. Lawson.
 Molière on the Stage. A. de Ternant.
 The Rainfall; Drops from the Clouds. W. W. Wagstaffe.
 John Lyly and His "Euphuës." H. Lacey.
 Money-Making at the Tower.
 Veiled Personifications in Literature. E. H. Donkin.

Godey's Magazine.—New York. March.

Types of English Beauty.
 The Masterpieces of Greek Sculpture. Rupert Hughes.
 Jeanne D'Arc and Her Heavenly Voices. S. M. Miller.
 How a Spectacular is Produced. Redfield Clarke.
 Artists in Their Studios. W. A. Cooper.

Good Words.—London. March.

Recollections of Our Old Country Home. Canon Scott.
 Farnham Castle. Precentor Venables.
 Some Authors I Have Known. With Portraits. J. Murray.
 A Ramble in Sicily. H. Mann.
 Swanston; the Early Home of Robert Louis Stevenson. J. A. Ross.
 Snake-Eating Snakes. H. Stewart.

Green Bag.—Boston. March.

A Sketch of the Supreme Court of Ohio. E. B. Kinkead.
 William Atwood, Chief Justice of the Colony of New York, 1701-1703.
 Roman Law and Contemporary Revelation. George F. Maugou.

Harvard Graduates' Magazine.—Boston. (Quarterly.) March.

Robert Charles Winthrop. William Everett.
 The Fogg Museum.
 A Professor's View of Athletics. F. W. Taussig.
 Music at Harvard. John K. Paine.
 Needed Football Reforms. R. W. Emmons.
 Volunteer Charity Work. Raymond Collins.
 Are Our Athletic Teams Representative? Ernest L. Conant.
 The Bacteriological Laboratory. H. C. Ernst.
 Thomas Hollis. A. McF. Davis.

Home and Country.—New York. March.

All About Finches. Algernon Lefebvre.
 Bronze; and the Casting of Bells. Frieda Werther.
 How I Came to Write Ben-Hur. Lew Wallace.
 In Cloud-Land. Victor A. de Convier.
 Miracles of Alexander, Count of Cagliostro. T. Johnson.
 On the Boulevards of Paris. F. R. Layland.
 National Lessons in the Brooklyn Strike. William Hemstreet.

Homiletic Review.—New York. March.

Rome Fifty Years Ago. Philip Schaff.
 Modern Criticism and the Scriptures. G. H. Schodde.
 Christ as a Divine Teacher. A. T. Pierson.
 Skepticism in Modern English Verse. T. W. Hunt.
 Nebuchadnezzar in Egypt. William Hayes Ward.

Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Philadelphia. January.

The St. Louis Water Works.
 Tests of Non-Conducting Pipe-Coverings. John A. Laird.
 St. Louis Extension of the St. L., K. & N. W. R. R. B. L. Crosby.
 Measurement of Water. A. M. Ryon.

Journal of the Military Service Institution.—New York. (Bi-monthly.) March.

Discipline in the United States Army.—Capt. Eugene A. Ellis.
 The Preliminary Examination: West Point. Lieut. C. DeW. Wilcox.
 From the Great Lakes to the Ocean. Capt. D. C. Kingman.
 Physical Training in the Military Service. Capt. J. E. Pilcher.
 Royal Artillery College at Woolwich.
 Infantry Drill Regulations Systematized. Lieut. C. R. Noyes.
 The Military Academy and Education of Officers.
 Mounted Troops in War. Gen. E. T. H. Hutton.
 Military History.
 Range and Position Finding. William O. Smith.
 The War Between China and Japan. Col. Maurice.

Knowledge.—London. March.

Argon: the Newly Discovered Constituent of the Air. George McGowan.
 A Myth of Old Babylon. Theo. G. Pinches.
 The "Eye" of Mars. E. Walter Maunder.
 The Intelligence of Insects in Relation to Flowers. Rev. Alex. S. Wilson.
 The Cause of the Movement of Glaciers. P. L. Addison.
 New Animals from Madagascar. R. Lydekker.

Ladies' Home Journal.—Philadelphia. April.

The Burning Question of Domestic Service. Countess of Aberdeen.
 The First Flowers. Nancy Mann Waddle.
 The Personality of a Charming Writer. Emma B. Kaufman.
 Uses of a Contralto Voice. Jessie Bartlett Davis.
 The True Mission of Woman. Charles H. Parkhurst.
 Housekeeping in France. Maria Parloa.

Leisure Hour.—London. March.

Lady-Day at Grotto Ferrata, Rome. Agnes Euan-Smith.
 Rambles in Japan. Canon Tristram.
 Maria Edgeworth. Dr. J. Macaulay.
 Philæ and the Nile Reservoirs. H. A. Harper.
 A Bird's-Eye View of the Argentine Republic. May Crommelin.

The Royal Maundy Alms. M. E. Palgrave.
New Oxford. W. J. Gordon.

Lend a Hand.—Boston. March.

The Salvation Army.
Indian Service. Hoke Smith.
Francis Wayland.
Work Among Natives in Alaska. Sheldon Jackson.
Unemployment. G. W. Lee.
Co-operation of Catholics and Protestants in Education.

Longman's Magazine.—London. March.

English Seamen in the Sixteenth Century. Prof. J. A. Froude.
Princess Maria Clementina: The Romance of a Stuart Princess. Mrs. W. E. H. Lecky.
Truffle-Hunting in Wiltshire. P. A. Graham.

Lucifer.—London. February 15.

The Theosophical Society and the Present Troubles. Annie Besant.
Helena Petrovna Blavatsky. Continued. Vera P. Jelihevsky.
Father Bogolop; a Master of Occult Art. N. S. Leskoff.
The Sacred Haoma Tree. N. F. Bilimoria.
The Clash of Opinion.

Ludgate Illustrated Magazine.—London. March.

Some Secrets of Tobacco Manufacture. Dr. P. H. Davis.
Newnham College. W. Chas. Sargent.
"Lloyds." Frederick Dolman.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. March.

Our Obligations to Armenia.
Robert Southey. George Saintsbury.
Prince Rupert: The Sancho Panza of Madagascar. Julian Corbett.
Some Humors of Parliamentary Reporting.
The Transformation of the Black Country.
Froissart the Historian. G. C. Macaulay.
The Soldier in Print.

Menorah Monthly.—New York. March.

Bismarck and Lascker. M. Ellinger.
Moral Influence of Fiction. J. Silverman.
Influence of Food Upon Development. W. H. Galvani.

Methodist Review.—New York. (Bi-monthly.) March-April.

Credibility of the Resurrection of Jesus. W. N. Rice.
Scope and Methods of Christian Dogmatics. M. S. Terry.
Assyria's First Contact with Israel. B. W. Rogers.
Psychology versus Metaphysics. Isaac Crook.
Our Attitude Toward Roman Catholics. H. K. Carroll.
Religious Beliefs of John Greenleaf Whittier. C. M. Cobern.
The Redemption of the Slums. H. G. Mitchell.
Josephus and Jesus. S. L. Bowman.

Midland Monthly.—Des Moines, Iowa. March.

Afternoons in Italy.—I. In and About Genoa. Mary B. Welch.
Literary Atlanta. Lollie B. Wylie.
Women Writers in Washington.—II. Juliette M. Babbitt.
Is the Gallows Efficacious for Prevention of Murder? D. M. Fox.

Missionary Herald.—Boston. March.

Historical Sketch of the Smyrna Field. Lyman Bartlett.
Centenary of the London Missionary Society.

Missionary Review of the World.—New York. March.

The World-wide Ministry and Mission of Charles H. Spurgeon.
Growth of the Leading American Missionary Societies. R. E. Speer.
Missions in the West Indies. W. J. Mornan.
The Centenary of a Great Missionary Society.
A Model Working Church in the World's Capital. James Douglas.
Mexico as a Mission Field. Samuel P. Craver.

Music.—Chicago. March.

Boston Music in 1851 and 1852. Egbert Swayne.
Is "Perfect Intonation" Practicable? J. P. White.
The Question of Women in Music. Helen A. Clarke.
Beethoven's Note Book of 1803.—II. Benj. Cutter.
Bohemian Music in 1804. J. J. Kral.

Natural Science.—London. March.

The Mammals of the Malay Peninsula. H. N. Ridley.
The Origin of Species Among Flat-Fishes. J. T. Cunningham.
The Structure and Habits of Archaeopteryx. C. H. Hurst.
An Eelworm Disease of Hops. Prof. J. Percival.

New Review.—London. March.

The Passing of England: the Nation and the Navy. Spencer Wilkinson.
Lord Randolph Churchill. "X."

India: Impressions. C. F. Keary.
In Praise of Convention. A. Clerk.
The Poetry of the Prison. George Wyndham.
Politics in Newfoundland. A. R. Whiteway.
Mr. Balfour's Philosophy. G. W. Steevens.
The Cycle. J. K. Starley.
Two Thieves: Jack Sheppard and Cartouche. Charles Whibley.

Nineteenth Century.—London. March.

Mediterranean: The Millstone Round the Neck of England. William Laird Clowes.
The Good Sense of the English People. T. E. Kebbel.
On Some Legal Disabilities of Trade Unions. Bernard Holland.
How to Organize a People's Kitchen in London. Edith Sellers.
The Builder of the Round Towers: A Chronicle of the Eighth Century. Hon. Emily Lawless.
What Is Church Authority? Canon Teignmouth Shore.
The Wanton Mutilation of Animals. Dr. Fleming.
Officers' Expenses in the Cavalry. Earl of Airlie.
Written Gesture. John Holt Schooling.
Maurice Maeterlinck. Richard Hovey.
The Chinese Drama. George Adams.
A Night in the Reporters' Gallery. Michael McDonagh.
Mr. Balfour's Attack on Agnosticism. Prof. Huxley.

The New World.—Boston. (Quarterly.) March.

The Devil. Charles C. Everett.
Race-Prejudice. Maurice Bloomfield.
Oliver Wendell Holmes. T. T. Munger.
The God of Zoroaster. L. H. Mills.
The Truth of the Christian Religion. Allan Menzies.
The Preaching of Phillips Brooks. H. G. Spaulding.
Some of Mr. Kidd's Fallacies. James M. Whiton.
Origins of the Religion and History of Israel. F. Meinhold.
The Poet in an Age of Science. Charles J. Goodwin.
The Song of the Well. Karl Budde.

North American Review.—New York. March.

Is an Extra Session Needed?
Two Years of Democratic Diplomacy. Cushman K. Davis.
A New Departure in English Taxation. Lord Playfair.
The Old Pulpit and the New. Cyrus D. Foss.
Mark Twain and Paul Bourget. Max O'Rell.
Nagging Women. Lady Henry Somerset, Marion Harland, Harriet P. Spofford.
Must We Have the Cat-o'-Nine-Tails? Elbridge T. Gerry.
The Truth About Port Arthur. Frederic Villiers.
What Psychological Research Has Accomplished. Frank Podmore.
The Future of Silver. R. P. Bland.
Personal History of the Second Empire.—III. Albert Vandam.

Our Day.—Springfield, Ohio. March.

Cyrus Hamlin: A Character Sketch. C. M. Nichols.
Ottoman Lessons in Massacre. Joseph Cook.

Outing.—New York. March.

Swordplay in Japan. Kinza Hirai.
Lea's World Tour A Wheel—Bhamo to Mandalay, Burma.
Curling in the Northwest. H. J. Woodside.
Miniature Yacht Modeling. Franklyn Bassford.

Overland Monthly.—San Francisco. March.

Good Roads. Roy Stone.
The Bancroft Library. J. J. Peatfield.
The Digger Indian. W. S. Green.
Evolution of Shipping and Ship-Building in California.—II.

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. March.

The Days of Burmah. Lady Sykes.
Who Were the First Players of Polo? A. M. K. Dehlavi.
The Census and the Condition of the People. W. H. Mallock.
Cavalry in the Waterloo Campaign.—Continued. Sir Evelyn Wood.
Westminster.—Continued. Walter Besant.

Philosophical Review.—Boston. (Bi-monthly.) March.

The Priority of Inner Experience. Warner Fite.
Fichte's Conception of God. J. A. Leighton.
The Doctrine of Conscious Elements. Miss E. B. Talbot.

Photo-American.—New York. February.

The Photographic Value of Colors.
Clearing Gelatine Lantern Slides. W. B. Boulton.
Home-Sensitized Paper. G. Ardaseer.
Photo Engraving with Silver Salts. Leon Wernerke.
A Modified Emulsion for Negatives. Edwin Banks.
Saving Spoiled Bromide Prints. J. J. Van Gayzel.
Mounting Gelatino-Chloride Prints.
Progress of Photography.
Oxalate of Potash and Eikonogen for Short Exposures. J. H. Janeway.

Photo-Beacon.—Chicago. March.

Acetylene.
A Photographic Trip Through "Death Valley." F. I. Mon-
sen.
Mechanical Photography. Alfred Watkin.
Hints on Picture Making.
What Am I to Photograph?
The Mechanical Part of Lantern-Slide Making. C. R. Pan-
coast.
Right and Wrong Use of Flash Lights. O. W. Hodges.
Toning Baths. E. J. Wall.

Photographic Times.—New York. March.

Photography and the Detection of Crime.
The Addition of Foreign Substances to Emulsions. R. E. Van
Gieson.
Spirit Photography. Meredith B. Little.
Opportunities which an Old Town Offers for Photographic
Studies.
Moreno's Developer. Berthold Blauert.
The Mystery of Developing. W. B. Dimon.
Three-Color Projection. R. D. Gray.
Three-Color Printing. A. Muller-Jacobs.
A Modified Kallotype Process.

Post-Lore.—Boston. March.

The Environment of Literature in Ancient Rome. W. C.
Lawton.
Ruskin's Letters to Cheseau. W. G. Kingsland.
Tennyson's Songs. Louis J. Block.
Moral Proportion and Fatalism in "Macbeth." Ella A. Moore.
The Drama in Relation to Truth. Helen A. Michael.

Political Science Quarterly.—Boston. March.

Municipal Home Rule. Frank J. Goodnow.
Workingmen's Dwellings in London. Edward Porritt.
The Law of Population Restated. S. N. Patten.
Legislation Against Features. H. C. Emery.
Chicago's Electric-Lighting Plant. Wm. J. Meyers.
Kossuth as a Revolutionist. J. B. Moore.
Anglo-Saxon Courts of Law. Frank Zinkeisen.

Popular Astronomy.—Northfield, Minn. March.

The Study of Physical Astronomy. T. J. J. See.
A New Determination of the Saturnian Ball and Ring Sys-
tem.
The Spectroscope in Astronomy. Taylor Reed.
Astronomical Ephemerides. J. Morrison.
The Astronomical Programme for 1895. C. A. Young.
Progress of Astronomical Photography. H. C. Russell.
Long Period Variables. J. A. Parkhurst.
Barnard's Periodic Comet 1884.—H. H. C. Wilson.

Popular Science Monthly.—New York. March.

The Birth of a Sicilian Volcano. A. S. Packard.
The Lesson of the Forest Fires. Bela Hubbard.
Copper, Steel, and Bank-Note Engraving. C. W. Dickinson,
Jr.
Scientific Method in School Boards. H. E. Armstrong.
The Mother in Woman's Advancement. Mrs. Burton Smith.
Wellner's Sail-wheel Flying Machine. Helene Bonfort.
Biological Work in Secondary Schools. A. J. McClatchie.
The "Mutual Aid Society" of the Senses. S. Millington
Miller.
An Old Industry. (Indigo Making.) Mary H. Leonard.
The Scientific Work of Tyndall. Lord Rayleigh.
The Highest Mountain Ascent. Edwin S. Balch.
Bookbinding: Its Processes and Ideal. T. J. C. Sanderson.
The Beginnings of Agriculture. M. Louis Bourdeau.

Quiver.—London. March.

Missionary Workers in Persia and Arabia. Rev. A. R. Buck-
land.
Some Marvels in Nesting. Surgeon-General R. F. Hutchinson.
Women Workers for Women. Frederick Dolman.
New Serial Story: "The Fortune of Salome," by Philippa M.
Legge.

Review of Reviews.—New York. March.

The State Legislatures.
The Electric Street Railways of Budapest.
The Service of an Invalid Aid Society. C. F. Nichols.
Anti-Toxine Cure for Diphtheria.
American Stock in Foreign Markets. F. E. Clark.
John Clark Ridpath: a Typical Man of Ohio.
Francesco Crispi: a Character Sketch. G. M. James.
Lord Randolph Churchill: a Character Sketch.

Rhodes' Journal of Banking.—New York. March.

Relation of Paper to Standard Money.
Bank Currency in New York Prior to 1829.
Silver and Commercial Supremacy. John C. Henderson.
Protection Against Bank Forgers.

Sanitarian.—New York. March.

Sanitary Brushwood Picked Up in Europe. C. W. Chancellor.
American Public Health Association.
Sanitary Engineering. William P. Gerhard.
The London Water Supply. Major Greenwood.
Collection and Disposal of Refuse and Garbage. W. F. Morse.

School Review.—Hamilton, N. Y. March.

The Education of a Naturalist. J. C. Brauner.
Roman Education.—I. S. S. Laurie.

Scottish Geographical Magazine.—Edinburgh. February.

The Geographical Work of the Future. H. R. Mill.
The Morphology of the Earth's Surface. Prof. J. Geikie.
Kurush: The Highest Village of the Caucasus and the Shakh-
dagh.

Social Economist.—New York. March.

Society and Strikes.
The Free Coinage of Bonds.
The Single Tax Superstition.
New York Banks and Bank Reserves.
The Martin Mulet Law of Iowa. Frank L. McVey.
Homicides, American and Southern. Van Buren Denslow.

The Southern Magazine.—Louisville. February.

English Wood Notes. James L. Allen.
California Peasants and Peasant Children. Charles H. Shinn.
Student Life at Vanderbilt University. W. B. Nance.

The Stenographer.—Philadelphia. March.

Juxtaposition. Isaac S. Dement.
Post-Graduate Photographic Study. H. L. Andrews.
Law Department. H. W. Thorne.
Mr. Howard and the Missing Link.—VI. George R. Bishop.

Strand Magazine.—London. February 15.

Vanishing Valentines. W. G. FitzGerald.
The Population of the World. J. H. Schooling.
Some Curiosities of Modern Photography. W. G. FitzGerald.
Jules Verne; Interviewed. Marie A. Belloc.
Card-Sharpers and their Work. H. How.
The Line of Robert Burns. J. Monro.

Students' Journal.—New York. March.

Incompetent Shorthand Amanuenses.
Engraved Shorthand.
Mr. Depeuw's Address at Burlington.

Temple Bar.—London. March.

Some Recollections of Robert Louis Stevenson. H. Bellyse
Baildon.
Letters of Edward Fitzgerald to Fanny Kemble, 1811-1883.
Ephesus and the Temple of Diana.
An English Girl in India One Hundred Years Ago.
Among the Snow Mountains of the Tyrol. A. E. W. Mason.

The Treasury.—New York. March.

Uction of the Holy Spirit Upon Jesus Christ. O. C. Miller.
An Earnest Life. G. B. F. Hallock.
Two Decades of Baptist Progress. J. H. Mason.

United Service.—Philadelphia. March.

Supply of the Armies of Frederick the Great and Napoleon.
Decline of Silver as Compared with Gold. Lieut. W. A.
Campbell.
Origin and Development of Steam Navigation. G. H. Preble.

United Service Magazine.—London. March.

Certain-Canrobert; the last Maréchal de France. Captain S.
Pasfield Oliver.
How Far the Lessons of the Franco-German War are Now
Out of Date. Colonel Maurice.
The Submarine Boat. Lieutenant Sleeman.
Australian Federation of Defence. Frank Williams.
An Old Drill Book, 1634; from Belvoir Library. Henry Pec-
cham.
Shorthand and Type-Writing. Staff-Sergeant G. MacFarlane.
War Between China and Japan. Colonel Maurice.

Westminster Review.—London. March.

The Evolution of Modern Society in its Historical Aspects. R.
D. Melville.
History as Told in the Arabian Nights. J. F. Hewitt.
Banks, Bankers, and Banking in the North of England. R.
Ewen.
Should Capitalists Advocate State Socialism? W. Rhys Cole.
The Bible in the Schools. W. Lloyd.
A Tax on Ground Rents; Who Would Pay It? R. Balmforth.
The Tyranny of the Modern Novel. D. F. Hannigan.
Modern Private Asylums. W. J. H. Haslett.
The Ownership Vote. H. T. Wade.
New Zealand, the Playground of the Pacific. W. C. Mac-
gregor.

Wilson's Photographic Magazine.—New York. March.
Photographing Interiors.
Naturalistic Photography.
The Bicycle in Photography.
The Electric Light for Studios. D. Bachrach, Jr.
The Development of Bromide Paper. C. W. H. Blood.
Practical Photo-Engraving.—I. A. C. Austin.

Yale Review.—New Haven. (Quarterly.) February.
Recent Reforms in Taxation. E. R. A. Seligman.
The Farmer in American Politics. Jesse Macy.
Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration. E. R. L. Gould.
The Western Posts and the British Debts. A. C. McLaughlin.
The Socialism of Moses. Thomas S. Potwin.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Alte und Neue Welt.—Einsiedeln. March.
The People of Ancient Rome. G. Friedrich.
Some New Bridges—London and America.
Francis II of Naples. With Portrait. Dr. A. Nebel.
The German Classics. Dr. F. A. Muth.
The Chamois Past and Present. Prof. C. Keller.
L. Alma Tadema. With Portrait.
Daheim.—Leipzig.
February 2.
New Astronomical Discoveries.—Continued. Dr. Klein.
The Historical Faust. Karl Keisewetter.
February 9.
The Pyramids of Egypt. J. Stinde.
February 16.
Pages in the Service of the Hohenzollerns.
Deaconesses. T. Schäfers.
February 23.
Collisions at Sea. A. O. Klaussmann.
Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg. Heft 6.
Inventors and Inventions. W. Kleinenbruch.
The New Parliament Houses at Berlin.
Thought-Reading. J. Dackweiler.
The Oasis of Morocco. T. Habicher.
Deutsche Revue.—Stuttgart. February.
New Table Talk About Prince Bismarck. H. von Poschinger.
Liberty of Thought. M. Carrière.
The Literature of the Ancient Egyptians.—Concluded. Dr. Georg Ebers.
A Chat with José Villegas, Artist. H. von Preuschen.
Anton Rubinstein and His Opera "Christus." H. Bultaupt.
Quinine as a Remedy in Cases of Fever.—Concluded. Carl Hinz.
On Muscular Work. O. Langendorff.
Letters of Georg Friedrich Parrot.—Concluded. F. Biemann.
The Development of the Intellect and Reason. C. Lloyd Morgan.
Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. February.
Catherine Sforza.—Concluded. O. Hartwig.
Botanical Excursions in the Riviera. G. Strasburger.
Personal Reminiscences of Anton Rubinstein. Dr. Julius Rodenberg.
Little Religions of Our Day.
Heinrich von Sybel's History of the German Empire. G. Kauffmann.
Hendrik Witbooi and His Marauding Expeditions in Southwest Africa. F. J. von Bülow.
The Korean War. M. von Brandt.
The Origin of the Seven Years' War. G. Bailleu.
Die Gartenlaube.—Leipzig. Heft 2.
The Mound-Builders of the United States. Dr. P. Schellhas.
Electric Accumulators. F. Bendt.
The Peller-House at Nürnberg. H. Boesch.
Die Gesellschaft.—Leipzig. February.
Providence in History. M. Schwann.
Holger Drachmann. With Portrait. H. Merian.
Ibsen's "Little Eyolf." K. Richter.
The Psychological Side of Church Worship. Emil Kuhn.
Konservative Monatsschrift.—Leipzig. February.
The History and Development of Japan. Spanuth Pöhlde.
Spectral Analysis and the Fixed Stars. C. von Rebeur-Paschwitz.

Reminiscences of the War of 1866. G. E. von Natzmer.
The Battle of the Yalu River. Rogalla von Bieberstein.
Italian Africa. K. von Bruchhausen.
The Holy Land. A. Koenigs.
Neue Revue.—Vienna.
February 6.
Treitschke's German History. J. Lippau.
The Woman Question in the Light of Recent Biological Research. F. Nossig-Prochnik.
The Elbe Disaster. P. Frankl.
February 13.
The Literature of Electoral Reform.
The Elbe Disaster.
February 20.
The Position of Woman in Bosnia.
Neue Zeit.—Stuttgart.
No. 18.
Mental and Mechanical Work. O. Wittelshöfer.
Lothar Bucher in His Writings. E. Bernstein.
No. 19.
Proletarian Intelligence and Socialism.
Japan's Trade and Industry. M. Beer.
No. 21.
Proletarian Intelligence and Its Organization. A. Max.
Nord und Süd.—Breslau. February.
Konrad Tilmann. With Portrait. U. Franck.
Western Intellectual Movements and Their Influence on Russia. E. Kraus.
Wagner's Dramatization of "The Mastersingers of Nürnberg." J. B. Horn.
John Morley. S. Saenger.
Sphinx.—Brunswick. February.
Mysticism and the End of the World. Dr. F. Hartmann.
A Running Thread in the Intellectual Life of Ancient Hellas. R. von Koeber.
Theosophy and Its Opponents. Dr. Göring.
Ueber Land und Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 8.
Where was Paradise? G. Haupt.
The New Railway Station at Cologne.
The New Evangelical Church at Paris.
Hohenlohe Castles.
The Weather and Disease. Dr. O. Gotthilf.
Heligoland in a Storm. Dr. G. Hermann.
The German Lead Pencil Industry.
Velhagen und Klasing's Monatshefte.—Berlin. February.
Kangaroo-Hunting. F. Meister.
Czar Alexander III. Count Richard Pfeil.
Therese Schwartz, Artist. A. Rosenberg.
A Journey Through Corsica.—II. Ida Boy-Ed.
Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart.
Heft 12.
Possibility and Consequences of a Collision of the Earth with a Comet. Dr. Klein.
Heft 13.
Chioggia. A. Freihofer.
Railway Improvements.
Miss Lillian Russell. E. F. Dewey.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—Paris. February 15.
The Austrian Army. Abel Venglaire.
"Reminiscences of a Portrait Painter," by George P. A. Healey.—Continued.
The Evolution of German Socialism; Bebel to Vollmar. Albert Bonnard.
Mountain Observatories. C. Bühner.

Journal des Economistes.—Paris. February 15.
The Future of Europe. Frédéric Passy.
Economic History. G. de Molinari.
Malthus and Statistics of Population. G. Flamingo.
The Agricultural Movement in France. G. Fouquet.
Soups and People's Restaurants. Daniel Bellet.

Nouvelle Revue.—Paris.

February 1.

Jerusalem. Pierre Loti.
The Italian Drama; "Alboni and Penco." H. Lavoix.
American Unity in Chicago. P. de Coubertin.
Letters on Foreign Politics. Madame Juliette Adam.

February 15.

Jerusalem. Pierre Loti.
Genius and Unconscious Cerebration. C. Lombroso.
Capital and the Laborer. H. Depasse.
Music at the Conservatoire; the German School. A. B. Ducoudray.
Dr. Anandapal Joshee. D. Mennant.
Letters on Foreign Politics. Madame Juliette Adam.

Nouvelle Revue Internationale.—Paris. February 1.

Review of European Politics. Emilio Castelar.
The French Crisis: Evolution or Revolution? Jean Reibrach.
Disarmament. Edmond Desfossés.
Fin de Siècle Therapeutics. M. Decrespe.

February 15.

Review of European Politics. Emilio Castelar.
The Connection Between Blackmailing and Murder. Denise.
M. Félix Faure. Gaston Robert.

Quinzaine.—Paris. February 1.

Normal Scholasticism in the Church of France. P. Baudril-
lard.
The Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Vicomte de Broc.
Saint Francis de Sales. C. de Paillette.
Duet for Violin and Piano: "Rêverie," by Armand Parent.

February 15.

Normal Scholasticism in the Church of France. P. Baudril-
lard.
The Finances of the City of Paris for 1895. R. Lambelin.
Unpublished Reminiscences of the Revolution of 1848, by an
Eye-Witness. Richard Viot.
Piano Solo: "Bagatelle," by Gabriel Pierné.

Revue Bleue.—Paris. February 2.

Private Charity to the Destitute. Maurice Spronck.
Literary Reminiscences of Saint-Beuve. Jules Levallois.

February 9.

Émile Masqueray. Alfred Rambaud.
Camorra, Mafia and Brigandage in Sicily. Pierre Mille.

February 16.

The Scientific Work of James Darmesteter. Michel Bréal.
Algeria Before the French Chambers. Alfred Rambaud.

February 23.

Egypt in 1798.—Continued. Abel Hermant.
The Destitution Question. Édouard Fuster.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris. February 1.

Spain: Saint Sebastian: Loyola. R. Bazin.
The Economic Movement. A. Moireau.
Why Do We Laugh? A Psychological Study. C. Melinaud.
Oriental Sanctuaries: the Pyramids, Memphis, Abydos. E. Schure.
In Favor of the Directoire. Vicomte Melchior de Vogüé.
Caroline de Gunderode and German Romanticism. G. Valbert.

THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

La Civiltà Cattolica.—Rome.

February 2.

The Church and the Nineteenth Century.
The Morale of Utilitarianism and Evolution and the Morale of
the Church.
The Actions and Instincts of Animals.

February 16.

The Pope's Letter to the Bishops of the United States. Latin
and Italian.
Religious Teaching at the Present Time: What It Should Be.
The School of Ambiguities.

La Nuova Antologia.—Rome.

February 1.

Sordello di Goito. Cesare di Lollis.
The Posthumous Work of Karl Marx. A. Loria.
St. Francis of Assisi. Giulio Salvadori.
The Frescoes of Cesare Maccheri on the Dome of the Basilica
of Treviso. G. Cantalamessa.

February 15.

Darwinism and Socialism. Alessandro Chiappelli.
Recent Studies on the Principal Civilizations of Europe. L.
Mariani.

February 15.

The Reign of Wealth: the State and Collectivism. A. Leroy-
Beaulieu.
The Last Day of the Second Empire. E. Lamy.
Polychrome in Greek Sculpture. M. Collignon.
New Lights on Rousseau; His Ancestors and His Family. E.
Ritter.
Education and Instruction. F. Brunetière.

Revue Générale.—Brussels. February.

Belgium and the Fall of Napoleon I.—Concluded. Prosper
Poullet.
Marquis Albert Costa de Beauregard.—Concluded. Henry
Berdeaux.
The Second Empire.—Concluded. Charles Woeste.
Orvieto, Italy. Louis Perillat.
The Chino-Japanese War in Corea. J. de la Vallée Poussin.

Revue de Paris.—Paris.

February 1.

Science and Morality. M. Berthelot.
The Future Conclave. Mgr. Boéglin.
The Prytanée. Baron de Constant.
Letters to a Foreign Lady. H. de Balzac.
American Social Questions. Marquis de C. Loubat.
The Friend of M. de Talleyrand. H. Welschinger.
Apropos of An Accident. E. Lavisse.

February 15.

Letters to Thomas Emery. Giuseppe Mazzini.
Various Governmental Executives. C. Seignobos.
The Trial of the Ministers. Chancellor Pasquier.
The Indian Theatre in Paris. S. Levi.
The Influence of Foreign Literatures. H. Hallays.

Revue des Revues.—Paris.

February 1.

The Care of Lunatics Outside of Asylums. Ch. Féré.
The Disappearance of the Aristocracy in Germany.—Con-
tinued. Dr. Paul Ernst.

February 15.

The Literary Movement in Spain. Madame Emilia Pardo-
Bazan.
The Evolution of Orthography.

Revue Scientifique.—Paris.

February 2.

Witchcraft of the Cambodians. Adhémar Leclère.
Polar Aurora. A. Angot.

February 9.

The Naval Laboratories of Roscoff and Banyuls in 1894.
Some New Forms of Assurance Against Accident. M. Fix.

February 16.

Argon, the New Constituent of the Atmosphere.
Phosphates. D. Levat.

February 23.

The Naval Laboratories of Roscoff and Banyuls in 1894.
"The Study of Character," by M. Crépieux-Jamin.

Revue Socialiste.—Paris. February.

The Evolution of Political Creeds and Doctrines. G. de
Greef.
Land Nationalization. H. Pronier.

Paolo Balsamo and the Agrarian Question in Sicily. G. Ricca-
Salerno.
Italian Emigration to America. Vincenzo Grossi.

La Rassegna Nazionale.—Florence.

February 1.

Padre Alberto Guglielmotti. Augusto Alfani.
The Philosophy of a Novel: "Lourdes." Giuseppe Morando.
The Teaching of Science and the Comparative History of
Religions with Reference to Christianity. V. di Gio-
vanni.
The Campaigns of Prince Eugene of Savoy. Pietro Fea.
Religion and Fatherland. E. A. Foperti.

February 16.

For Whom Shall We Vote? Gaetano Rocci.
The French Revolution, the First Empire and the Restoration.
G. Grabinski.

La Riforma Sociale.—Rome. January 25.

Liberal Professions and Manual Labor. C. Gide.
Endowments of German and Italian Universities. Carlo F.
Ferraris.
The Social Policy of Communes. Dr. V. Mataja.
Labor Associations and Exchanges. F. S. Nitti.

INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

A.	Arena.	F.	Forum.	NSR.	New Science Review.
AA.	Art Amateur.	FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.	NW.	New World.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NH.	Newbery House Magazine.
AI.	Art Interchange.	G.	Godey's.	NN.	Nature Notes.
AMC.	American Magazine of Civics.	GJ.	Geographical Journal.	O.	Outing.
ACQ.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.	GBag.	Green Bag.	OD.	Our Day.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
AmAnt.	American Antiquarian.	GOP.	Girl's Own Paper.	PA.	Photo-American.
Ant.	Antiquary.	GW.	Good Words.	PB.	Photo-Beacon.
AP.	American Amateur Photographer.	HC.	Home and Country.	Past.	Popular Astronomy.
Arg.	Argosy.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	PL.	Poet Lore.
Ata.	Atalanta.	HGM.	Harvard Graduates' Magazine.	PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine (London).	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
Bank.	Banker's Magazine (New York).	IE.	International Journal of Ethics.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	IA.	Irrigation Age.	PT.	Photographic Times.
Bkman.	Bookman.	JED.	Journal of Education.	PR.	Philosophical Review.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
BW.	Biblical World.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
C.	Cornhill.	JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.	PsyR.	Psychical Review.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	JurR.	Juridical Review.	Q.	Quiver.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	JAP.	Journal of American Politics.	QJ Econ.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
ChHA.	Church at Home and Abroad.	K.	Knowledge.	QR.	Quarterly Review.
ChMisL.	Church Missionary Intelligencer and Record.	KO.	King's Own.	RE.	Review of Reviews.
ChQ.	Church Quarterly Review.	LAH.	Lend a Hand.	RRL.	Review of Reviews (London).
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	LH.	Leisure Hour.	RC.	Review of the Churches.
CM.	Century Magazine.	LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.	SJ.	Students' Journal.
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.	SRev.	School Review.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	San.	Sanitarian.
CRev.	Charities Review.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review.	SEcon.	Social Economist.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly Review.	ScotGM.	Scottish Geographical Magazine.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	Luc.	Lucifer.	ScotR.	Scottish Review.
CritR.	Critical Review.	LudM.	Ludgate Monthly.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
CSJ.	Cassell's Saturday Journal.	M.	Month.	Sten.	Stenographer.
CW.	Catholic World.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	Str.	Strand.
D.	Dial.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
DR.	Dublin Review.	MidM.	Midland Monthly.	TB.	Temple Bar.
EconJ.	Economic Journal.	MisH.	Missionary Review of World.	Treas.	Treasury.
EconR.	Economic Review.	Mon.	Monist.	UE.	University Extension.
EdRA.	Educational Review (New York).	MM.	Munsey's Magazine.	US.	United Service.
EdRL.	Educational Review (London).	Mus.	Musie.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
Ed.	Education.	MP.	Monthly Packet.	WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	MR.	Methodist Review.	WR.	Westminster Review.
EI.	English Illustrated Magazine.	NAR.	North American Review.	YE.	Young England.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.	NatR.	National Review.	YM.	Young Man.
Ex.	Expositor.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.	YR.	Yale Review.
		NEM.	New England Magazine.	YW.	Young Woman.
		NR.	New Review.		

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

Unless otherwise specified, all references are to the March numbers of periodicals.

Adriatic, Beyond the: A New Field of Travel, Harriet W. Preston, CM.	Discipline in the United States Army, Capt. E. A. Ellis, JMSI.
Agriculture, The Beginnings of, M. Louis Bourdeau, PS.	Mounted Troops in War, Gen. E. T. H. Hutton, JMSI.
Aid Society, The Services of an Invalid, C. F. Nichols, RR.	Royal Artillery at Woolwich, JMSI.
Algeria: Biskra as a Health Resort, A. Griffiths, FR.	Royal Military College of Canada, CanM.
Alien Immigration, Arnold White, FR.	The Story of a Thousand—VII, Albion W. Tourgee, Cos.
American Stock in Foreign Markets, F. E. Clark, RR.	Artists in Their Studios, W. A. Cooper, G.
Ancestors: Collecting Ancestors, C.	Artists' Compensations, William C. Lawton, Lipp.
Anti-Toxine Cure for Diphtheria, RR.	Astronomy:
Anti-Toxine Treatment of Diphtheria, L. Emmett Holt, F.	The Starry Sky, J. E. Gore, Ata.
Arab Men and Arab Horses, Black.	The Observatory of the Vatican, J. A. Zahm, Cos.
Arabian Nights, History as Told in the, J. F. Hewitt, WR.	See also contents of Past.
Archaeology for Girls—V, GOP.	Athletics:
Architecture: Recent Architecture in France, Barr Ferree, EngM.	A Professor's View of Athletics, F. W. Taussig, HGM.
Argentine Republic: A Bird's-Eye View, May Crommelin, LH.	Are Our Athletic Teams Representative? E. L. Conant, HGM.
Armenia: Our Obligations to Armenia, Mac.	Autographs: Among My Autographs, L. Mendenhall, MM.
Armies:	Balfour, A. J.:
Cavalry in the Waterloo Campaign, Sir Evelyn Wood, PMM.	Mr. Balfour's Philosophy, G. W. Stevens, NewR.
Officers' Expenses in the Cavalry, Earl of Airlie, NC.	Mr. Balfour's Attack on Agnosticism, Prof. Huxley, NC.
The Soldier in Print, Mac.	Beauty, Types of English, G.
	Beauty from an Indian's Point of View, R. W. Shufeldt, Cos.

- "Ben-Hur," How I Came to Write, Lew Wallace, HC.
 Bible in Schools, WR
 Bicycling :
 Lenz's World Tour A-wheel—Bhamo to Mandalay, O.
 The Bicycle—Its Pleasures and Perils, R. L. Seymour, Chaut.
 Biological Work in Secondary Schools, A. J. McClatchie, PS.
 Birds :
 All About Finches, Algernon Lefebvre, HC.
 Bird-Life in an Inland Parish of Southern Scotland, CJ.
 Bismarck and Lasker, M. Ellinger, Men.
 Black Country, Transformation of, Mac.
 Blackmail as a Heritage, Clarence C. Buel, CM.
 Boiler Making, Modern, W. O. Webber, CasM.
 Bookbinding :
 Amateur Bookbinding, Polly King, AI.
 Bookbinding: Its Processes and Ideal, T. J. C. Sanderson, PS.
 Boston : Old Milk Street, Boston, H. A. Hill, NEM.
 Boulevards of Paris, On the, F. R. Layland, HC.
 Brooks, Phillips, The Preaching of, H. G. Spaulding, NW.
 Brontë's, Charlotte, Place in Literature, Frederic Harrison, F.
 Bronze and the Casting of Bells, Frieda Werther, HC.
 Bulgarian Village Life, Celia R. Ladd, FrL.
 Burmah : Ten Days in Burmah, Lady Sykes, PMM.
 Burns, Robert : The Life of Robert Burns, J. Monroe, Str, Feb.
 Butterflies : A Butterfly Episode, Grant Allen, EI.
 California : Shipping and Shipbuilding in—II, OM.
 Cameos and Cut Gems, Theo. Tracy, FrL.
 Canada's Future as Seen by Canadians, Helen G. Fleisher, AMC.
 Carnot, An Audience with, R. H. Thurston, CasM.
 Card-Sharps and Their Work, H. How, Str, Feb.
 Carp and Cat-Fish, C.
 Carries, Jean : Sculptor and Potter, Émile Hovelague, CM.
 Cartouche and Jack Shephard : Two Thieves, C. Whibley, NewR.
 Catholic Church :
 Experiences of an Anglican Catholic, CR.
 Our Attitude Toward Roman Catholics, H. K. Carroll, MR.
 Caucasus Mountains : Kurush, the Highest Village of the Caucasus.
 Caucasus : Kurush, the Highest Village of the Caucasus, Scot GM, Feb.
 Charcot, Dr., and His Work, William Seton, CW.
 Charity, The Problem of, Frederic Almy, CRev, Feb.
 Charity Work, Volunteer, R. Calkins, HG M.
 Chatham, A Royal Dockyard, F. T. Jane, CFM.
 China :
 Visit to Buddhist and Taoist Monasteries, E. A. Irving, Black.
 The Chinese Drama, G. Adams, NC.
 The War Between China and Japan, Col. Maurice, JMSI.
 The Truth About Port Arthur, Frederic Villiers, NAR.
 Christianity and English Wealth, David H. Wheeler, Chaut.
 Christian Religion, The Truth of the, Allan Menzies, NW.
 Church and Christianity :
 The Descent into Shades, Percy Gardner, CR.
 Church of England :
 Religion and the State, John Clifford, CR.
 Disestablishment, H. M. Bompas, FE.
 What is Church Authority? Canon Shore, NC.
 Churchill, Lord Randolph, NewR, FR; RR.
 Cloud-land, In, V. A. de Convier, HC.
 Convention, In Praise of, A. Clerk, NewR.
 Co-operative Production, Some Words on the Ethics of, J. M. Ludlow, AM.
 Conciliation and Arbitration, Industrial, E. R. L. Gould, YR.
 Conscious Elements, The Doctrine of, Miss F. B. Talbot, PR.
 Copyright, A. P. Watt, Bkman.
 Costume, A Question of, W. D. McCrackan, Lipp.
 Cranes : Locomotive Cranes, W. L. Clements, CasM.
 Crawford, F. Marion : A Conversation, Robert Bridges, McCI.
 Crime : Habitual Offenders, Black.
 Crispi, Francesco, G. M. James, RR.
 Cuba, A Glimpse of, James K. Reeve, Lipp.
 Cuckoos and the Myth of March, G. W. Murdoch, GM.
 Curling in the Northwest, H. J. Woodside, O.
 Cycles, J. K. Starley, NewR.
 Davidson, John, H. D. Traill, FR.
 Deaf-Mute College, The National, Catherine F. Cavanaugh, FrL.
 Devil, The, C. C. Everett, NW.
 Dialect in the United States, A. L. Bondurant, D, Feb. 16.
 Digestion and Indigestion, Elizabeth F. Wade, Dem.
 Diphtheria :
 The Anti-Toxine Treatment of, Diphtheria, L. E. Holt, F.
 The Anti-Toxine Cure for Diphtheria, RR.
 The New Treatment of Diphtheria, H. M. Biggs, McCI.
 Diphtheria Anti-Toxine—Its Production, W. H. Park, McCI.
 Dogs and Their Keeping, S. H. Ferris, FrL.
 Drawing for Reproduction, AA.
 Dreams : Prophetic Dreams, B. O. Flower, A.
 Dutch Houses on the Hudson, W. E. VerPlanck, NEM.
 East End of London, SunH.
 Edgeworth, Maria, J. Macaulay, LH.
 Education :
 Scientific Method in School Boards, H. E. Armstrong, PS.
 Biological Work in Secondary Schools, A. J. McClatchie, PS.
 Report of the Committee of Fifteen, EdRA.
 The Direction of Education, N. S. Shaler, AM.
 The New York Common Schools, S. H. Olin, Harp.
 Roman Education—I, S. S. Laurie, SRev.
 Scope of Public School Education, J. L. Spaulding, CW.
 Methods in German Secondary Schools, E. P. Drew, Ed.
 Military Education in Colleges, Lieut. J. K. Cree, Ed.
 Language in Elementary Schools, John Ogden.
 Gregory's Seven Laws of Teaching, J. M. Richardson, Ed.
 Newnham College, W. C. Sargent, LudM.
 Egypt :
 The English Failure in Egypt, CR.
 Philæ and the Nile Reservoirs, H. A. Harper, LH.
 Electoral (England) : The Ownership Vote, H. T. Wade, WR.
 Electricity :
 A Twelve-Mile Transmission of Power, T. H. Leggett, CasM.
 The Electric Motor, F. B. Crocker, CasM.
 Electrical Cooking and Heating, N. W. Perry, CasM.
 Electric Power in Southern Cotton Mills, A. F. McKissick, EngM.
 Electric Wiring and Fire Hazard, F. E. Cabot.
 Electric Locomotives on Steam Roads, G. J. Varney, Lipp.
 Electric Street Railways of Budapest, RR.
 Elkins, Senator, Frank A. Munsey, MM.
 Embroidery, Church, C. C. Clark, AI.
 Emerson, Ralph Waldo, Transcendentalist and Utilitarian, CR.
 Encyclical of Leo XIII to the Bishops of the United States, CW.
 English People :
 Good Sense of the English People, T. E. Kebbel, NC.
 Evolution of Modern Society in Its Historical Aspects, WR.
 English and American Homes, CFM.
 Engravers : American Wood Engravers, Francis S. King, Scrib.
 Engraving, Copper, Steel and Bank Note, C. W. Dickinson, Jr., PS.
 Envelopes, Civil War, J. H. Adams, NEM.
 Ephesus and the Temple of Diana, TB.
 Evolution, The Method of Organic, A. R. Wallace, FR.
 Farmer in American Politics, Jesse Macy, YR.
 Farnham Castle, Precentor Venables, GW.
 Fiction :
 The Tyranny of the Modern Novel, D. F. Hannigan, WR.
 Moral Influence of Fiction, J. Silverman, Men.
 The Two Eternal Types in Fiction, H. W. Mabie, F.
 Finance :
 Banks, Bankers and Banking in the North of England, WR.
 Money-Making at the Tower, GM.
 War-Chests, G.
 The Future of Silver, R. P. Bland, NAR.
 Decline of Silver as Compared with Gold, W. A. Campbell, US.
 The Gold Crisis, Nov. 14, 1894-Feb. 20, 1895, Bank.
 Influence of United States Notes on Circulation, Bank.
 Fires : The Lesson of the Forest Fires, Bela Hubbard, PS.
 Fitzgerald, Edward, Letters of, to Fanny Kemble, 1871-1883, TB.
 Flags : The United States Revenue Cutter Flag, H. D. Smith, FrL.
 Floods : Causes of Floods in Western Rivers, C. B. Going, EngM.
 Flying-Machine, Wellner's Sail-Wheel, Helene Bonfort, PS.
 Football Reforms, Needed, R. W. Emmons, HG M.
 Fox Hunting in the United States, Caspar W. Whitney, Harp.
 France :
 Presidents and Politics in France, Augustin Eilon, FR.
 A President of France, Ernest Daudet, Cos.
 Mont Saint-Michel, J. H. Adams, Cos.
 Personal History of the Second Empire—III, NAR.
 Frère, Sir Bartle, Black.
 Froissart the Historian, G. C. Macaulay, Mac.
 Furs in Russia, Isabel F. Hapgood, Lipp.
 Gladstone, William E., on the Lord's Day, McCI.
 God : Fichte's Conception of God, J. A. Leighton, PR.
 Golf : Should it be Encouraged at Public Schools? Black.
 Gustavus Adolphus, Max Lenz, Chaut.
 Handwriting : Written Gesture, J. H. Schooling, NC.
 Helmholtz, Herman von, Thomas C. Martin, GM.
 Heredity, St. George Mivart, Harp.
 Hollis, Thomas, A. McP. Davis, HG M.
 Holmes, Oliver Wendell, T. T. Munger, NW.
 Hooch, Pieter de, Timothy Cole, CM.
 Horses : The Horse-Market, Henry C. Merwin, CM.
 Hunting : Fox-Hunting in the United States, C. W. Whitney, Harp.
 Immigration :
 Alien Immigration, A. White, FR.
 Immigration and Naturalization, H. S. Everett, AM.
 Imports and Exports for Four Years, Bank.
 India :
 Impressions, C. F. Keary, NewR.

- An English Girl in India One Hundred Years Ago, TB.
 Indians :
 Origin of the Indians, Cyrus Thomas, AmAnt, Jan.
 The Digger Indian, W. S. Green, OM.
 Indigo Making : An Old Industry, Mary H. Leonard, PS.
 Infanticide in China, A. M. Clarke, CW.
 Invalid Aid Society, The Services of an, C. F. Nichols, RR.
 Ireland :
 Mr. Morley and the Irish Land Bill, T. W. Russell, FR.
 The Builder of the Round Towers, Emily Lawless, NC.
 Pictures of the Galway Coast, Marguerite Moore, CW.
 Italy :
 Lady-Day at Grotto Ferrata, Rome, Agnes Euan-Smith, LH.
 In and About Genoa, Mary B. Welch, MidM.
 Japan :
 The Politics of Japan, C. T. Long, CanM.
 Its Present and Future, Midori Komatz, A.
 Rambles in Japan, Canon Tristram, LH.
 Jeanne D'Arc and Her Heavenly Voices, S. M. Miller, G.
 Jerusalem, Literary Landmarks of, Laurence Hutton, Harp.
 Jesus, Credibility of the Resurrection of, W. N. Rice, MR.
 Jesus, Josephus and, S. L. Bowman, MR.
 Jews :
 Origins of the Religion and History of Israel, F. Meinhold, NW.
 Assyria's First Contact with Israel, R. W. Rogers, MR.
 Josephus and Jesus, S. L. Bowman, NW.
 Journalism of the Catholic Church in the United States, J. L. Dunn.
 Junius : Did He Commit Suicide ? Andrew Lang, Black.
 Labor :
 Meaning and Measure of "Unemployment," J. A. Hobson, CR.
 Some Legal Disabilities of Trade Unions, B. Holland, NC.
 Society and Strikes.
 National Lessons in the Brooklyn Strike, W. Hemstreet, HC.
 Land : A Tax on Ground Rents : Who Would Pay It ? WR.
 Law and Lawyers :
 A Sketch of the Supreme Court of Ohio, E. B. Kinkead, GB.
 Roman Law and Contemporary Revelation, G. F. Magoun, GB.
 Legislatures, The State, RR.
 Legislation, Energy of, E. P. Powell, AMC.
 Leo XIII : Encyclical to the Bishops of the United States, CW.
 Lesseps, Ferdinand de, Theodore Schwartz, MM.
 Libraries : The Bancroft Library, J. J. Peatfield, OM.
 Lions : The Manikin Lion, Phil Robinson, EI.
 Liquor Traffic : Shall We Nationalize the Liquor Traffic ? AMC.
 Living, The Art of, Robert Grant, Scrib.
 "Lloyds," Frederic Dolman, KudM.
 London :
 Westminster, Walter Besant, PMM.
 East End of London, SunH.
 Lunacy : Modern Private Asylums, W. J. H. Haslett, WR.
 Maclaren, Ian, J. A. Noble, WH.
 Madagascar : Prince Rupert, the Sancho Panza of Madagascarr, Mac.
 Maeterlink, Maurice, Richard Hovey, NC.
 Mallarmé, Stéphane, Frederic Carrel, FR.
 Maria Clementina, Princess, Mrs. W. E. H. Lecky, Long.
 Marionettes : Punch's Prototypes, C.
 Mary, Queen of Scots, D. H. Fleming, Bkman.
 Massachusetts in the Civil War, Thomas S. Townsend, NEM.
 Maundy Aims, M. E. Palgrave, LH.
 Medicine, The World's Debt to, J. S. Billing, Chaut.
 Miller, Joaquin, A Day with, H. E. Flesher, A.
 Mine Management and Superintendence, C. Johnson, EngM.
 Miners : People who Face Death, A. E. Bonser, CFM.
 Missions :
 Missionary Workers in Persia and Arabia, A. R. Buckland, Q.
 Missionary Explorations in New Guinea, J. Chalmers, SunH.
 Growth of Leading American Missionary Societies, MisR.
 Missions in the West Indies, W. J. Mornan, MisR.
 Mexico as a Mission Field, S. P. Craver, MisR.
 Centenary of a Great Missionary Society, MisR.
 Historical Sketch of the Smyrna Field, L. Bartlett, MisH.
 Centenary of the London Missionary Society, MisH.
 Models : The Beautiful Models of Paris, Fr. T. Sisson, Cos.
 Mohammed and the Koran, James T. Bixby, A.
 Money, James A. Quarles, AMC.
 Mont Saint-Michel, J. H. Adams, Cos.
 Morley, John, and the Irish Land Bill, T. W. Russell, FR.
 Mormondom, The Great Salt Lake and, M. V. Moore, FrL.
 Morphology of the Earth's Surface, J. Geikie, ScotGM.
 Moses, Socialism of, T. Potwin, YR.
 Music : See contents of Mus.
 Music Halls, The London County Council and the Music Halls, CR.
 Napoleon Bonaparte :
 Life of Napoleon Bonaparte—V, William M. Sloane, CM.
 Napoleon Bonaparte—V, Ida M. Tarbell, McCl.
 Naturalization, Immigration and, H. S. Everett, AM.
 Navies :
 Mediterranean : The Millstone Around the Neck of England, NC.
 The Passing of England, S. Wilkinson, NewR.
 The Trial Trip of a Cruiser, William F. Sicard, Harp.
 Navigation, Origin and Development of Steam, G. H. Preble, US.
 Nebuchadnezzar in Egypt, William Hayes Ward, HomR.
 Newfoundland :
 The Crisis in Newfoundland, W. Greswell, FR.
 Newfoundland Politics, A. R. Whiteway, NewR.
 Newspapers of Newfoundland, J. F. M. Fawcett, CanM.
 New Zealand, The Playground of the Pacific, W. C. Macgregor, WR.
 Normandy : Mont Saint-Michel, J. H. Adams, Cos.
 Novel-Writer, Some Confessions of a, J. T. Trowbridge, AM.
 Nurses of Great Men, Mrs. E. M. Field, SunM.
 Occultism, True, and Its Place and Use, Margaret B. Peeke, A.
 Oracles : Secret of the Roman Oracles, Rudolfo Lanciani, AM.
 Orchestral Conducting and Conductors, W. F. Apthorpe, Scrib.
 Ordinance of 1787, Massachusetts Men in the, NEM.
 Oxford, W. J. Gordon, LH.
 Palestine :
 A Visit to Bashan and Argob, A. Heber-Percy, SunH.
 Palestine Exploration Fund, T. F. Wright, AmAnt, Jan.
 Pavements, Sidewalks, Roads and Bridges, J. W. Howard, EngM.
 Parliament, The British :
 The House of Commons ; a Plea for Action, J. F. Moulton, CR.
 The Rise of the Curtain, Black.
 Some Humors of Parliamentary Reporting, Mac.
 A Night in the Reporters' Gallery, M. MacDonagh, NC.
 Pauperism and the Poor Law : Politics and the Poor Law, FR.
 Pearl Diving and Its Perils, Lieut. H. P. Whitmarsh, Cos.
 Photography :
 See contents of AP ; PA ; PB ; WPM.
 Some Curiosities of Modern Photography, Str, Feb.
 Physical Training in the Military Service, Capt. J. E. Pilcher JMSL.
 Plants : Bedding-Plants, Samuel Parsons, Jr., Scrib.
 Posts : The Poet in an Age of Science, C. J. Goodwin, NW.
 Poetry :
 The Poetry of the Prison, G. Wyndham, NewR.
 Poetry as Criticism of Literature, D. March I.
 Pottery of the Pennsylvania Germans, E. A. Barber, NEM.
 Politics :
 Politics and the Poor Law, T. Mackay, FR.
 The Manchester School, Goldwin Smith, CR.
 Polo : Who Were the First Players of Polo ? A. M. K. Dehlavi, PMM.
 Population :
 The Population of the World, J. H. Schooling, Str, Feb.
 Census and Condition of the People, W. H. Mallock, PMM.
 Preaching : The Old Pulpit and the New, Cyrus D. Foss, NAR.
 Profit-Sharing, Two Examples of Successful, F. W. Blackmar, F.
 Psychical Research : What it has Accomplished, Frank Podmore, NAR.
 Psychology versus Metaphysics, Isaac Cook, MR.
 Race-Prejudice, Maurice Bloomfield, NW.
 Railways :
 Relation of the Railway to Its Employees, W. H. Canniff, EngM.
 Relations of the Employee to the Railroad, Cy. Warman, EngM.
 The Intercolonial Railway of Canada, P. F. Cronin, CanM.
 Underground Railway in London, A. E. Daniell, Chaut.
 Electric Street Railways of Budapest, RR.
 Pacific Railway Debts, R. T. Colburn, AAPS.
 Rainfall : Drops from the Clouds, W. W. Wagstaff, GM.
 Reade, Charles, Some Personal Recollections of, H. Paul, FrL.
 Referendum in Switzerland, Numa Droz, CR.
 Resurrection of Jesus, Credibility of the, W. N. Rice, MR.
 Ridpath, John Clark, RR.
 Rome Fifty Years Ago, Philip Schaff, HomR.
 Rome, An American Academy at, Royal Courtisoz, Harp.
 Roads : Good Roads, Roy Stone, OM.
 Rural Life : How the Agricultural Laborer Lives, EI.
 Russia : The New Reign in Russia, Victor Yarros, Chaut.
 Sage, Russell, H. Parker, MM.
 Salisbury Palace, Precentor Venables, SunM.
 Salmon Fisheries of Norway, Black.
 Samovar, On the Track of a, P. G. Hubert, Jr., AI.
 Sandford, Francis Richard, Black.
 Sanitation : Sanitary Engineering, W. P. Gerhard, San.
 Sculpture, The Masterpieces of Greek, R. Highes, G.
 Servants : The Maid-Servant in Germany, J. P. Cushing, CR.
 Sewers and Sewage Disposal, Rudolph Hering, EngM.
 Shakespeare's Wild Flowers and Weeds, Phil Robinson, MP.
 Sheppard, Jack, and Cartouche : Two Thieves, C. Whibley, NewR.

- Shipping:
 English Seamen in the Sixteenth Century, J. A. Froude, Long.
 "Lloyds," Frederick Dolman, LudM.
 Shipping and Ship-Building in California—II, OM.
 Shorthand: See Contents of SJ; Sten.
 Shorthand and Type-Writing, G. MacFarlane, USM.
 Sicily, H. Mann, GW.
 Slums, The Redemption of the, H. G. Mitchell, MR.
 Snake-Eating Snakes, H. Stewart, GW.
 Socialism:
 Sociology in Our Larger Universities, I. W. Howerth, CRev.
 Sociology and the Abstract Sciences, F. H. Giddings, AAPs.
 A Neglected Socialist, F. C. Clark, AAPs.
 Terminology and the Sociological Conference, H. H. Powers, AAPs.
 Socialism and a Municipal Commonwealth, L. C. Barnes, AMC.
 Socialism of Moses, T. S. Potwin, YR.
 Should Capitalists Advocate State Socialism? WR.
 Southey, Robert, George Saintsbury, Mac.
 Spain: The Romance of Spain, C. W. Wood, Arg.
 Spectacular, Production of a, R. Clarke, G.
 Statues: How Bronze Statues are Cast, S. M. Miller, FrL.
 Steamships: An Ocean Flyer, McCl.
 Stevenson, Robert Louis:
 Recollections of Stevenson, H. B. Baildon, TB.
 Swanton, the Early Home of Stevenson, J. A. Ross, GW.
 Storms: The Laws of Tempests, Alfred Angot, Chaut.
 Stowe, Harriet Beecher, at Cincinnati, G. S. McDowell, NEM.
 Strikes:
 Society and Strikes, SEcon.
 National Lessons in the Brooklyn Strike, W. Hemstreet, HC.
 Sugar Time Among the Maples, Dem.
 Switzerland:
 The Referendum in Switzerland, Numa Droz, CR.
 Geneva and Its Memories, S. W. Kershaw, SunM.
 Sword Play in Japan, Kinza Hirai, O.
 Tariff: What Would I Do with the Tariff? Andrew Carnegie, F.
 Taxation:
 The Single Tax, R. W. Joslyn, AMC.
 Recent Reforms in Taxation, E. R. A. Seligman, YR, Feb.
 Is the Income Tax Unconstitutional? E. R. A. Seligman, F.
 A New Departure in English Taxation, Lord Playfair, NAR.
 Telegraph Cables: Laying a Submarine Cable, F. A. Hamilton, CanM.
 Telepathy, A Theory of, T. E. Allen, A.
 Temperance Instruction in Public Schools, F. E. Willard, A.
 Tempests, The Laws of, Alfred Angot, Chaut.
 Tenement the Real Problem of Civilization, Jacob A. Riis, F.
 Teunisson's Songs, Louis J. Block, PL.
 Theatres and the Drama:
 Acting: an Art, Henry Irving, FR.
 The Chinese Drama, George Adams, NC.
 A Week in New York Theatres, John Gilmer Speed, F.
 Moral Proportion and Fatalism in "Macbeth," Ella Moore, PL.
 The Drama in Relation to Truth, Helen A. Michael, PL.
 Thoreau's Poems of Nature, F. B. Sanborn, Scrib.
 Tobacco Manufacture, F. H. Davis, LudM.
 Trowbridge, J. T.: Some Confessions of a Novel Writer, AM.
 Truffle Hunting in Wiltshire, P. A. Graham, Long.
 Turkey: Ottoman Lessons in Massacre, Joseph Cook, OD.
 Twain, Mark, and Paul Bourget, Max O'Rell, NAR.
 Twentieth Century: A Forecast, GT.
 Tyndall, Scientific Work of, Lord Rayleigh, PS.
 Type-Writing and Shorthand, G. MacFarlane, USM.
 Tyrol: Among the Snow Mountains of the Tyrol, W. E. W. Mason, TB.
 Valentines, W. G. Fitzgerald, Str. Feb.
 Verne, Jules, Interviewed, Miss M. A. Belloc, Str. Feb.
 Victoria, Queen, and her Children, S. P. Cadman, Chaut.
 Vizetelly, Edward, and How he Became a Bashi-Bazouk, EI.
 Volcanos: Birth of a Sicilian Volcano, A. S. Packard, PS.
 Waterloo Campaign, Cavalry in the, Evelyn Wood, PMM.
 Water Supply of London, Major Greenwood, San.
 Water Works, St. Louis, JAES, Jan.
 Watson, William, H. D. Traill, FR.
 Weather Studies at Blue Hill, R. L. Bridgman, NEM.
 Wedgwood, Josiah, CJ.
 Westminster, Walter Besant, PMM.
 Whipping-Post: Must We Have the Cat-o'-Nine-Tails? E. T. Gerry, NAR.
 Whitney, William Dwight, Charles R. Lanman, AM.
 Whittier, John Greenleaf, Religious Beliefs of, C. M. Cobern, MR.
 Winthrop, Robert Charles, William Everett, HGM.
 Women:
 The "Old" Woman and the "New," Hulda Friederichs, YW.
 Women Workers for Women, Frederick Dolman, Q.
 Women's Rights Question in Rome—185 B.C., A. Harvey, CanM.
 Naggling Women, Lady Somerset and others, NAR.
 The Mother in Woman's Advancement, Mrs. Burton Smith, PS.
 Women Writers in Washington—II, Juliette M. Babbitt, MidM.
 Wood-Engravers, American, Francis S. King, Scrib.
 Yacht Modeling, Miniature, Franklin Bassford, O.
 Ysaye, Eugene, H. E. Krehbiel, CM.
 Zoroaster, The God of, NW.

The second volume of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS for the year 1894 being complete, we would urge our readers to bind not only this, but also all back volumes, thus giving permanent form to a magazine which is in the highest sense an illustrated history of the times.

Complete unbound volumes delivered to us, postage or express prepaid, and in good condition, with covers on, will be bound and returned, charges prepaid by us, for 75 cents a volume. Back numbers, for filling out volumes, can be supplied as far back as April, 1892. For this specific purpose we charge 20 cents a number.

